Report of the Department of Public Instruction Bombay Presidency

3705

1868-69

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

133321

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

FOR

THE YEAR 1868-69.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

Expenditure.

The actual expenditure of the Department during the year 1868-69 was as follows:—

On what account.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Subsidiary Charges	*42,698 11 1	640 0 0	43,338 11 1
Inspection and ditto ...	†1,34,696 14 8	19,102 10 3	1,53,799 8 11
Instruction (including all Educational Expenditure not coming under the above heads)	‡6,69,547 6 4	8,89,734 13 8	15,59,282 4 0
Total.....	8,46,943 0 1	9,09,477 7 11	17,56,420 8 0

2. The total expenditure, as contrasted with that of last year, is shown below:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Imperial Funds ...	8,67,830 3 8	8,46,943 0 1	.....	20,887 3 7
From Local Funds ...	8,02,907 10 11	9,09,477 7 11	1,05,569 13 0	
Total...	16,70,737 14 7	17,56,420 8 0	1,05,569 13 0	20,887 3 7

* This includes salaries and Travelling allowances (Rs. 28,608-0-2) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his Establishment, amount spent on contingencies (Rs. 7,341-6-10), Patronage to Literature (Rs. 316-12-0), and Books issued gratis (Rs. 2,000-0-0); also Rs. 4,432-8-1 spent on account of the Establishment of the Reporter on the Native Press.

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Inspectors and their Establishments; also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department, after deducting the proceeds (Rs. 1,47,401-4-2) of sale of Books &c., repaid into the Treasury during the year), Translation Department, Grants for building School-houses, Grants-in-aid to private Institutions, Contingencies, Charges on Dakshina Fund and other miscellaneous charges.

3 The following Table explains the variation in Imperial Expenditure:—

	Actual Expenditure from Imperial Funds.				Remarks.
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Direction and subsidiary charges	49,311 3 8	42,698 11 1	.....	6,612 8 7	
Inspection and ditto	1,30,831 12 11	1,34,696 14 8	3,865 1 9	.....	
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	6,87,687 3 1	6,69,547 6 4	.....	18,139 12 9	
Total.....Rupees.	8,67,830 3 8	8,46,943 0 1	3,865 1 9	24,752 5 4	
			Deduct Increase.....	3,865 1 9	
			Net Decrease.....	20,887 3 7	
Detail of variation on Instruction.					
Government Colleges and Schools { General	4,05,532 11 10	4,09,079 3 3	3,546 7 5	.....	
Government Colleges and Schools { Special	1,01,573 9 4	94,899 9 2	.....	6,674 0 2	
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools { General	52,603 9 11	49,065 14 4	.....	3,537 11 7	
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools { Special	15,319 14 7	20,271 12 2	4,951 13 7	.....	

Translation Department	8,949	6	11	10,154	11	6	1,205	4	7	.....		
Book Department	21,132	6	3	35,037	14	1	13,905	7	10	.....		
Building	64,829	1	5	27,926	8	8	.....			36,902	8	9
Expenses from Dakshina Fund	9,470	6	2	8,579	3	0	.....			891	3	2
Allowance to Drs. Bühler and Kielhorn for purchase of Sanskrit manuscripts	156	0	0	1,932	13	0	1,776	13	0	.....		
Special Allowance to European and Eurasian students.	4,620	0	8	10,642	0	10	6,022	0	2	.....		
Contribution to Art Exhibition, Bombay	3,500	0	0	.....			.....			3,500	0	0
Expenses on account of the *Gazetteer*, Bombay Presidency	.....			1,632	12	4	1,632	12	4	.....		
Miscellaneous	.....			325	0	0	325	0	0	.....		
	6,87,687	3	1	6,69,547	6	4	33,365	10	11	51,505	7	8
Add charges on account of Direction and Inspection	1,80,143	0	7	1,77,395	9	9	.....			2,747	6	10
Total.....Rupees.	8,67,830	3	8	8,46,943	0	1	33,365	10	11	54,252	14	6
							Deduct Increase.....			33,365	10	11
							Net Decrease.....			20,887	3	7

4. The expenditure from Local Funds during the year under report is shown below, in contrast with that of the previous year. It will be observed that besides the Cess and other contributions of the inhabitants of the Collectorates, the local funds include the subscriptions of the Chiefs of Katiawar and the Rewe Kanta, and of the Sirdars of the Southern Maratha Country.

Divisions.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division.				
School Fees	66,478 10 8	85,295 8 2	18,816 13 6	.....
Educational Cess	2,08,011 3 10	2,31,004 14 11	22,993 11 1	.....
Popular Contribution for School purposes	4,434 4 5	3,389 15 6	.....	994 6 8
Municipal Fund	2,855 5 4	1,860 14 8	.....	1,044 4 11
Contribution for School-buildings and repairs	2,522 2 5	7,268 12 0	4,746 9 7	.....
Elphinstone and other Funds	63,751 6 8	69,118 3 4	5,366 12 8	.....
Total.....	3,48,053 1 4	3,97,938 4 7	51,923 14 10	2,038 11 7
Northern Division.				
School Fees	8,832 3 4	12,189 0 3	3,356 12 11	.....
Educational Cess	2,35,998 6 4	1,66,012 8 11	.....	69,985 13 5
Popular Contribution	182 8 0	1,676 14 11	1,494 6 11	.....
Municipal Fund	8,905 6 11	9,646 1 3	740 10 4	.....
Contribution for School-buildings and repairs	3,033 2 0	20,304 13 0	17,271 11 0	.....
Rewa Kanta Educational Fund	670 6 9	749 4 11	78 14 2	.....
Katiawar Educational Fund	43,997 8 6	55,866 13 5	11,869 5 5	.....
Gujarat Provincial College and other Funds	3,365 1 7	5,240 3 11	1,875 2 4	.....
Total.....	3,04,984 10 11	2,71,685 12 7	36,686 15 1	69,985 13 5

Southern Division.												
School Fees	13,540	11	10	5,330	7	5	.....			8,210	4	5
Educational Cess	66,000	12	9	1,30,834	12	10	64,834	0	1	.....		
Popular Contribution	5,283	3	5	3,172	9	1	.....			2,110	10	4
Municipal Fund	2,462	13	7	2,358	7	3	.....			104	6	4
Contribution for School-buildings and repairs	8,361	5	7	11,037	15	6	2,676	9	11	.....		
Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund	4,513	11	9	4,333	14	2	.....			179	13	7
Dharwar English School Endowment Fund	200	0	0	80	0	0	.....			120	0	0
Kolapore State Funds	.....			23,912	1	1	23,912	1	1	.....		
Meeruj State Funds	.....			869	4	5	869	4	5	.....		
Mudhole State Funds	.....			1,047	15	9	1,047	15	9	.....		
Local Funds of these States	.....			762	8	0	762	8	0	.....		
Total	1,00,362	10	11	1,83,739	15	1	94,102	6	10	10,725	2	8
Sind Division.												
Sind Scholarship Fund	1,129	13	9	788	0	0	.....			341	13	9
School Fee Fund	4,781	12	9	5,414	15	6	633	2	9	.....		
Educational Cess or Jagheer Fund	2,027	8	8	3,099	3	4	1,071	10	8	.....		
Educational Deposit or Municipal Fund	14,433	9	5	14,730	6	9	296	13	4	.....		
One Anna or Local Cess Fund	23,049	9	0	26,547	6	1	3,497	13	1	.....		
Contribution for Local Works	4,084	14	2	5,533	8	0	1,448	9	10	.....		
Total	49,507	3	9	56,113	7	8	6,948	1	8	341	13	9
Grand Total	8,02,907	10	11	9,09,477	7	11	1,89,661	6	5	83,091	9	5
						Deduct Decrease	83,091	9	5			
						Net Increase	1,06,569	13	0			

The large decrease of Local Cess expenditure in the Northern Division is due to a temporary contraction of School-building operations.

5. The expenditure stated to have been made on Aided and Inspected Private Schools during the year, from private funds and exclusive of State assistance, is as follows :—

Central Division	Rs.	2,60,963	7 11
Northern Division	„	49,554	6 8
Southern Division	„	22,339	11 6
Sind Division	„	15,796	8 0
Total..		3,48,654	2 1

6. Objects of expenditure on Instruction during the year 1868-69 :—

	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	TOTAL.
Government Institutions.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a) General — Colleges	80,679 8 10	48,901 13 3	1,29,581 6 1
(a) General — High Schools	97,215 3 9	66,934 11 7	1,64,149 15 4
(a) General — Middle Class Schools ...	73,583 10 2	1,37,070 11 6	2,10,654 5 8
(a) General — Lower Class Schools ...	1,49,248 2 10	3,96,025 9 3	5,45,273 12 1
(b) Special	94,899 9 2	25,759 9 6	1,20,659 2 8
(c) Female Schools	8,352 9 8	21,709 1 0	30,061 10 8
Total...	5,03,978 12 5	6,96,401 8 1	12,00,380 4 6
Add for Kolhapoor, Meeruj, and Mudhole States, of which the detail is not given by the Educational Inspector	.....	19,832 12 5	19,832 12 5
Grand Total...	5,03,978 12 5	7,16,234 4 6	12,20,213 0 11
Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.			
A. *On the system of Payment by Results.*			
(a) General — Colleges.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) General — High Schools	15,086 0 0	.....	15,086 0 0
(a) General — Middle Class Schools ...	8,075 0 0	.....	8,075 0 0
(a) General — Lower Class Schools .	1,018 0 0	.....	1,018 0 0
(b) Special	.....	.....	.....
(c) Female Schools	3,306 8 0	.....	3,306 8 0
Total...	28,085 8 0	.....	28,085 8 0

	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....
B. *Not on the system of Payment for Results.*			
(a) General — Colleges ...	.....	.....	.....
(a) General — High Schools	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0
(a) General — Middle Class Schools ...	20,000 6 4	.....	20,000 6 4
(a) General — Lower Class Schools ...	.....	.....	.....
(b) Special	20,271 12 2	.....	20,271 12 2
(c) Female Schools	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0
Total.....	41,252 2 6	.....	41,252 2 6
Translation Department...	10,154 11 6	52 0 0	10,206 11 6
Book Department	35,037 14 1	325 0 0	35,362 14 1
Buildings	27,926 8 8	1,72,821 13 5	2,00,748 6 1
Expenses from Dakshina Fund	8,579 3 0	.....	8,579 3 0
Special allowance to Drs. Bühler and Kielhorn for purchase of Sanskrit MSS.....	1,932 13 0	.....	1,932 13 0
Grants to students of European and Eurasian Parentage	10,642 0 10	.....	10,642 0 10
Expenses on account of the *Gazetteer*, Bombay Presidency	1,632 12 4	.....	1,632 12 4
Miscellaneous	325 0 0	301 11 9	626 11 9
Total.....	96,230 15 5	1,73,500 9 2	2,69,731 8 7
Grand Total.....	6,69,547 6 4	8,89,734 13 8	15,59,282 4 0

7. Results of expenditure on Instruction during 1868-69, showing number of Schools, Scholars, and Average Attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number.
Government Institutions.				
At Colleges affiliated to the University (*i.e.* Elphinstone, Poona, Grant Medical, and Poona Engineering Colleges, and Law School)	5	464·0	396·0	·85
At Colleges not affiliated (*i.e.* Gujarat Provincial College)	1	87·2	25·0	·67
At Higher Class Schools (*i.e.* Elphinstone, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Surat, Rutnagherry, Dhoolia, Hydrabad, Rajcote, Kurrachee, Kolhapoor, and Ahmednuggur)	12	2,637·9	2,268·5	·86
At Middle Class Schools (*i.e.* 1st Grade, and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools)	167	19,064·0	15,313·4	·80
At Schools of Lower Class (*i.e.* Vernacular or Primary)	1,881	107,398·7	82,264·8	·76
At Female Schools	141	5,036·0	3,212·8	·64
At Normal and Special Schools (*i.e.* Poona, Ahmedabad, and Belgaum Training Colleges, and Surat, Rajcote, Kolhapoor, Hydrabad, and Sukkur Normal Schools, and Hydrabad Engineering School)	9	361·0	305·6	·84
Total	2,216	134,998·8	103,786·1	·77
Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.				
At Higher Class Schools	10	2,648·0	2,236·0	·84
At Middle Class Schools	21	2,160·0	1,832·0	·85
At Lower Class or Primary Schools	25	1,335·8	1,085·6	·81
At Female Schools	22	1,826·7	1,400·5	·76
At Special Schools	2	137·0	101·0	·74
Total	80	8,107·5	6,655·1	·82
Private Institutions not receiving aid, but under Inspection only.				
At Higher Class Schools	...	.....	.....	.....
At Middle Class Schools	18	1,671·5	1,352·1	·81
At Lower Class or Primary Schools	104	5,788·1	4,388·5	·76
At Female Schools	33	1,355·3	839·1	·62
At Special Schools	5	54·0	46·0	·85
Total	160	8,868·9	6,625·7	·74
Grand Total	2,456	151,975·2	117,066·9	·77

8. Increase of Schools and Scholars during the year under report:—

Grade of Schools.	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
High Schools	10	12	2	...	2,083	2,844	761	...
Middle Class Schools.	105	167	62	...	11,629	19,632	8,003	...
Lower ditto ...	1,670	1,881	211	...	104,703	112,223	7,520	...
Female Schools	97	141	44	...	3,458	5,427	1,969	...
Normal Schools and Special Schools ...	8	9	1	...	298	370	72	...
Total.....	1,890	2,210	320	...	122,171	140,496	18,325	...
Private Institutions receiving aid from Goverment.								
High Schools	7	10	3	...	2,275	2,747	472	...
Middle Class Schools.	18	21	3	...	2,310	2,138	...	172
Lower ditto ...	24	25	1	...	1,281	1,447	166	...
Female Schools	15	22	7	...	1,393	1,874	481	...
Normal ditto	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
* Special ditto	3	2	...	1	197	155	...	42
Total	67	80	14	1	7,456	8,361	1,119	214
Private Institutions not receiving aid but under Inspection only.								
High Schools	2	...	...	2	378	.....	...	378
Middle Class Schools.	22	18	...	4	1,895	1,648	...	247
Lower ditto ...	77	104	27	..	4,266	5,605	1,339	..
Female Schools	30	33	3	...	1,413	1,297	...	116
Normal ditto	1	...	...	1	8	.....	...	8
† Special ditto	...	5	5	...	.....	54	54	...
Total.....	132	160	35	7	7,960	8,604	1,393	749
Grand Total.....	2,089	2,450	369	8	137,587	157,461	20,837	963

* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and Industry and David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

† Schools of Sanskrit Learning at Sanglee.

9. The net increase of Schools and Scholars is as follows :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	320	18,325
Aided Institutions..	13	905
Inspected Institutions	28	644
Total....	361	19,874

10. The following Table gives the numbers matriculated from Government High Schools as compared with last year :—

Institution.	Matriculated in 1867.	Matriculated in 1868.
Elphinstone High School..	42	58
Poona ditto	23	29
Rutnagherry ditto	8	22
Surat ditto	10	19
Ahmedabad ditto	10	12
Belgaum (Sirdar) ditto	4	5
Dhoolia ditto	3	7
Hydrabad ditto	5	2
Kurrachee ditto	1	3
Rajcote ditto	2	6
Kolapoor ditto	....	4
Ahmednuggur ditto	....	1
Total..	103	168

The Sholapoor 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School also succeeded in passing two Candidates.

11. The following is a corresponding Table for Aided Institutions :—

Institutions.	Numbers Matriculated in 1867.	Numbers Matriculated in 1868.
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	6	11
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	2	4
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Bombay	6	9
Free Church Mission Institution, Poona	4	2
Church Missionary Society's Robert Money School, Bombay	5	4
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	....	6
Hydrabad Mission School	....	3
Bombay Proprietary School.....	....	8
Irish Mission School, Surat.....	....	2
Total....	23	49

12. The comparative results of Collegiate Instruction, as shown by the numbers who have passed the Higher University Examinations are as follows :—

	Number Passed.	
	1867.	1868.
First Examination in Arts.		
Elphinstone College	13	26
Deccan College	8	14
B.A. Degree.		
Elphinstone College	18	4
Deccan College	6	3
M.A. Degree.		
Elphinstone College	4	4
Deccan College	2	....
L.M. Degree.		
Grant Medical College	3	1
LL.B. Degree.		
Government Law School	3	3
First Examination in Civil Engineering.		
Poona Civil Engineering College	....	7
L.C.E. Degreee.		
Poona Civil Engineering College	....	1

13. No candidate from any aided Institution succeeded in passing any of the higher University examinations.

14. The following statements show the cost to Government, and the operations of the Book Department.

The total Imperial expenditure on the Department during the year under report is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) Curator's salary	3,600	0	0
(*b*) Establishment	4,621	10	2
(*c*) House rent	3,630	0	0
(*d*) Sums drawn for printing and purchasing School Books	1,27,129	3	5
(*e*) Ditto encouragement of Literature	10,361	10	0
(*f*) Contingencies	12,053	11	3
(*g*) Commission to Vendors	12,184	1	4
Total	1,73,310	4	2

15. The sum paid into the Treasury on account of sale proceeds of books, including certain adjustments, amounts to Rs. 1,47,401-4-2. The following tabular statement shows the sums drawn from and paid into, the Treasury during the last 5 years on account of the sale of School Books:—

Year.	Amount drawn.			Amount paid.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
1864-65	10,117	2	11	93,752	2	3
1865-66	79,995	13	10	98,904	9	4
1866-67	1,25,706	13	10	1,2[illegible],353	3	7
1867-68	1,15,068	3	2	1,43,526	0	11
1868-69	1,27,159	4	4	1,47,401	4	2

16. The following Table will show the books and maps in different languages printed and purchased by the Book Department during the year:—

	Number of Books &c.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
English	173,376	42,692	3	1
Latin	2,160	2,725	9	8
Marathi	169,187	18,534	5	6
Gujarati	173,000	30,530	11	0
Canarese	54,230	9,763	11	0
Hindustani	5,505	1,373	12	9
Sanskrit	5,745	8,378	6	11
Maps	700	3,525	10	0
Miscellaneous	4,742	9,634	13	6
Total	588,545	1,27,159	3	5

17. The subjoined is a summary statement of books and maps in different languages sold by the Department during the year:—

	Number of Books, &c.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
English	98,155	39,675	9	2
Latin	687	1,029	9	4
Marathi	199,876	46,017	1	9
Gujarati	139,298	34,451	5	9
Canarese	29,186	5,976	8	0
Hindustani	8,231	2,285	13	6
Sanskrit	6,015	6,826	9	0
Miscellaneous	5,497	7,476	15	0
Furniture	11	6	14	0
Total	486,956	1,43,746	5	6

18. The amount of sale proceeds of books this year is exceeded by the amount paid into the Treasury by Rs. 3,654-14-8. The difference is owing to certain balances of former years recovered and paid into the Treasury during the year under report.

19. Besides the sum drawn for printing and purchasing School Books, Rs. 10,061-10-0 have been spent on the encouragement of literature, from which may be deducted Rs. 351-10-0 received by sale of Books bought from the Encouragement Fund. The value of the balance on March 31st of stock purchased from the same Fund was Rs. 3,569-8-0. Books bought from this Fund are presented gratis to the registered libraries.

20. The exact receipts of the Book Depôt for the year, after deducting the receipts of the Encouragement Fund, are therefore Rs. 1,43,394-11-6; and the exact expenditure, on salaries, house rent, printing, purchases, commission, and sundries, is Rs. 1,63,248-10-2. This shows a balance of Rs. 19,853-14-8 against the Book Depôt. But there has been an addition to the stock on hand during the year to the value of Rs. 28,110-9-7, so that there is a net surplus of Rs. 8,256-10-11 on the whole transactions.

21. The following Table shows an increase of 10 in the number of Depôts subordinate to the Central Book Depôt during the year under report:—

	Number of Depôts on the 31st March 1868.	Number of Depôts on the 31st March 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Zillah Branch Book Depôts	22	21	...	1
Depôts attached to English Schools	7	6	...	1
Branch Book Depôt, Sawunt Waree	1	1	...	...
Indore.				
District School Depôts	206	218	12	...
Total	236	246	12	2
		Deduct Decrease	2	
		Net Increase	10	

22. The following table shows the building operations during the year under report:—

Division.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed.	Expenditure.
New Buildings.			Rs. a. p.
Central Division	88	*20	66,013 4 3
Northern Division	34	33	81,259 0 7
Southern Division.....	51	17	1,10,723 12 1
Sind Division.....	1	6	10,691 0 0
Total....	174	76	2,68,687 0 11
Alterations and Special Repairs.			
Central Division	....	835	14,341 14 1
Northern Division	4	4	2,824 12 0
Southern Division	9	6	5,076 13 6
Sind Division	....	3	1,389 9 6
Total....	13	848	23,633 1 1
Grand Total ...	187	924	2,92,320 2 0

* Besides these, eight new School-houses have been built in the Tanna Collectorate by the people themselves at their own cost.

23. In order to show from what sources funds for buildings have been obtained, the following table is given :—

Division.	Sources of Expenditure on School-buildings.																	
	Imperial Funds.			Local Cess.			Municipal Funds.			Revenues of the Political States.			Popular Contributions.			Fees.			Educational Cess or Jahageer Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division ...	*12,356	10	11	60,003	7	1	.....			.....			7,268	12	0	726	4	4	.....			80,355	2	4
Northern Division .	3,109	0	0	57,380	4	7	.....			.....			23,594	8	0	.....			.....			84,083	12	7
Southern Division..	21,241	5	9	62,442	2	10	460	0	0	12,800	5	4	17,856	11	8	1,000	0	0	.....			1,15,800	9	7
Sind Division	3,187	8	0	2,550	13	10	665	3	8	.....			5,533	8	0	60	0	0	83	8	0	12,080	9	6
Total.....	39,894	8	8	1,82,376	12	4	1,125	3	8	12,800	5	4	54,253	7	8	1,786	4	4	83	8	0	2,92,320	2	0

* In addition to these sums a special Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 300 has been made from Imperial Funds to the European and Eurasian School-house at Sholapoor.

24. The following table shows the increase of Libraries in each Division :—

Libraries.

	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Division	43	*50	7	....
Northern Division	52	72	20	....
Southern Division	17	18	1	....
Sind Division	7	7	....	...
Total....	119	147	28	....

Resolutions of Government on Education.

25. The chief Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department during the year have been as follows :—

(*a.*) Resolution No. 275 of 25th May 1868, communicating the remarks of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India on the first year's working of the Grant-in-aid Rules in force in the Bombay Presidency.

(*b.*) No. 282 of 26th May 1868, on the subject of Education in Sind, and communicating the approval of Government to the appointment of Local Fund Committees, and of a Committe for the purpose of determining the Banya Sindhee Alphabet to be used for Hindoos in the Government Schools throughout Sind.

(*c.*) No. 546 of 17th September 1868 on the subject of granting Pensions to School Masters whose salaries are paid from Local Funds.

* Exclusive of the large public libraries in Bombay and Poona, which have no connection with the Department.

(*d.*) No. 87 of 19th February 1869 sanctioning three appointments annually in the Upper-subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department as an encouragement to the students of the 2nd Department of the Engineering College, and one appointment annually in the Engineering Branch, to the senior student who obtains a degree of L.C.E.

The arrangement by which Government has admitted the claim to pension on a salary or part of salary drawn from Local Funds (including fees), is of the greatest departmental importance. And the Government of India has also made a tender of a very similar concession to the higher schools, by allowing pension on certain conditions to be calculated on the total amount of salaries paid partly from public money and partly from fees. I am of opinion that a concession so certain to add attraction to the profession of teacher should not be sacrificed to a groundless fear of losing the control of the fee fund. The conditions seem to me simple and reasonable, for I understand the proposal to be that the local authority should administer the fee fund, and transfer from it to the general revenue such quota on account of salaries as may be arranged with the Government of India. A foot-note would always suffice to distinguish the transferred fees from the Imperial grant.

26. No very notable Departmental changes were introduced by the Director of Public Instruction during the year under report, except perhaps the modification by Sir A. Grant of his first orders respecting the number required for an English class, and the amount of fee in Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. And this he noticed by anticipation in para. 40 of last year's report.

27. To the statistics given in previous years have been added this year the particulars of expenditure on Private Schools. It is very doubtful whether much value can be attached to these estimates.

28. The expenditure of public money in 1868-69 is actually less than that in 1867-68 by Rs. 20,887-3-7. This is chiefly due to accidental causes. The full salary of the Director of Public Instruction was not drawn for nearly seven months of the year under report; the Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College was absent on sick leave to Europe, and his half-pay was drawn in England. There was also a saving in the charge for house-rent for the Civil Engineering College, which took possession of its special building. There is a decrease of Rs. 36,902-8-9 under the head of buildings, because only one special grant for that purpose of small amount was made to a private school in the year under report.

29. There are other items of expenditure coming under the Budget head of "Education, Science, and Art" which are not under the control of this Department. They are shown in the following table:—

	Amount.											
	1867-68.			1868-69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
* Bombay University	44,412	9	7	66,151	1	2	21,738	7	7	.....		
† Central Museum.....	4,267	8	3	6,591	7	4	2,323	15	1	.....		
Grant to Mechanics' Institute.	150	0	0	150	0	0	.....			.....		
Do. to Agri-Horticultural Society	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	.....			.....		
Do. to Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.....	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0	.....			.....		
Do. Botanical Gardens.	11,584	0	1	14,253	7	1	2,669	7	0	.....		
Do. to Geographical Society.	600	0	0	600	0	0	.....			.....		
Total..	67,614	1	11	94,345	15	7	26,731	13	8	.....		

* Details of expenditure on the University are as follows:—

	1867-68.			1868-69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Examiners.....	26,688	8	0	47,619	6	0	20,930	14	0	.....		
Registrar's Salary	3,000	0	0	3,600	0	0	600	0	0	.....		
Establishment of do.....	1,668	0	0	1,668	0	0	.....			.....		
Contingencies.....	4,867	11	10	7,518	7	1	2,650	11	3	.....		
Printing Charges	7,242	9	9	5,208	12	1	.....			2,033	13	8
House rent	720	0	0	480	0	0	.....			240	0	0
Temporary Increase	180	0	0	45	0	0	.....			135	0	0
Grain Compensation	45	12	0	11	8	0	.....			34	4	0
Prizes and Medals.....	.....			.....			.....			.....		
Total...	44,412	9	7	66,151	1	2	24,181	9	3	2,443	1	8
							Deduct Decrease.....			2,443	1	8
							Net Increase			21,738	7	7

† Details of expenditure on the Central Museum are as follows:—

	1867-68.			1868-69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salary of the Curator	1,960	0	0	4,300	0	0	2,340	0	0	.....		
Establishment	1,668	0	0	1,950	8	0	282	8	0	.....		
Contingencies	639	8	3	340	15	4	.....			298	8	11
Total..	4,267	8	3	6,591	7	4	2,622	8	0	298	8	11
							Deduct Decrease			298	8	11
							Net Increase			2,323	15	1

30. The total Imperial expenditure in this Presidency on Education, Science, and Art during 1868-69 is thus shown to have been Rupees 9,41,280-15-8, (£94,128). The revenue of Bombay for the same year was in round numbers £3,976,700, and the appropriation to Public Instruction is therefore very little over 1 per cent. In England considerably more than 1 per cent. is assigned to primary education alone, and the total vote to Education, Science, and Art is over two per cent. on the revenue, although the English Government does not subsidize higher and middle class schools. Viewed in juxtaposition with votes of this proportion, the modest share allotted to Education in the distribution of the revenues of India scarcely leads to the conclusion that the time has yet come for setting limits to further expansion.

31. I should have had to record several important new grants* made by the Government of India during 1868-69, if they had not been unexpectedly revoked and struck out of the Budget of 1869-70. One of these grants was the only important addition made to the State allowance for Higher Schools in the last few years. Another was the fund for subsidizing the people's subscriptions for School-buildings. I understand the Government of India to mean that it is willing and even desirous that these grants should be retained, provided that the money is got by a transfer from the Imperial allotment for Vernacular Education. Until that allotment is wholly transferred "the Governor General in Council is constrained to withhold further increase of the Educational grant." Relief is thus obtained for the general revenues by imposing a greater burthen on the Local Funds, and therefore on those Presidencies which raise Local Funds. I can hardly suppose that this severe measure has been dealt to every province alike, for it is notorious that Bengal has so far eluded the imposition of any Local Funds. With other

* The Government of India describes these grants as "the proposed increase." The increase was inserted in the Budget on the strength of formal sanction of the Government of India in the course of 1868-69.

items of taxation about equal, and a land tax fully three times as great per head as the land tax of Bengal, the people of this Presidency further rated themselves for Educational purposes to the amount of about £65,000 per annum, in the hope that by extending the basis of popular Education at their own expense, they would establish a claim for an extended superstructure of higher education. But the result appears to be just the reverse. I submit that until the Educational Cess is both universal and equal throughout India the exceptional self-assessment of one or two provinces to a school-rate should not be counted against them in the distribution of the Educational grant. The mere fact that the cess of a province has proved very productive is not a sufficient ground for withholding from it the yearly addition to the public subsidy which I am allowed to suppose has not been withheld in other cases. If local rates are to bear the whole charge of Vernacular education, let them begin to bear it every where from the same date.

32. Moreover, an assumption underlies the orders of the Government of India, first, that the cess is sufficient without a public subsidy; and secondly, that the cess, like other taxation, loses its individuality by passing through the public treasury. But it seems to me that the Government of India is risking a political danger in putting out of sight an essential feature of our local taxation. It has been said that the cess is undistinguishable from ordinary taxation. The Government of India have even declared it "practically an alienation of so much general revenue." But it retains this much of its voluntary origin, that the rural population have a clear recollection of its nature as explained to them by the Bombay revenue officers when they first collected it without legal sanction. The people of every village expect a tangible and particular return for the village cess, and the popularity of the tax entirely depends on the care which is taken to satisfy these expectations. I am not supposing that every village is to have its school. I hope, indeed, by

introducing in a lower grade of classes or branch schools, elementary teaching of a simpler kind than the really solid education aimed at in the present village schools, to share the cess among a larger number of rural communities than it touches now. But I despair of satisfying the demand of the cess payers, without the help of a public subsidy. If the cess of a village where a school has long been established is insufficient to cover the cost of it, and public money is denied, there seems no alternative but to remit the cess altogether, for the transfer of it to cover the deficit in another school would be regarded with deep discontent.

The adequacy of the Educational Cess to the task it is proposed to lay upon it can easily be measured. The land revenue of the Presidency, excluding Sind (where the cess is on a different footing) is £3,143,595. The cess on this at $2\frac{1}{12}$ per cent. is £65,491 or, as there will be some deductions, the income may be put at £65,000 to be supplemented by about £8,500 in fees. In 1864-65, when the Government of India state that the public assignment of £18,738 for Vernacular Education was made "chiefly* because there was not then any Educational cess," the local contributions to Vernacular education were nevertheless £38,705, and there were 885 primary schools. There are now 1,881 primary schools, and at the present rate of increase of about 250 schools a year, it is easy to calculate how long the unaided reach of our local resources can continue to extend itself over the vacant field. There are 40,070 villages and hamlets in the collectorates of this Presidency (exclusive of Sind).

See Report on Instruction 1865-66, page 4.

It seems necessary, therefore, to ask at once, What is the policy with regard to primary education which permits the withdrawal from it of public support? Is progress to be

* This does not appear in any communication made to Bombay at that time.

arrested while the proportion of General Revenues assigned to Education is still far below the common practice of European nations, and the provision of schools is not yet even the shadow of a national system? Or is the rate of school cess to be increased? However this question may be answered, I submit that a sudden and unexpected withdrawal of any kind of support from primary education is greatly to be deprecated, and I hope that the grant hitherto enjoyed may be left as a permanent assignment, if we must admit the hard necessity of waiving any further increase.

33. The agricultural cess received legal sanction in Act III. of 1869, under which the previous collections will be increased by a sum varying with the circumstances of different collectorates, but nothing has been done yet to extend the principle of a rate for schools to the inhabitants of towns. The first departure from the voluntary system in this Presidency was the passing of an Act, in 1862, to enable Municipalities in the interior to apply their funds to schools, but the result has always been insignificant. At present the entire yearly assignment in the three Presidency Divisions is only Rs. 13,678. The Municipality of Bombay is not affected by the Act of 1862. In 1867 it voted 10,000 Rupees to be administered by the Director for school purposes, but withdrew the grant next year on finding that the Bombay Municipal Act does not authorise such an application of the civic revenues. The Poona Municipality allots nothing to education. That of Ahmedabad, the most liberal in this Presidency, assigns Rs. 4,350 per annum. I find that in Bombay, with 850,000 inhabitants, and where there are at least 150,000 children of educable age, only 13,108 are getting instruction of any kind, including those in decent indigenous Schools. At Ahmedabad, with a population of 119,000 there are 5,575 scholars on the rolls of the schools of all classes, including indigenous or private schools. The scholars in Government schools only number 1,742. At Poona, with a population of 80,000, there are 5,332 scholars, of whom

1,732 are in Government Schools. The singular diversity of these results is very suggestive of, the neglect of any systematic administration of or provision for education in towns, and especially for primary education. I think that it is the duty of Government, with the help of Educational Committees, to ascertain and prepare a scheme of the Educational requirements of every important town. The provision of Funds on the other hand properly devolves on the Municipalities. And the assistance of the State should be given in the form of Grants-in-aid under the rules in force.

34. The following table shows the awards made in 1867-68 and 1868-69 respectively to private institutions on the system of payment by results :—

No.	Name of Institution.	Amount.											
		1867-68.			1868-69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Free Church Mission School, Poona	2,770	8	0	3,109	8	0	339	0	0	.....		
2	Ditto Hindustani School.	65	12	0	.....			.....			65	12	0
3	Ditto Marathi School ...	65	12	0	128	2	0	62	6	0	.....		
4	General Assembly's Institution.	1,743	8	0	1,512	0	0	.....			231	8	0
5	Ditto ditto Vernacular School	88	0	0	34	4	0	.....			3	12	0
6	Free General Assembly's Institution	1,573	0	0	1,791	8	0	218	8	0	.....		
7	Church Missionary Society's Robert Money School, Bombay .	1,374	8	0	1,741	0	0	366	8	0	.....		
8	Do. Vernacular School	39	4	0	.....			.....			39	4	0
9	Bombay Scottish Education Society's Fort School	1,075	0	0	1,767	0	0	692	0	0	.....		
10	Scottish Orphanage, Mahim ...	1,340	0	0	1,394	0	0	54	0	0	.....		
11	Indo-British Institution, Bombay (Boys' and Girls' Schools).	565	0	0	540	0	0	.....			25	0	0
12	Pensioners' School, Poona	400	0	0	170	0	0	.....			230	0	0
13	Bishop's School, Poona	820	0	0	586	0	0	.....			234	0	0
14	St. Mary's Institution, Byculla.	2,615	0	0	2,755	0	0	140	0	0	.....		
15	St. Stanislaus' School, Bandora .	853	0	0	848	0	0	.....			5	0	0
16	St. Xavier's School, Cavel	1,225	0	0	1,487	0	0	262	0	0	.....		
17	St. John's School, Colaba	270	0	0	.....			.....			270	0	0
18	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School, Sharanpoor...	62	12	0	171	14	0	109	2	0	.....		
19	Do. do. Malliganm	51	0	0	96	0	0	45	0	0	.....		
20	Do. do. Makwalabad	10	12	0	52	8	0	41	12	0	.....		
21	Do. do. Paidhooni, Bombay...	28	0	0	51	4	0	23	4	0	.....		
22	Do. do. Mahim, Bombay .	29	4	0	.....			.....			29	4	0
23	Do. do. Khetwadi, Bombay	32	12	0	50	0	0	17	4	0	.....		
24	Do. do. Matoonga, Bombay	26	0	0	40	4	0	14	4	0	.....		
25	Do. do. Malabar Hill.....	21	0	0	30	8	0	9	8	0	.....		
26	Poona Convent School.....	1,355	0	0	1,439	0	0	84	0	0	.....		
27	St. Joseph's Girls' School, Cavel	461	0	0	319	0	0	.....			142	0	0
28	Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Sharanpoor	209	8	0	527	0	0	317	8	0			
29	Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Surat.....	1,603	0	0	2,286	8	0	683	8	0	.....		
30	Mission Ver. School No. I. Surat.	110	0	0	107	4	0	.....			2	12	0
31	Ditto No. II. ditto.....	76	8	0	67	2	0	.....			9	6	0
32	Ditto No. III. ditto.....	73	4	0	94	4	0	21	0	0	.....		
33	Ditto No. IV. ditto.....	41	0	0	23	4	0	.....			17	12	0
34	Ditto No. V. ditto.....	19	0	0	14	8	0	.....			4	8	0
35	Ditto No. VI. ditto.....	13	0	0	.....			.....			13	0	0
36	Ditto No. VII. ditto (Girls)	13	8	0	19	0	0	5	8	0	.....		
	Carried over .. .R	21,069	8	0	23,252	10	0	3,503	0	0	1,322	14	0

No.	Name of Institution.	Amount.											
		1867-68.			1868-69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought over.....Rs.	21,069	8	0	23,252	10	0	3,506	0	0	1,322	14	0
37	Mission Ver. School No. I. Gogo.	82	0	0	87	12	0	5	12	0	.....		
38	Ditto ditto No II. ditto.	47	0	0	51	6	0	4	6	0	.....		
39	Ditto ditto No. III. ditto.	19	8	0	22	8	0	3	0	0	.....		
40	Pensioners' School, Belgaum ...	335	0	0	351	0	0	16	0	0	.....		
41	St. Patrick's School, Kurrachee.	1,615	0	0	1,188	0	0	.....			457	0	0
42	Kurrachee Mission School	521	8	0	589	0	0	67	8	0	.....		
43	Hydrabad ditto	713	0	0	1,364	0	0	651	0	0	.....		
44	Kurrachee Marathi and Gujarati School.....	29	0	0	.....			.....			29	0	0
45	Sharanpoor African Asylum (First grant by payment for results, besides Capitation allowance)	.....			318	0	0	318	0	0	.....		
46	Diocesan Boys' and Girls' School, Byculla	.....			1,112	0	0	1,112	0	0	.....		
47	St. Vincent Boys' School, Poona.	.....			936	0	0	936	0	0	.....		
48	Poona Diocesan Girls' School...	.....			356	0	0	356	0	0	.....		
49	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel European and Eurasian School, Egutpora	.....			125	0	0	125	0	0	.....		
50	Free Church Mission Vernacular Girls' School, Poona	.....			115	0	0	115	0	0	.....		
51	St. Peter's Diocesan School, Mazagon	.....			112	0	0	112	0	0	.....		
52	Free Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Poona ...	.....			310	0	0	310	0	0	.....		
53	Irish Presbyterian 1st Grade Anglo-Ver.School,Ahmedabad	.....			1,245	8	0	1,245	8	0	.....		
54	Ditto Vernacular No. I. ditto.	.....			70	10	0	70	10	0	.....		
55	Ditto ditto No. II. ditto.	.....			107	6	0	107	6	0	.....		
56	Dinshaw Dosabhai Vernacular Boys' School, Surat	.....			108	10	0	108	10	0	.....		
57	Ditto ditto Girls' ditto.	.....			109	4	0	109	4	0	.....		
58	Roychund Deepchund do., No. I.	.....			174	0	0	174	0	0	.....		
59	Ditto ditto No. II. .	.....			112	0	0	112	0	0	.....		
60	Ditto ditto No. III..	.....			38	4	0	38	4	0	.....		
61	Irish Presbyterian Vernacular School, Rajkote.....	.....			42	0	0	42	0	0	.....		
62	Convent School, Belgaum .. .	.....			292	0	0	292	0	0	.....		
63	Indo-British School, Kurrachee..	.....			1,576	0	0	1,576	0	0	.....		
	Total.....	24,161	8	0	31,195	14	0	11,513	4	0	1,808	14	0
								Deduct Decrease.....			1,808	14	0
								Net Increase			9,734	6	0

35. Awards are not always drawn in the year for which they are made, and the actual disbursements from the Budget grant of 1868-69 were as follows:—

Awards of 1867-68 paid in 1868-69...	Rs.	6,396	12 0
Awards of 1868-69 paid in that year...	„	21,688	12 0
Total...	Rs.	28,085	8 0

The results of the year are an addition of nineteen to the number of schools obtaining grants by results, and a largely increased appropriation of the assignment for grants on that principle. These results should be examined by the aid of the next few paragraphs. I conclude from them that aided High Schools where the management is very expensive are unable to obtain any considerable proportion of their expenses. But in Middle Class Schools more is got from Government per head by Aided Schools than by Government Schools, and as the Imperial grant to Government Middle Class Schools is a full third of the total cost, it seems clear that the aided schools are obtaining as large a proportion of their whole expenditure as the Government of India intended. The same remark would apply to the Lower Class Schools if they were more efficient. The results of the examinations according to the Standards show that the aided schools are quite able to compete with the Government Schools under the Anglo-Vernacular Standards, but that in Vernacular education they are very decidedly inferior. The grant-in-aid rules have been rather severely attacked in a pamphlet, in the substance of which I understand that most of the managers of Missionary Schools concur. The objections are that the grants are inadequate in amount, that they are uncertain, and that the system of payment for results has a bad effect on mental and moral training. The last objection is not explained or proved, and seems contrary to general experience. As to the second, the grant varies directly with the efficiency of the school, and I note that

in the past year one school at least lost its grant from misfortune causing inefficiency. As to the first, the grants seem in many cases to be as large as the Government of India intended them to be, and if, as I believe, the principal object of the authors is to have the same system of grants throughout India, this will probably be done by making the plan of payment by results universal, as I understand that the Bengal system is disapproved. At the same time it was not intended that the present form of the rules should be absolutely final, and any suggestions for their more perfect working will have my most careful attention.

Number under instruction, and cost to Government.

36. The Table contained in para. 6 above shows an average monthly attendance :—

In Government Institutions of ..	134,998·8
In Aided ditto of ..	8,107·5
In Private do. (Inspected only) of	8,868·9
Total....	151,975·2

The statistics of population in this presidency will be very imperfectly known until the results of the Census of 1871 are available, but it is certain that the number of pupils on the rolls of all the Educational Institutions inspected by this Department has not yet attained the humble proportion of one per cent. of the population. However, it is necessary to remember that nearly half this population are women, and that the education of girls is not, as in European countries, as feasible as that of boys.

37. The cost per head to Government on average daily attendance of pupils throughout the Presidency is, in—

Government Institutions :—	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges (General)	399	6	5
High School	42	13	7
Middle Class or Anglo-Vernacular Schools..	4	12	10
Vernacular Schools	1	13	5
Special Schools	180	14	2

In Aided Institutions, on the system of payment for results, the cost to Government per head on average daily attendance is, in :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges	.....		
High Schools	9	10	10
Middle Class Schools	4	14	7
Vernacular Schools.....	1	5	7

Results of Inspectors' Examinations of Schools, both Government and Private, under prescribed Standards.

38. The following tables show the results of Inspectors' and Deputy Inspectors' Examinations of all Schools throughout the Presidency :—

Results of Inspectors' Examinations of Government and Aided Schools under prescribed Standards :—

European and Eurasian Schools.

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																					
		Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.					Standard IV.				Standard V.				Standard VI.
		1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle Work.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle Work.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle Work.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.
Government Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1379	334	397	391	15	330	321	350	20	200	228	166	165	13	79	99	105	60	21	25	25	24	...
Total.....	1379	334	397	391	15	330	321	350	20	200	228	166	165	13	79	99	105	60	21	25	25	24	...

STANDARD I.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, Multiplication Tables up to twelve times twelve; Notation and Numeration up to 1,000.

2nd Head.—Reading easy Child's Book (of one Syllable) to be brought by the Inspector.

3rd Head.—Writing words of one syllable on slates or in copy-books.

STANDARD II.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, first four simple Rules.

2nd Head.—Reading with comprehension, easy narrative (such as Edgeworth's Early Lessons); the book to be brought by the Inspector.

3rd Head.—Writing large hand; copy-books to be submitted.

Standard III.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, four compound Rules; Reduction and Simple Rule of Three involving whole numbers.

2nd Head.—

(*a*) Reading with explanation and simple parsing, plain narrative (as in Chambers's Moral Class Book); the book to be brought by the Inspector.

(*b*) Repetition of easy Poetry, not less than 200 lines to be brought up.

3rd Head.—Writing—

(*a*) Fair small hand; to be shown in Copy-books.

(*b*) Writing to Dictation 5 lines from the book read.

4th Head.—

(*a*) Outlines of the History of India.

(*b*) Elementary knowledge of the Maps of Asia and India.

Standard IV.

1st Head.—Arithmetic—

(*a*) The same as in Standard III., with the addition of Compound Proportion, Simple Interest, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

(*b*) Euclid, 20 Propositions in Book I.

(*c*) Algebra, the four rules, integral only.

2nd Head.—English—

(*a*) Reading with explanation and Grammar from two portions of English Classics; the one to consist of not less than 300 pages of prose, the other of not less than 1,500 lines of Poetry; these portions to be selected by the School Managers.

(*b*) Repetition of Classical Poetry; not less than 300 lines to be brought up.

(*c*) Writing from memory the substance of a short story or narrative read out twice by the Inspector; Spelling, Handwriting, and Grammar to be considered.

3rd Head.—

(*a*) Outlines of History of England.

(*b*) Geography of Great Britain; Map-drawing of the same; a Map to be drawn in the presence of the Inspector.

4th Head.—Second Language, *i.e.* either Latin, Sanskrit, or any Vernacular language.

Either translating vivâ voce into English from 1st Latin or Sanskrit Book, and repeating the Declensions and Conjugations in Latin or Sanskrit: or vivâ voce translation with easy Parsing, from 4th of the Vernacular (5th of the Gujarati) Series, or from "Sandford and Merton" in Hindustani.

Standard V.

1st Head.—Mathematics.—

(*a*) Arithmetic complete, with Mensuration.
(*b*) Euclid, Books I. and II., with simple deductions.
(*c*) Algebra to Simple Equations (inclusive), without Problems.

2nd Head.—English—

(*a*) Written Paraphrase of about 5 lines of English Classical Poetry out of a portion of not less than 3,000 lines brought up by the candidate.
(*b*) Grammar and Analysis of sentences in the same.
(*c*) Composition, implying a short essay or letter on a simple subject, to be prescribed by the Inspector.

3rd Head.—

(*a*) Outlines of the History of Ancient Greece and Rome.
(*b*) Geography and Map-drawing of Modern Europe.

4th Head.—Second Language, *i.e.* Latin or Sanskrit, or any Vernacular language of India—

(*a*) Either viva voce translation into English, with parsing from 2nd and 3rd Sanskrit Books, or Latin Delectus and Cornelius Nepos, or viva voce translation with Parsing from 6th of the Vernacular (7th of the Gujarati) Series, or some analogous book in Hindustani.
(*b*) Written translation of about six easy sentences into Sanskrit or Latin (*N. B.* Dictionaries allowed); or written translation from English into Vernacular (without the help of a Dictionary) of 10 lines of simple narrative, to be prescribed by the Inspector.

Standard VI.

Matriculation.

	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																				
		Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.				Standard V.				Standard VI.
		1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.
Govt. Schools	6,904	2,019	1,882	1,560	1,567	909	870	766	911	508	583	382	463	264	244	216	207	108	123	91	73	43
Aided Schools	2,339	513	409	325	509	417	378	314	640	272	290	196	251	149	178	149	167	66	83	60	54	5
Total ..	9,243	2,532	2,291	1,885	2,076	1,326	1,248	1,080	1,371	780	873	578	714	413	422	365	374	174	206	151	127	48

STANDARD I.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, Four Compound Rules, Reduction, and Simple Rule of Three, involving whole numbers.

2nd Head.—Vernacular—

(*a*) Reading prose parts of 4th Book of Vernacular series (5th Gujarati), with Explanation and Simple Parsing.

(*b*) Writing to dictation five lines in Balbodh, or analogous characters from the 3rd Book of the Vernacular (4th of Gujarati) Series. Fair Modi, or analogous current writing.

3rd Head.—

(*a*) Local History, *i.e.* History of Maharashtra, or Gujarat, or the like.

(*b*) General Elementary knowledge of the Map of Asia.

4th Head.—English—

(*a*) Reading of 1st and 2nd Books, with meaning of words.

(*b*) Spelling easy words.

(*c*) Writing easy words in large hand, without capital letters; copy-books to be submitted.

STANDARD II.

1st Head.—Arithmetic as in Standard I. with the addition of Vulgar Fractions.

2nd Head.—Vernacular—

(*a*) Reading 5th Book of the Vernacular (6th of Gujarati), Series, with explanation and Parsing.

(*b*) Writing 5 lines from the same book to Dictation in Balbodh, or analogous characters; good Modi or other current writing.

3rd Head.—

(*a*) History of India, Mahomedan period, as in the translation of Morris' India.

(*b*) General knowledge of the Map of India.

4th Head.—English—

(*a*) Reading, general explanation, and distinguishing Parts of speech of 3rd Book Part I. of Departmental Series, or any analogous book.

(*b*) Writing good large hand; copy-books to be submitted.

Standard III.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, same as in Standard II. with the addition of Simple Interest and Decimal Fractions.

2nd Head.—Vernacular—

(*a*) Reading 5th Book (6th Gujarati), with Explanation and Grammar.

N.B.—Knowledge of Dadoba's larger Grammar, Mr. Taylor's Gujarati Grammar, or other analogous work is implied.

(*b*) Writing 5 lines from the same book to Dictation in Balbodh, or analogous characters; good Modi or other current writing.

3rd Head—

(*a*) History of India, as in the translation of Morris' India or any similar text-book.

(*b*) General knowledge of the Maps of the World, of Europe, and of India.

4th Head.—English—

(*a*) Reading with vivâ voce explanation and parsing in English of Book II., 2nd Part, of Departmental Series, 4th Book of Irish Series, or any analogous book.

(*b*) Writing fair small hand. Ruled copy-books to be submitted.

(*c*) Written translation into English of about 6 short and easy Vernacular sentences.

Standard IV.

1st Head—

(*a*) Arithmetic complete.

(*b*) Euclid, to the end of 20th Proposition of Book I.

(*c*) Algebra, four rules Integral.

2nd Head—

(*a*) Reading the highest book of the Vernacular Series with Explanation and Grammar. Or translating vivâ voce into English from 1st Latin or Sanskrit Book.

(*b*) Written translation into Vernacular of about 5 lines in any School Reading Book at the option of the Inspector. Or, repeating the Declensions and Conjugations in Latin or Sanskrit.

3rd Head—

(*a*) History of England from any small text-book.

(*b*) Geography of Great Britain; Map Drawing of India.

N.B.—A map to be drawn in the presence of the Inspector.

4th Head—English—

(*a*) Reading and Explanation in English and Grammar of Book III. Part II., or analogous book.

(*b*) Writing five lines to dictation from the same, in good current hand.

(*c*) Written translation into English of five lines from the 3rd of Vernacular (4th of Gujarati) series.

STANDARD V.

1st Head.—Mathematics—

(a) Arithmetic complete.
(b) Euclid, Books I. and II. with Simple Deductions.
(c) Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive (without Problems.)

2nd Head.—Vernacular or Classical Language.

(a) Reading, with Explanation and Grammar, any pieces of prose or poetry at the option of the Inspector; or translating viva voce into English with Parsing, from 2nd and 3rd Sanskrit Book, or Delectus and Cornelius Nepos.

(b) Written translation into Vernacular of about five lines of English Prose, to be chosen by the Inspector; or written translation (with the aid of Dictionaries) into Latin or Sanskrit of about six easy sentences.

3rd Head.—

(a) Outlines of the History of Greece and Rome.

(b) Geography of Modern Europe and of Ancient Greece and Italy. Maps to illustrate the History to be drawn in the presence of the Inspector.

4th Head.—

(a) Reading, with Explanation and Grammatical Analysis, from two portions of English Classics, the one to consist of not less than 200 pages of prose, the other of not less than 1,000 lines of poetry; these portions to be selected by the school managers.

(b) Written paraphrase of ten lines from poetry brought up.

STANDARD VI.

Matriculation.

Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																		
		Standard I.			Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.				Standard V.			
		1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
Government Schools	78,752	16,114	17,472	17,309	11,063	11,220	11,637	6,499	6,516	7,000	6,967	5,492	2,099	2,338	2,327	1,986	207	227	204	198
Aided Schools .	4,303	1,508	1,631	1,578	846	952	1,015	604	343	328	262	162	23	23	23	4	...	..	...	...
Total...	83,055	17,622	19,103	18,887	11,909	12,172	12,652	7,103	6,859	7,328	7,229	5,654	2,122	2,361	2,350	1,990	204	227	204	198

STANDARD I.

1st Head—Arithmetic, the Multiplication Table of whole numbers up to twenty times twenty; Numeration and Notation up to one thousand.

2nd Head—Reading 1st and 2nd Books.

3rd Head—Writing syllables to Dictation on slates.

STANDARD II.

1st Head—Native Multiplication Tables (complete); and Four Simple Rules.

2nd Head—Reading 3rd Book (3rd and 4th Gujarati), with meaning of words and Parts of speech.

3rd Head—Writing easy words of two syllables to Dictation.

4th Head—Definitions of Geography and Elementary Geography of the Presidency.

STANDARD III.

1st Head—Arithmetic, Four Compound Rules, Reduction and Simple Rule of Three, involving whole numbers.

2nd Head—Reading prose parts of 4th Book of Vernacular series (5th Gujarati), with explanation and simple parsing.

3rd Head—Writing to Dictation five lines in Balbodh or analogous characters from the 3rd Book of the Vernacular (4th Gujarati) series. Fair Modi or analogous current writing.

4th Head—

(a) Local History, *i.e.* History of Maharashtra in Gujarati or the like.

(b) General elementary knowledge of the Map of Asia.

STANDARD IV.

1st Head—Arithmetic. The same as in Standard III., with the addition of Compound Proportion, Simple Interest, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

2nd Head—Reading 5th Book of Vernacular series (6th Gujarati), with explanation and parsing.

(*N.B.*—Knowledge of Dadoba's larger Grammar, Mr. Taylor's Gujarati Grammar, or other analogous work is implied.)

3rd Head—Writing five lines to Dictation in Balbodh, or analogous characters from the same; good Modi or other current writing.

4th Head—

(a) History of India, as in the translation of Morris' India or any similar text-book.

(b) General knowledge of the Maps of the World, of Europe, and of India.

STANDARD V.

1st Head—

(a) Arithmetic complete, including Mental Arithmetic.

(b) Euclid, 1st Book.

(c) Algebra, four Rules, Integral and Fractional, and Simple Equations.

2nd Head—Reading. The highest book of the Vernacular series with Explanation and Grammar.

3rd Head—Written paraphrase of five or six lines of poetry in the Vernacular series.

4th Head—

(a) History of England from any small text-book.

(b) Geography of Great Britain, Map-drawing of India.

(*N.B.*—A Map to be drawn in the presence of the Inspector.)

On the present state of Government Institutions. (a) Arts Colleges.

39. The advance of the Elphinstone College continues unchecked. The number of students on the rolls at the end of 1866-67 was 106, of 1867-68 was 153, and at the end of the year under report was 218. The number of students who passed the F. E. A. examination in 1867-68 was 13, and in the last year 26, or exactly double. In the B.A. degree the College was less successful, the candidates being the remnant of a very weak class, which was noticed unfavourably in previous reports.

It was pointed out last year that the College is without any teacher of Latin or History. I may now add that it is virtually without a teacher of Natural Philosophy, for it is impossible that the one Professor of Mathematics can also teach Astronomy, Mechanics, Optics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Statics, to several classes of various grades of attainment. After the proposed Professorships of Latin and History therefore, the next most pressing need appears to be for a Professor of Natural Philosophy. Of other Natural Sciences included in the Arts curriculum, instruction may be had in some branches, as Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Botany, at the Grant Medical College, but I find no means of teaching Geology in Bombay. The Professorship of Semitic languages may perhaps wait for a larger accretion of Arabic and Hebrew students, yet I cannot but notice that while the University has lately published the conditions of a Hebrew scholarship, the first affiliated College has no means of teaching that language.

I believe, however, that the College is now in a position to claim the fufilment of the promise of the Government of India in 1867, to sanction two new Professorships on certain conditions, and I trust that the third which I have mentioned will be granted on the ground of the rapid increase in fees. The fee Collections for the first term of 1869-70 are more than eight times as large as the fees for the corresponding term of 1866-67, amounting to

over 5,000 Rupees, and it may be anticipated that the whole collections of 1869-70 will not be under 12,000 Rupees. I am aware that there is now a great difficulty in making any grants of public money, and I had rather be required to exercise a strict economy in higher than in popular education. This, however, is not a case of ordinary extension of educational establishment, but the completion of the professorial body, which now wants several members. And I venture to point out here that it would be an error to suppose that, because these new professorships are now asked for, the demand for increased collegiate establishments will continue at the same rate. The college ought to be enabled to teach all the subjects prescribed in the University curriculum in Arts, but once provided with a staff adequate to this purpose it will be complete in itself, and able to admit probably twice the present number of students without further increase of cost, or rather with prospective reduction of cost by enhanced fee receipts.

40. The Deccan College maintains the same relative position as hitherto. Two out of three candidates obtained the B.A. degree. The Principal notices the great poverty of the students, whose "diligence and good conduct are most exemplary." The same note of poverty is traceable all through the *personnel* of education in Bombay, and is an important agent in the reflex action of College upon School education.

(*b*) High Schools Teaching Staff.

41. My predecessor pointed out two years ago that our High Schools supply imperfectly-taught students to the Colleges, which consequently return them as imperfectly-taught Masters to the Schools. Our English teachers are partly boys from the High Schools, and partly matriculated students, students who have passed the first Examination in Arts, and students of B.A. and M.A. standing, in decreasing proportion. It has been ordered that no more unmatriculated men are to be appointed to Masterships in High Schools, and that the

upper places are to be reserved for B.A. and F.E.A. men. But matriculation is merely a note that a boy has passed with effect through the High School course, and is no proof of University training at all; and the appointment of F.E.A. and B.A. men (even if it is wise to divert the former from completing their College career) is narrowly restricted by the scanty supply. It cannot be said that the Educational service fails to attract University men, for I find, on analysing the list of graduates from the beginning to 1869, that the M.A.'s are thus employed:—

14 in Educational appointments.
5 in the legal profession.
3 in England. Two reading for the bar.
2 in business.

24

And the B.A's thus:—

35 in Educational appointments.
8 in the legal profession.
2 mamlutdars.
2 in other situations under Government.
2 in business.
1 editor of a native newspaper.
1 a Government scholar in England.
1 in the Covenanted Civil Service.
1 dead.
6 still studying.

59

Forty-nine out of eighty-three are in Educational service in Bombay, Berar, or the Central Provinces. In fact the majority of poor scholars is so immense among the University students (the Principal of Elphinstone College shows that the parents of only 10 per cent. of those on the rolls are persons of independent income) that there will probably be no difficulty in engaging a large proportion of them as

teachers for a long time to come. Until the wealthy classes appropriate their due share in higher education, the University will continue to discharge no function more largely than that of a Normal School for English teachers, and in this light the small fee collection may be condoned in the Arts Colleges more readily than in the Schools of Medicine, Law, and Civil Engineering. It is also worthy of note that, until the higher schools are adequately provided with masters, there will be immediate employment for all the poor but able scholars whom the University can produce. It would be hardly reasonable to look for a larger proportion than now volunteers for the profession of teacher, and yet until more are available the general progress of higher education will be more gradual than is to be desired. Perhaps some special expedient might be adopted while the present difficulty is working itself out. University graduates may be sufficiently instructed in the art of teaching in the course of their Collegiate education, but I think that at any rate Assistant Masters drawn direct from English Schools might be put through a special training with advantage, and that six months spent under an English teacher of method in Bombay would greatly increase their efficiency.

High Schools Progress.

42. One more High School has been added in the past year by the elevation of the Ahmednuggur School from the rank of 1st Class Anglo-Vernacular to second grade High School. And the Kolhapoor High School has taken rank as a Government Institution.

The increase in the number of boys who succeeded in passing the matriculation test from 65 in 1866-67 and 108 in 1867-68 to 168 in 1868-69 cannot but be considered satisfactory. Matriculation is really the University's certificate that the High School course of teaching has been followed effectually, and as it begins to carry a definite value in after life, it has become the great object of pupils at the High Schools. The course of study at the High Schools is now

distributed under the Standards over four years, and, under a perfect state of things, one-fourth of the 2,268 High School pupils, or 567, should matriculate every year. But after allowance for every casualty, it might be deemed satisfactory if half of this number or 284 should succeed in matriculating. If the present success is still somewhat below this, yet the steady increase at more than 50 per cent. per annum shows solid grounds for not considering its attainment very distant. The cost per head to the State on the pupils in High Schools last year was Rs. 42-13-7. The cost of each matriculated student in a perfect state of things would be Rs. 42-13-7 × 4 or Rs. 171-6-4 for the four years' course. At present, if no credit is to be allowed for those who fail at matriculation or leave the School before it, the cost of the four years' course of each matriculated student may be taken at 567 × 171-6-4 ÷ 168 or 578-7-4½, which is equal to £14-9*s.* per annum. It is to be hoped that the divisor will be much increased every year.*

The numbers in the Elphinstone High School, the great public school of Bombay, have now increased to 850, or more than the building can contain, and I have been obliged to seek for other accommodation for some of the classes. Government were good enough to grant the temporary use of a few rooms, but this of course does not postpone the immediate responsibility which rests on the inhabitants of Bombay, to raise such a subscription as, with a subsidy from Government, may provide a substantial and convenient school-building. Fifty-eight pupils from this school passed the matriculation test.

(c) Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

43. The action of the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools as feeders to the High Schools appears to have been satisfactory. In the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular

* NOTE.—I think it only just to note that the average cost of educating High School Pupils this year was £7-5*s.*, while in America, where education is considered exceptionally cheap, it is £9-9*s.*

Schools it will be remembered that Sir A. Grant introduced stricter conditions as to learning English, with the laudable intention of checking bad English instruction, but he afterwards greatly reduced the stringency of his first orders, and allowed an English class to be formed where fifteen boys are ready to learn it, and to pay a fee of eight annas per mensem. The result is as follows:—

	Number of 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Number of boys.	Total Number of English-learning pupils.
1867-68.....	75	8,290	9,487
1868-69.....	121	14,791	11,886

Some of the Inspectors have not given the comparison of English learners in this special class of school, but there appears to be an increase of 538 of them in the Central Division, and a decrease of 204 in the Northern Division. The Inspectors do not notice the effect of the modified order on the quality of the English taught, but this should be made a special matter of observation in the current year.

The English and Arabic School opened at Aden in 1866 appears to be making good progress under the former Assistant and present Head Master, since the dismissal of the late Head Master for misconduct. The number of scholars has largely increased, and five Arabs are reported to be attending the school.

(*l*) Vernacular Schools. Cess-payers.

44. In Vernacular Schools, the number of children of cess-payers continues to increase. The statistics of attendance are—

Cess-payers' children.

	In 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	In Vernacular Schools.
Central Division.....	2,281	26,933
Northern Division...	1,412	17,545
Southern Division ...	997	9,868
Sind	232	707
Total.....	4,922	55,053

Last year the total number was 47,935. One Inspector says: "Deputy Inspectors continue to report applications from cess-payers for more schools and school-buildings, *to provide which there are no funds;*" and another: "These figures, as well as *the great number of petitions for schools which are received from cess-paying villages,* show that the system continues popular;" and a third: "In some districts the amount of cess realized is very small. People who pay it are generally unwilling (probably they are often unable) to make any further contribution for Educational purposes; and *no addition having been made to the Imperial Grant, the Educational wants of the poorer districts cannot be properly supplied.*"

(c) Training Schools.

45. There are now altogether eight Training Colleges or Schools for Vernacular Masters, but their organization appears to me very imperfect. The incessant demand for new Vernacular Schools is a strong temptation to appoint Vernacular Masters of little or no professional training, but it is time to adopt a stricter rule, and the Training Schools must be more stringently bound to their proper work of furnishing each Grade of Vernacular School with its suitable teacher. But as they are not full now, I believe that it will first be necessary to give greater distinctness and attraction to the prospects of Vernacular teachers, which are at present very vague. A larger appropriation of Local Funds to these purposes is unavoidable in the present competition of other more profitable professions, and especially with the prevailing desire to learn the English language as the sure road of promotion and profit. The re-organization of the Sind Training Schools reported by Mr. Moore appears to be much better than the system in force in the Presidency divisions.

Of the experimental Female Normal School in Bombay I am not able to report that before the end of 1868-69 it had advanced, through the difficulties which beset it at starting, to any effectual work. But I may be allowed to say that since the period included in this report there are signs of

very excellent promise, and that I confidently expect to have to record at the end of 1869-70 proofs of substantial progress and success. Education is also indebted to Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram Lilkanth for quietly and unobtrusively effecting the establishment of a Female Training class at Ahmedabad, in connection with the Maganbhai Girls' Schools.

46. The following tables will show the advance made in female education during the year under report:—

(f) Female Schools.

Expenditure on Female Schools.

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Imperial	3,774 11 0	12,559 1 8	8,784 6 8	.....
Local	12,585 2 1	21,709 1 0	9,123 14 11	.....
Total	16,359 13 1	34,268 2 8	17,908 5 7	.....

Increase in Female Schools and Scholars.

	Schools.		Increase.	Scholars.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1867-68.	1868-69.		1867-68.	1868-69.		
Government	97	141	44	3,458	5,427	1,969	...
Aided	15	22	7	1,393	1,874	481	....
Inspected	30	33	3	1,413	1,297	...	116
Total	142	196	54	6,264	8,598	2,450	116

In the Central Division (Government Schools) there is an increase of 14 schools and 633 scholars; in the Northern Division of 6 schools and 573 scholars; in the Southern Division of 2 schools and 104 scholars; and in Sind of 22 schools and 659 scholars.

The rate of increase is a little higher than it was last year, and although the acquirements are humble and the attendance irregular, this large and steady advance in numbers is really important. Especially worthy of notice is the commencement made in Sind (where there were no Girls' Schools last year) by the establishment of 22 Girls' Schools, of which 11 are under female teachers. For this and many other valuable services to education in Sind we are indebted to the Inspector Mr. Moore.

Colleges for special education.
Grant Medical College.

47. The Grant Medical College, in spite of the discouragements noticed by Sir A. Grant in last year's report, is now showing signs of progress. The attendance in all classes increased sensibly in the session under report and is still increasing. In September last four students passed the 1st examination for the Medical Degree, and in December one student went up for the second examination and passed in the first class. I am satisfied that the Principal and Professors are animated with a zealous desire to qualify the College to fulfil its part as the sole School of Medicine in Bombay. The education of subordinates of the Military Medical Department in the College, and the selection of its Professors from the higher military Medical Service, has infused a colour of military discipline into the superintendence of the College, which is injurious to its independent vigour as a seat of Medical Education. If the Grant Medical College has been less successful than the Medical College at Calcutta, one cause is that it is less distinctly a civil institution. If the College with its practical schools is now relieved from other than educational control, and if the distribution of Professorships and attached duties is reconsidered, as far as possible with a view to the interests of the College, it will be able to discharge with great efficiency both its duties in the higher departments of Medical Education, and the function of training native doctors to meet the rapidly increasing demands of Dispensaries in the Mofussil. I have placed proposals for a

reorganization of the College before Government since the conclusion of the year under report.

Poona Civil Engineering College.

48. The Poona Civil Engineering College has had the advantage of the new Professor of Chemistry and Geology since December 1868. The College is now divided into three departments, of which the first consists of matriculated students reading for a degree in Engineering, and the other two of unmatriculated students studying to qualify for the office of overseer and maistree respectively in the Government service. In the last University examination the College (within two years of its affiliation) sent up one successful Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering, and 8 Candidates for the First examination, of whom 7 passed and will appear at the next examination for the Degree of L.C.E. The total number of students shows an increase of 12 above the number last year. Encouragement has been extended by Government in the offer of one appointment yearly in the Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department to the senior student who obtains the L.C.E. degree, and of three appointments yearly in the upper and three in the lower subordinate establishment. Under this sanction Mr. Gopal Rowjee Tilak, L.C.E., was in May last appointed an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade. It may be hoped that as the number of graduates in Engineering increases Government will be pleased to increase their offer of these appointments in proportion. The Government of India has also been pleased to convert the 20 conditional scholarships or stipends, which were mere advances to be repaid, into *bonâ fide* scholarships, a concession very important to the lower departments of the College.

Government Law School.

49. The popularity of the Government Law School continues, and the classes are still increasing. The number of students is now 81, last year it was 79 and the year before 59. Of the

present students 6 are Masters of Arts, 22 Bachelors of Arts, and the rest, except 4, Undergraduates. Three passed at the end of 1868 for the Degree of LL.B. The attraction of a lucrative profession and of the handsome salaries now allowed to Subordinate Judges is here asserting itself, and the time has come for the school to contribute to its own support. At present, non-university students only are taxed by a payment of Rupees 30 for the Jurisprudence course. Students pass by examination from the Jurisprudence to the higher two classes in which there are no fees, "the privilege of free attendance at the Law lectures being of the nature of a free Scholarship for proficiency in Jurisprudence." There is nothing in the condition of the school to justify a college class composed entirely of free scholars, and I have proposed the institution of a moderate fee.

Education of European and Indo-British Children.

50. The allowances to boys of European and Indo-British parentage who are studying with credit in the High Schools and Colleges, sanctioned experimentally for two years in 1867, have increased so rapidly during the year that proposals have now been made to limit the number to be granted. In 1864, when the subject was first discussed, no European boy had ever attended the Poona College or any of the Government High Schools, or gone through the University course. Of 55 youths now drawing the allowances seven have matriculated, of whom six are now reading for the First Examination in Arts, and one is studying in the Grant Medical College for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine. The rest are still at school. One who has ceased to draw the allowance passed the F.E.A. but failed at the examination for B.A. degree. The experiment has been very successful in two objects, first in assisting and inducing poor Europeans to place their children at the best Schools, and secondly in bringing the European and the Native boy together as fellow-students in the same High School or College.

Education of Native Princes and Sirdars.

51. The School for young Talookdars at Ahmedabad was placed under the management of this Department in June 1868. It is now attended by 13 young chiefs, among whom are the Rajas of Lunawara and Barrea in the Rewa Kantha. A daughter of the Thakore of Gondul has shown fair proficiency in Gujarati. A son of the Punt Sucheo of Bhore and other sons of Sirdars attended the Poona City School during the year. The young chiefs of Meeruj, Ramdoorg, and Koorundwar attended the Belgaum High School under Mr. Bellairs, and several young Sirdars attended the Kolhapoor High School. The Inspector in Sind reports ill of Meer Abdul Hussen Khan.

Popular Education in Native States.

52. Education in Kathiawar is receiving most spirited support from many of the chiefs, among whom I may mention the chiefs of Bhownuggur, Drangadra, Moorvee, Rajkote, Palitana, Limree, and His Highness the Jam, who have enriched the Rajkote High School in various ways. Only a small part of the educational subscriptions of the Rewa Kantha chiefs (that paid for inspection) appears on the accounts of this Department, and they contribute also Rupees 11,951 to the support of schools. Interesting statistics of the aids to education from the treasuries of Kolhapoor, Meeruj, Moodhole, Sanglee and Jumkhundee, will be found in the report of the Educational Inspector Southern Division.

Sale of School Books.

53. The transactions of the Depôt for the sale of School Books continue to increase. In 1867-68 the sales amounted to 404,278 volumes sold for 1,32,070 Rupees. In 1868-69 the sales amounted to 486,956 volumes sold for 1,43,746 Rupees. At the same time the value of the stock has been increased by 28,110 Rupees.

Encouragement of Literature.

54. The objects of the expenditure of Rupees 10,061-10-0 on the encouragement of literature are given at length in Appendix G,

page (48). Among them are the Zand-Pahlavi Glossary, compiled by Dustoor Hoshangji Jamaspji and edited by Dr. Haug, and the Sanskrit Second Reading Book by Mr. Bhandharkar, which were noticed by Sir A. Grant last year. Also worthy of note are a First Book of Arabic by Syad Abdul Futtah, Arabic and Persian Teacher in the Elphinstone College, and translations into Marathi and Gujarati of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.

Zand and Pahlavi Texts.

55. Dustoor Hoshangji Jamaspji has been engaged since February 1866, on a salary paid from the Fund for the Encouragement of Literature, in editing Zand and Pahlavi MSS. He had then completed editions of a Zand Pahlavi and a Pahlavi Pâzend Glossary, of which the first was published in Germany in 1867 under the care of Dr. Haug, and the latter is now in course of publication. The Dustoor has since completed an edition with index of the *Shikand-Gumâni Vujâr*, and of the *Ardai Virâf Nâmeh*, and an edition of the Pahlavi text of the *Vendidâd*, for which he is now compiling a Pahlavi-English glossary.

Sanskrit Series.

56. The volumes of the Sanskrit classics edited by Professors Bühler and Kielhorn in the past year are—the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Books of Panchatantra, forming two numbers of the series, and the text and various readings of Nagojibhatta's Paribhâshendusékhara. Four other numbers of the series are in the press, including Kâlidâsa's Raghúvânsa and Malavikâgnimitra, edited with notes by Mr. Shankar P. Pandit, M.A.; and others are in preparation, one of which will complete the edition of Panchatantra, by an introduction and critical notes.

Purchase and transcription of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

57. The grant by the Government of India for the purchase and transcription of Sanskrit Manuscripts has been used with great effect by Drs. Bühler and Kielhorn. They have purchased 21 MSS.

in Gujarat and 17 in the Southern Districts, and transcribed 9, besides cataloguing a large number of works. I gather from their reports that Sanskrit learning is more flourishing and the mine of Sanskrit literature richer in Gujarat than in the Southern Maratha Country. Dr. Bühler's account of his meetings and discussions with the Gujarat Shastris and Pundits of the Jainas is curious and interesting, and promises the most valuable results. Many Vedic MSS. have come to light, amongst them several rare works. Dr. Kielhorn appears to have met with more reserve, and it is his opinion that in the districts which he visited, Sanskrit learning (as distinguished from Sanskrit philology) is dying out, and that the traditionary explanation of the old scientific literature will be lost in the next generation.

Printed in Appendix I.

58. The revision of the first four books of the Marathi series has been completed by Major Candy, the Marathi Translator, and his Assistants. Much new matter has been added, and the Series has been graduated with great care. When the revision is complete the Series of Reading Books will be stereotyped.

Revision of School Book Series.

59. The Educational Inspector in Sind reports that the new Hindoo-Sindhi character has not only been successfully introduced into the teaching of a new Government School founded for that purpose, but has also been welcomed by the Masters of several indigenous Schools. I may briefly recount what our administration has done for Sind in this matter. The Arabic-Sindhi alphabet for the use of the Mahomedan portion of the population was settled by the Honourable Mr. Ellis in 1853, and thenceforward became the established character for official use and for our School-books. But the Hindoos in Sind, cherishing a profound prejudice against the language of the Koran, continued to use a character of their own, a corrupt form of Devanâgari, which exhibited at least

Sindhi School Books.

two marked varieties, with countless local peculiarities. An improved Hindoo-Sindhi Alphabet, with proper vowel marks, was at length settled by a Committee in July last and has been published for general adoption. A committee has also been sitting during the year for fixing the Orthography of Arabic-Sindhi and Hindoo-Sindhi words.

Canarese and Sindhi School Books.

60. School Books in the Hindoo-Sindhi are being prepared under the care of the Inspector. The Canarese Translator has compiled or translated during the year several reading books and works on History, Geography and Natural Philosophy for school use, and the Inspector reports that the School Book Series of his Division is very nearly complete.

Gazetteer for Bombay.

61. During the year some progress has been made towards the compilation of a Gazetteer for the Presidency, for which purpose a grant of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned by the supreme Government. The work has been entrusted to Mr. Crowe, C.S., assisted by Mr. Keru Luxumon, Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College.

Native Registered Libraries.

62. An attempt has been made to assist the best of the Native Libraries in the Presidency, and to give them some connection with this Department, by the issue to all registered libraries of a copy of each book purchased from the fund for the encouragement of literature. Twenty-eight libraries have been registered for this purpose.

Study of Sanskrit.

63. In the number of students studying Sanskrit there is a decrease in the Central Division of 39, and an increase in the other Divisions of 101. The advance is less than last year, and I am not able to give any fresh explanation of the languid interest in Sanskrit, but I hope to improve the means of learn-

ing it in Government Schools, with the help of the suggestions which Dr. Bühler has been able to make after a short experience as Acting Inspector.

Study of Latin.

64. In Students of Latin there is a net increase of 38, there being a decrease in Sind and the Northern Division, and an increase in the Central and Southern Divisions.

Education and Industrial Art.

65. The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and its ateliers were examined in February 1869, with favourable conclusions as to progess in architectural drawing, and decorative painting of foliage, modelling in clay, welding, chasing, and engraving metal, enamelling, and wood carving. There is no want of life and activity, especially in the ateliers of sculpture and metal-work, which are fully engaged in work for public buildings in Bombay and Poona. The demand for work is encouraging and healthy, provided that it allows the students time enough for accurate and thoughtful design, and from personal observation I should say that the students have clearly proved their capacity for correcting their hereditary art by copying the forms of nature in foliage, fruit and animals. As a School of Instruction in art principles the institution is imperfectly organized, and seems to want concentration on some definite object, which might well be the production of teachers for the art side of industrial schools in the principal towns, if the Municipalities could be induced to recognize a duty in founding such schools.

Government and Gilchrist English Scholarships.

66. Encouragement was extended to higher Education in 1868-69 by the establishment of nine Government Scholarships of £200 per annum, tenable in England for three years by students seeking an University Degree, or admission to the Indian Civil Service, or pursuing the study of Law, Medicine, or Civil Engineering, or otherwise preparing themselves for the exercise of a liberal profession. Two of these Scholarships are allotted to Bombay,

and were assigned this year, one, on the principle of competition, to Mr. Sitaram Narayen Pandit for distinction in the First Examination in Arts, and the other by nomination to Mr. Krishnarao Gopal Deshmookh, B.A. The two scholars went to England in April, the former to compete for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service, and the latter to study for the bar. No Gilchrist Scholarship has yet been awarded, as no candidate appeared in Bombay, nor I believe any where else, at the examination in January 1869. The notice given of the examination was very short, and as this defect has been remedied in the present year, I hope that the result in January 1870 will be more satisfactory. I must not omit to notice also the endowment of thirty Scholarships of £100 by Mr. Joseph Whitworth, to be open to all Her Majesty's subjects of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.* The students of the Poona Engineering College will probably not at present engage in the open competition for these Scholarships, but if they do no more than understand the breadth and wisdom of the prospectus the benefit will not be unimportant.

67. I was not in India during the year under report, the events of which I have described as a spectator and not as one actively engaged in them. After the departure of Sir A. Grant, the Office of Director was held for more than six months by Major Waddington, Inspector of the Central Division. The Presidency has to regret the loss in September last of Sir A. Grant, the author of the present organization of this Department. I find little to alter in this organization, though there may be much to perfect and extend, and I have no doubt that School Education in Bombay will permanently retain the impress of the late Director's administration.

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, 12th August 1869.

APPENDIX A.

REPORTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS.

1. Report by W. Draper, Esq., M.A., Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division, for 1868-69.
2. Report by Dr. G. Bühler, Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division, for 1868-69.
3. Report by W. A. Russell, Esq., M.A., Educational Inspector, Southern Division, for 1868-69.
4. Report by J. G. Moore, Esq., C.S., Educational Inspector in Sind, for 1868-69.

1. REPORT BY W. DRAPER, Esq., M.A., ACTING EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, CENTRAL DIVISION, FOR 1868-69.

No. 1125 OF 1869-70.

Poona, Office of the Educational Inspector, C. D., 8th July 1869.

To J. B. PEILE, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction, Poóna.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Central Division for the year ending 31st March 1869.

This Division contains nine Collectorates or Sub-Collectorates—Bombay, Poona, Sholapoor, Sattara, Ahmednuggur, Candeish, Tanna, Colaba, and Rutnagherry—and seven Native States :—Sawunt Warree, Akalkote, Peint State, and the States of the Pant Pratinidhi, the Pant Sachiv, the Nimbalkar, and the Daflch.

The only addition to the area of the Division in the year under report is the Akalkote State, the Schools of this State having been placed under the inspection of the Educational Department. Six additional Talookas have been formed, three in Rutnagherry, two in Tanna, and one in Ahmednuggur, by breaking up some of the larger Talookas. The total number of Talookas or States in the Division is now ninety-five. Including the area of Akalkote and that of Sawunt Warree (not included last year) the area of the Division [illegible] quare miles. No census has been taken during the year. Adding to the number given as the total population in last year's report, 61,000 for the population of Akalkote and 157,321 for the population of Sawunt Warree, the total population of the Division is 6 833,401.*

* In some statistical returns lately received the populations, as obtained from the Revenue Officers, are somewhat higher than those entered in last year's report. Taking the higher figures, the total population of the Division is nearly 6,350,000.

2. There have been several changes in the Inspecting Staff. For the first half of the year the Division was under the superintendence of Major T. Waddington, during which time I continued to be Assistant Inspector. I was however absent on privilege leave for three months, my office being kindly taken charge of by Major Waddington. On the 29th September Sir A. Grant resigned the Directorship and Major Waddington was appointed to be Director of Public Instruction pending your arrival. On the 10th October I was appointed Inspector of the Division, *vice* Major Waddington. No one was appointed to relieve me of the Assistant Inspectorship, and up to the end of the official year there was only one European Officer to superintend the Division.

The changes that have to be reported among the Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Inspectors are as follows :—

In April Rao Saheb Narayan Bhai Dandikar, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Poona Sub-Division, was appointed Principal of the Poona Training College, in succession to Mr. Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, who had been appointed Reporter on the Native Press. Rao Saheb Narayan Bhai was succeeded in the Poona Sub-Division by Mr. Shitaram Vishwanath Patverdhan, B.A., Dakshina Fellow Elphinstone College, and Deputy Inspector Marathi Schools, Bombay.

Mr. Shripad Babji Thakur, B.A. (Elphinstone College), was appointed Deputy Inspector of Marathi Schools, Bombay, but he held this appointment only a few months. In September Mr. Thakur, having been elected to the Manguldass Nâthubhai Travelling Fellowship, resigned his Deputy Inspectorship, and proceeded to England to compete for admission into the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarin, B.A., succeeded him as Deputy Inspector.

In the Tanna Sub-Division Mr. Ramchandra Vinayak Oke returned from sick leave in May, and relieved Mr. Narayan Bhaskar Deodhar who had been acting for him.

Mr. Pandurang Shripat Radey, Deputy Educational Inspector Nassick and Peint, who had been for some months sick, died on the 13th September 1868. The vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the appointment of Mr. Narayan Bhaskar Deodhar, Head Master

of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Callian, who had for some time acted as Assistant Deputy Inspector Tanna, as mentioned above. At the same time the designation of the Office was changed to that of Assistant Inspector Nassick and Peint. Mr. Pandurang Shriput Radey, though styled Deputy Inspector, had been really only Assistant to the Deputy Inspector Ahmednuggur Sub-Division. Mr. Deodhar took charge of his duties on the 6th November.

In the Kandeish Sub-Division Mr. Krishnaji Luxman Datar, Assistant Deputy Inspector, having been promoted to the Head Mastership of the new 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Dhoolia, was succeeded by Mr. Govind Baggaji Waidya, Head Master of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Dhoolia. Mr. Govind Baggaji has matriculated at the Bombay University. He took charge of his duties as Assistant Deputy Inspector on the 1st October.

The only other note-worthy changes in the *personnel* of the Division are the following:—

Rutnagherry High School.—Mr. Ramcrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Head Master of this School, was transfered to the Elphinstone College, to act as Professor of Oriental Languages, *vice* Dr. Bühler; and Mr. Waman Abaji Modak, B.A., Head Master of the High School at Hydrabad, succeeded Mr. Bhandarkar at Rutnagherry. Mr. Waman Abaji Modak took charge of his acting appointment on the 20th January.

Ahmednuggur High School.—Mr. Jamardhan Vinayak Bapat, M.A., first Assistant Master Elphinstone High School, was selected to be Head Master of the new High School at Ahmednuggur.

Gokaldass Tejpal School.—Mr. Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakar, the Head Master of this School, was appointed tutor to the young Chief of Rajkote, and was succeeded as Head Master by Mr. Jamsetji Kharsetji Dubash, B.A., Senior Scholar Elphinstone College. Mr. Dubash took charge of the school on the 4th August 1868.

I may mention that Major Waddington officiated as Director for three months from the 25th April, during Sir A Grant's absence on privilege leave, continuing to discharge his own duties as Inspector.

3. The following table gives the total expenditure on Education in the Division, including only funds actually administered by the Department :—

	Imperial.			Local.		
A. *Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and Subsidiary charges	62,077	15	1	3,970	4	9
Instruction, *i.e.* Ordinary expenses of Schools	2,22,152	15	1	2,76,125	15	5
Extraordinary Grants	8,723	0	3	301	11	9
Buildings	12,656	10	11	67,998	7	5
B. *General Expenditure.*						
Colleges (General)	71,417	7	7	48,901	13	3
Ditto (Special)	51,232	1	0	.....		
Law Schools	7,132	8	5	.....		
Special Allowance to Dr. Kielhorn	582	13	0	.....		
Translation Department	5,204	14	6	.....		
Book Department	*1,63,248	10	2	.....		
Encouragement of Literature	10,061	10	0	.....		
Dakshina Fund	†19,671	4	3	.....		
Fourth Class Inspector in the Bengal Presidency	325	0	0	.....		
Miss Carpenter's Normal School.	5,669	13	9	.....		
Compiler of *Government Gazetteer*	1,632	12	4	.....		
Total....	6,41,789	8	4	3,97,298	4	7

* Of this a sum of Rs. 1,47,401-4-2 has been refunded into Government Treasury during the year on account of sale proceeds of books.

† Subjoined is the detail of Dakshina Fund Expenditure.

DAKSHINA FUND.

Dr. *Abstract Account of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.* **Cr.**

1869		Rs. a. p.	1869		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31st	Amount sanctioned by Government for 12 months, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869 .	20,683 0 0	Mar. 31st	Paid Salary of Senior and Junior Dakshina Fellows in the Elphinstone College	5,517 2 4
				Ditto ditto ditto Deccan College	3,444 14 11
				Paid Salary of Secretary and Reviser Dakshina Prize Committee	1,200 0 0
				Paid Salaries of Establishments of ditto	324 0 0
				Paid Contingencies to Office of ditto	240 3 9
				Paid Rewards to Authors	919 7 0
				Paid subsistence allowance to Students Poona Training College	630 0 0
				Paid contribution to Poona Female School	900 0 0
				Paid contribution Poona Boarding House	600 0 0
				Paid amount of Dakshina distributed to Brahmins during the year	5,266 5 7
				Paid amount to Dakshina Examiners	500 0 0
				Paid allowance to Accountant Dakshina Fund	129 2 8
				Rupees	19,671 4 3
				Add savings effected during the year	1,011 11 9
	Total . Rs.	20,683 0 0		Total . . . Rupees.	20,683 0 0

Errors Excepted,

(Signed) J. BOCARRO,
Accountant Dakshina Fund.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

4. There is an increase of Divisional expenditure from Imperial Funds on Inspection amounting to Rs. 1,569-4-5. This is chiefly due to the increased seniority allowance drawn by Major Waddington.

The expenditure from Local Funds on Inspection also shows a small increase of Rs. 1,316-0-9. Part of this increase is due to increased expenditure on clerks and peons, and part to payments on account of the salaries of the Deputy Inspectors of Marathi and Gujarati Schools, Bombay. The portions of these salaries which are now a charge on the fee fund were in the previous year paid from the Municipal fund, a fund which is not administered by the Department.

On Instruction there is a decrease of expenditure from Imperial Funds amounting to Rs. 9,772-15-5. This is chiefly due to the temporary withdrawal of the Compensation for dearness of grain. This compensation was withdrawn from the 1st June 1868, and again allowed from the 1st March 1869.

The expenditure from Local Funds on Instruction shows an increase of Rs. 50,108-9-0. This is due to the increase of Local Fund Schools throughout the Central Division. A large portion of the additional expenditure is on account of Local Fund schools in Ahmednuggur, in which Zilla the Educational Cess became available for the first time in the year under report.

Under the head of Extraordinary Grants there is an increase of expenditure from Imperial Funds amounting to Rs. 4,757-7-3. This is due to an increase in the number of European and Eurasian Students at High Schools receiving special allowances.

The Imperial expenditure on Colleges (General) shows an increase of Rs. 4,822-15-10. This is due to increased charges at the Deccan College on account of Seniority Allowance to Professors, Contingencies, and the pay of menial servants. There is a decrease of expenditure from Local Funds on Colleges (General) of Rs. 2,290-1-9. This is due to decreased expenditure from the Elphinstone Funds.

There is a decrease in the expenditure from Imperial Funds on Colleges (Special) amounting to Rs. 8,887-14-7. This is due to decreased expenditure at the Poona Civil Engineering College, from the following causes:—

1. Absence of the Principal on sick leave to Europe, his half pay being drawn in England.
2. Saving in house rent: a building having been erected.
3. Temporary withdrawal of grain compensation.
4. Decrease in contingent expenses.

The expenditure on account of the Book Department shows an increase of Rs. 17,743-3-5. This implies that more business has been done than in the previous year. The gross expenditure is Rs. 1,63,248-10-2, and if from this be deducted the receipts on account of sales, &c., Rs. 1,47,401-4-2, there will be a balance of Rs. 15,847-6-5 which represents the net Imperial expenditure on the Book Department, exclusive of expenditure for the Encouragement of Literature. In the expenditure for Encouragement of Literature there is a decrease of Rs. 5,646-10-0.

The sum of Rs. 325 drawn from the Bombay Treasury by a Bengal Inspector is included in the accounts of this Department, under instructions from the Accountant General.

5 *Particulars of Expenditure from Local Funds :—*

A. *Total expenditure, showing sources of Expenditure, for the different Collectorates.*

Collectorate.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	46,920 15 2	49,456 11 7	2,535 12 5	.....
Sattara	30,715 5 0	31,228 12 7	513 7 7	.....
Tanna	59,331 0 3	57,126 4 3	.....	2,204 12 0
Ahmednuggur	16,890 1 3	60,795 14 5	43,905 13 2	.....
Kandeish	1,02,991 4 8	85,305 1 2	.....	16,786 3 6
Rutnagherry	13,045 3 7	15,356 11 2	2,311 7 7	.....
Island of Bombay	78,639 3 5	98,028 13 5	19,389 10 0	.....
Total....	3,47,633 1 4	3,97,298 4 7	68,656 2 9	18,990 15 6

B. *Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds, for* 1868-69.

Collectorate.	School Fees.	Educational Cess.	Popular Contribution.	Municipal Fund.	Contribution for School-buildings and Repairs.	Elphinstone and other Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	23,034 4 3	23,482 10 4	246 0 0	586 11 0	1,997 2 0	110 0 0	49,456 11 7
Sattara	2,372 2 2	28,770 2 5	86 8 0	.....	.....	.....	31,228 12 7
Tanna	4,050 14 4	50,915 12 9	536 2 10	472 14 4	1,150 8 0	.....	57,126 4 3
Ahmednuggur	7,957 8 7	49,698 13 4	* 2,338 3 2	801 5 4	.....	.....	60,795 14 5
Kandeish	2,461 3 3	76,329 0 2	.....	.....	2,851 2 0	3,663 11 9	85,305 1 2
Ratnagherry	13,935 1 9	1,168 7 11	183 1 6	.....	70 0 0	.....	15,356 11 2
Bombay	31,184 5 10	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	65,344 7 7	98,028 13 5
Total.....	†85,295 8 2	2,30,364 14 11	3,389 15 6	1,860 14 8	7,268 12 0	69,118. 3 4	3,97,298 4 7

* Inclusive of Rs. 2,278-3-2 received from the Revenues of the Point States.

† Exclusive of Rs. 20,677-9-6 transferred to Educational Cess.

C. *Local Cess Expenditure.*

	Inspection.	High Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Training of Masters.	School Buildings; *Repairs.	Scholarships, Books, Furniture, Prizes, &c.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sub-Division Poona	944 2 0	....	1,679 7 2	14,250 3 7	1,988 0 0	3,579 15 9	1,040 13 10	23,482 10 4
Ditto Sattara	420 0 0	....	6,018 2 6	18,723 3 8	....	2,859 12 3	750 0 0	28,770 2 5
Ditto Tanna	420 0 0	....	6,461 4 8	36,577 0 1	....	7,057 8 0	400 0 0	50,915 12 9
Ditto Ahmednuggur	151 12 4	2,102 1 8	2,171 15 2	18,208 15 1	....	25,044 1 1	1,000 0 0	49,698 13 4
Ditto Kandeish	480 0 0	....	9,057 13 6	40,245 13 9	1,292 2 11	20,523 2 0	1,700 0 0	76,320 0 2
Ditto Ratnagherry	....	....	595 8 0	510 10 5	....	30 0 0	17 5 6	1,168 7 11
Total of Bombay	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	2,445 14 4	2,102 1 8	23,014 3 0	1,34,610 14 7	3,280 2 11	60,003 7 1	4,008 3 4	2,30,364 14 11

* This amount includes Rupees 20,677-9-6 receipts from Fees, transferred to Educational Cess.

D. *Fee Fund Expenditure.*

Sub-Division.	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Buildings and Repairs.	Contingencies.	Transferred to Local Cess.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	15,069 0 6	904 9 0	730 0 0	100 0 1	6,230 10 8	861 1 0	23,895 5 3
Sattara	1,827 13 3	.....	84 0 0	.....	460 4 11	5,290 13 0	7,662 15 2
Tanna	2,639 6 11	72 1 0	105 0 0	.....	1,234 6 5	5,662 5 9	9,713 4 1
Ahmednuggur	4,863 10 6	133 11 0	210 0 0	626 4 3	2,123 14 10	.....	7,957 8 7
Kandeish	1,166 6 9	.....	84 0 0	.....	1,210 12 6	8,863 5 9	11,324 9 0
Rutnagherry	8,901 3 4	759 12 6	187 0 0	.....	4,087 1 11	.....	13,935 1 9
Island of Bombay	18,177 8 4	348 2 0	376 0 0	.....	12,582 11 6	.....	31,484 5 10
Total...	52,645 1 7	2,218 3 6	1,776 0 0	726 4 4	27,929 14 9	20,677 9 6	1,05,973 1 8

Objects of Expenditure on Instruction.

	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a) General... Colleges	71,417 7 7	48,901 13 3	1,20,319 4 10
(a) General... High Schools	61,006 13 0	33,520 15 11	94,527 12 11
(a) General... Middle Schools	39,655 0 11	68,022 4 2	1,07,677 5 1
(a) General... Lower Schools	88,314 5 2	1,69,120 3 11	2,57,434 9 1
(b) Special	68,642 7 11	2,245 0 0	70,887 7 11
(c) Female Schools	2,908 15 6	3,217 7 5	6,126 6 11
Total.....	3,31,945 2 1	3,25,027 12 8	6,56,972 14 9
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.			
A.—*On the system of payment for results.*			
(a) General... Colleges	.....	.....	.....
(a) General... High Schools	12,922 0 0	.....	12,922 0 0
(a) General... Middle Schools	1,947 0 0	.....	1,947 0 0
(a) General... Lower Schools	263 6 0	.....	263 6 0
(b) Special	.....	.....	.....
(c) Female Schools	2,854 0 0	.....	2,854 0 0
Total.....	17,986 6 0	.....	17,986 6 0

Objects of Expenditure—continued.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
B.—*Not on the system of payment for results.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) General ... Colleges	.....	.....	.....
(*a*) General ... High Schools	.....	.....	.....
(*a*) General ... Middle Schools	2,003 8 0	.....	2,003 8 0
(*a*) General ... Lower Schools	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Special	.....	.....	.....
(*c*) Female Schools	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,003 8 0	.....	2,003 8 0
Book Department	*1,73,310 4 2	.....	1,73,310 4 2
Translation Department	5,204 14 6	.....	5,204 14 6
Buildings	12,656 10 11	67,998 7 5	80,655 2 4
Expenses from Dakshina Fund	19,671 4 3	.....	19,671 4 3
Miscellaneous.			
Grants to students of European and Eurasian parentage ... Rs. 8,723 0 3			
Special allowance to Dr. Kielhorn ... „ 582 13 0			
4th Class Inspector in the Bengal Presidency ... „ 325 0 0			
Miss Carpenter's Normal School ... „ 5,669 13 9			
Compiler of *Government Gazetteer* ... „ 1,632 12 4			
	16,933 7 4	.....	16,933 7 4
Extraordinary Grant to the Boarding House, Poona ... „ 180 0 0			
Books for Library ... „ 99 15 0			
Printing Charges, General ... „ 21 12 9			
	.....	301 11 9	301 11 9
Total.....	2,27,776 9 2	68,300 3 2	2,96,076 12 4
Grand Total.....	5,79,711 9 3	3,93,327 15 10	9,73,039 9 1

* This is inclusive of expenditure for the encouragement of Literature.

5. *Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools in each Sub-Division.*

Sub-Division.	1867-68.								1868-69.								Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Lower Schools.	Female.	Normal.	Special.	Fees collected from Candidates for Public service.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Lower Schools.	Female.	Normal.	Special.	Fees collected from Candidates for Public service.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	4,384 7 6	7,134 6 3	9,959 5 4	..	..	..	....	21,478 3 1	4,193 12 0	9,742 7 8	8,749 0 7	..	..	..	41 0 0	22,728 9 10	1,245 0 9	..
Satara	....	2,186 2 8	4,528 9 3	..	..	..	....	6,714 12 1	....	3,097 11 0	4,118 5 0	..	..	..	47 8 0	8,163 8 0	1,448 11 11	..
Tanna	....	2,398 6 0	4,662 10 0	..	..	..	....	7,061 0 0	....	5,305 1 3	4,424 14 3	..	..	..	95 0 0	9,914 15 6	2,853 15 6	..
Ahmednuggur	....	2,554 9 11	10,224 6 7	..	..	..	....	12,779 0 0	1,441 14 0	2,308 1 0	9,511 2 6	..	..	..	83 0 0	13,344 2 6	565 2 0	..
Kandeish	1,495 8 0	2,031 12 1	7,496 1 9	..	..	..	....	11,023 5 10	1,771 0 0	2,900 3 0	7,453 10 9	..	..	..	37 0 0	12,167 13 9	1,144 7 11	..
Rutnagherry	2,374 8 2	410 11 0	8,144 5 2	..	..	..	....	10,929 8 4	2,707 4 0	1,929 9 0	7,268 11 6	..	..	..	130 0 0	12,035 8 6	1,106 0 2	..
Island of Bombay	14,973 2 0	19,804 14 0	4,287 2 0	..	..	..	....	39,065 2 0	18,872 2 0	23,242 1 3	5,709 8 0	..	..	..	262 8 0	48,085 3 3	9,020 1 3	..
Total	23,227 9 8	36,520 13 11	49,302 8 3	..	..	..	....	1,09,050 15 10	29,043 0 0	49,521 2 3	47,234 10 7	..	..	..	696 0 0	1,26,494 13 4	17,443 13 6	..

7. The following Table gives the total *Expenditure on Private Schools*, both aided and inspected:—

	Imperial.	Local.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
INSTRUCTION, THAT IS, ORDINARY EXPENSES OF SCHOOLS.		
Aided Schools.		
High Schools	17,930 11 0	85,570 13 7
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	21,827 2 0	1,38,652 12 10
Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools—		
Primary Schools	280 10 0	1,948 12 3
Female Schools	3,998 0 0	27,826 8 4
Special Schools	.. ....	.....
Total	44,036 7 0	2,53,998 15 0
Inspected Schools.		
High Schools	.....	.....
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,184 8 10	6,416 8 0
Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools—		
Primary Schools	2,804 11 6	548 0 11
Female Schools	.....	.....
Special Schools	.....	.....
Total	3,989 4 4	6,964 8 11
Grand Total	48,025 11 4	2,60,963 7 11

8. *Results of Expenditure :—*

(*a*). On Inspection-work, as shown by the number of Schools and Scholars, both Government and Private, visited and examined :—

By whom visited and examined.	Description of Institution.	Government Institutions.		Private (aided) Institutions.		Institutions not aided, but under Inspection only.	
		Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.
Major Waddington.....	High Schools.	...	...	1	332	...	...
	Middle Class Schools ...	1	133	...	...	...	..
	Lower Class Schools ...	...	...	1	66	..	...
	Fem. Schools.	...	...	2	45	...	..
	Normal	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Special	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total...	1	133	4	443	...	...
Mr. Draper.....	High Schools.	...	...	7	963	...	...
	Middle Class Schools ...	11	1,010	14	586	...	..
	Lower Class Schools ...	6	317	11	568	...	..
	Fem. Schools.	...	...	8	453	...	...
	Normal	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Special	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total...	17	1,327	40	2,570	...	..
Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools ...	13	997	..	..	1	39
	Lower Class Schools ...	91	2,686	...	...	...	..
	Fem. Schools.	3	38	...	...	...	..
	Total...	107	3,715	...	...	1	39
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-division.	Middle Class Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools ...	116	3,130	..	..	1	11
	Fem. Schools.	2	17	4	52	...	...
	Total...	118	3,147	4	52	1	11
Carried forward...	.....	243	8,322	48	3,065	2	50

By whom visited and examined.	Description of Institution.	Government Institutions.		Private (aided) Institutions.		Institutions not aided but under Inspection only.	
		Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.
Brought forward.....	.....	243	8,322	48	3,065	2	50
Deputy Educational Inspector, Sattara Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools ...	11	922	...	...	1	48
	Lower Class Schools ...	94	4,309	...	...	5	235
	Fem. Schools.	2	36	...	...	...	...
	Total...	107	5,267	...	...	6	283
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Sattara Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools ...	6	470	...	...	2	68
	Lower Class Schools ...	84	3,919	...	...	7	354
	Fem. Schools.	2	86	...	...	...	...
	Total...	92	4,475	...	...	9	422
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednuggur Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools ...	3	371	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools ...	86	4,106	...	...	1	63
	Fem. Schools.	1	50	...	...	...	...
	Total...	90	4,527	...	...	1	63
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Nassick and Peint States.	Middle Class Schools ...	2	230	...	...	..	...
	Lower Class Schools ...	46	2,330	...	...	...	...
	Fem. Schools.	2	67	...	...	...	...
	Total...	50	2,627	...	...	...	...
Deputy Educational Inspector, Tanna Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools ...	7	701	...	.....	...	...
	Lower Class Schools ...	87	4,140	...	...	...	...
	Fem. Schools.	3	113	..	...	...	...
	Total..	97	4,954	...	...	...	...
Carried forward.....	.....	679	30,172	48	3,065	18	818

By whom visited and examined.	Description of Institution.	Government Institutions.		Private (aided) Institutions.		Institutions not aided, but under Inspection only.	
		Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.
Brought forward.....	.....	679	30,172	48	3,065	18	818
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Tanna Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools ...	4	429	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools ...	70	2,889	...	...	...	...
	Fem. Schools.	1	46	...	...	...	...
	Total...	75	3,364	...	...	...	...
Deputy Educational Inspector Ratnagherry Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools ...	3	53	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools ...	74	4,197	1	33	...	...
	Fem. Schools.	2	51	...	...	...	...
	Total...	79	4,301	1	33	...	...
Deputy Educational Inspector, Khandesh Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools ...	4	778	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools ...	59	4,123	...	...	...	...
	Fem. Schools.	2	70	...	...	...	...
	Total...	65	4,971	...	...	...	...
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Khandesh Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools ...	1	141	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools ...	109	5,523	...	...	...	...
	Fem. Schools.	2	51	...	...	...	...
	Total...	112	5,718	...	...	...	...
Deputy Educational Inspector Marathi Schools, Bombay.	Middle Class Schools ...	7	594	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools ...	14	939	...	...	...	...
	Fem. Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	21	1,533	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	.....	1031	50 059	49	3,098	18	818

By whom visited and examined	Description of Institution.	Government Institutions.		Private (aided) Institutions.		Institutions not aided, but under Inspection only.	
		Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.
Brought forward...	.....	1031	50,059	49	3,098	18	818
Deputy Educational Inspector Gujarati Schools, Bombay.	Middle Class Schools ...	6	348	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools ...	11	862	...	...	...	...
	Fem. Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	17	1,210	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	.....	1048	51,269	49	3,098	18	818

The present Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Nassick and Peint did not take up his appointment till the 6th November. Owing to severe illness his predecessor had not examined any Schools. The Marathi and Gujarati Deputy Inspectorships at Bombay are half-time appointments. The Schools in the Island of Bombay are frequently visited.

(*b*)—On Instruction, showing number of Schools, Scholars, and Average Daily Attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Higher Class Schools.				
Elphinstone High School	1	778	667	·85
Poona High School	1	237	195	·82
Ratnaghiri High School	1	201	173	·86
Dhoolia High School	1	145	120	·82
Ahmednuggur High School	1	137	125	·91
Total	5	1,498	1,280	·85
Middle Class Schools.				
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	24	2,554	2,190	·85
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	54	7,268	5,799	·79
Total	78	9,822	7,989	·81
Primary Schools	915	50,205	39,169	·78
Female Schools.				
5 in Poona Sub-Division, 3 in Sattara Sub-Division, 4 in Khandeish Sub-Division, 4 in Rutnagherry Sub-Division, 3 in Ahmednuggur Sub-Division, and 4 in Tanna Sub-Division	23	834	552	·66
Special School.				
Poona Training College	1	61	54	·88
PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
Higher Class Schools.				
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsee Benevolent Institution, Bombay	1	548	471	·85
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	1	290	221	·76
Free Church Mission School, Poona	1	390	329	·84
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	1	285	269	·94
Church Missionary Society's Robert Money School, Bombay	1	399	307	·76
Scottish Education Society's Fort School, Bombay	1	118	98	·83
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	1	298	270	·90
Scottish Orphanage, Mahim	1	39	35	·89
Total	8	2,367	2,000	·84

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number.
PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*				
Middle Class Schools	15	*1,340	1,196	·89
Primary Schools	13	† 483	450	·93
Special Schools	1	61	54	·88
Female Schools	17	‡1,498	1,204	·80
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
Higher Class Schools	...	.....	.....	..
Middle Class Schools	7	740	599	·80
Primary Schools	10	979	749	·76
Grand Total	1,102	69,884	55,296	·79

* Exclusive of attendance at the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. Peter's Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; and St. John's School, Colaba, for which no returns have been received.

† Exclusive of attendance at the Malligaum Mission School, for which no returns have been received.

‡ Exclusive of attendance at the Poona Girls' School, and St. John's School, Colaba, for which no returns have been received.

The following tables show the increase of schools and scholars in the Division :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
High Schools	4	5	1	...	1,320	1,607	287	...
Middle Class Schools.	37	78	41	...	5,218	10,133	4,915	...
Lower Class Schools.	829	915	86	...	49,748	52,710	2,962	...
Female Schools	9	23	14	...	350	983	633	...
Normal Schools	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Special Schools	1	1	...	...	54	68	14	...
Total.....	880	1,022	142	...	56,690	65,501	8,811	...
			Net increase.		Schools .	142		
					Scholars.	8,811		
Private Aided Institutions.								
High Schools	6	8	2	...	2,142	2,466	324	..
Middle Class Schools.	13	15	2	..	1,596	* 1,313	...	283
Lower Class Schools.	14	13	...	1	650	† 546	...	104
Female Schools	14	17	3	...	1,371	‡ 1,532	161	...
Normal Schools	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...
Special Schools	1	1	...	...	62	69	7	...
Total	48	54	7	1	5,821	5,926	492	387
			Net increase.		Schools .	6		
					Scholars.	105		
Private Institutions Inspected only.								
High Schools	1	...	...	1	151	.....	...	151
Middle Class Schools.	6	7	1	...	704	710	6	...
Lower Class Schools.	9	19	10	...	581	1,041	460	...
Female Schools	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total.....	16	26	11	1	1,436	1,751	466	151
			Net increase.		Schools .	10		
					Scholars.	315		

* Exclusive of attendance at the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. Peter's School, Magazon; Poona Bishop's School; and St. John's School, Colaba, for which no returns have been received.

† Exclusive of attendance at the Malligaum Mission School, for which no returns have been received.

‡ Exclusive of attendance at the Poona Girls' Schools, and St. John's Girls' School, Colaba, for which no returns have been received.

The subjoined table gives details of the above as regards Government Schools :—

	High Schools.								First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	1	205	1	280	...	75	...	...	3	434	5	639	2	205	...	...	3	552	14	1,772	11	1,220	...	...
Sattara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	147	2	240	1	93	...	...	3	174	11	1,091	8	917	...	...
Khandeish	1	166	1	119	...	...	...	47	1	98	2	197	1	99	...	...	4	1,024	5	1,249	1	225	...	...
Ahmednuggur	...	...	1	137	1	137	...	...	2	260	1	106	...	...	1	154	...	...	5	688	5	688	...	...
Peint States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnaghiri	1	205	1	221	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	184	2	184	...	...	1	216	2	375	1	159	...	...
Tanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	166	5	349	3	183	...	...	2	216	8	1,125	6	909	...	...
Bombay, Gujarati	1	744	1	850	...	106	...	...	7	890	7	953	...	63	...	...	5	623	5	740	...	117	...	...
Do. Marathi																	3	418	4	425	1	7	...	...
Total.....	4	1,320	5	1,607	1	334	..	47	10	1,995	24	2,668	9	827	1	154	21	3,223	54	7,465	33	4,242	...	...
	Net Increase— { School... 1 Scholars. 287								Net Increase— { Schools..... 8 Scholars ...673								Net Increase— { Schools..... 33 Scholars ... 4,242							

TABLE—*continued.*

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								FEMALE SCHOOLS.								NORMAL SCHOOLS.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	186	8,762	198	8,633	12	...	...	129	3	85	5	219	2	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sattara	108	6,204	104	5,769	...	...	4	435	1	63	3	125	2	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandeish	166	12,663	184	13,365	18	702	...	...	1	51	4	137	3	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednuggur	112	6,779	156	9,113	44	2,334	...	...	...	...	3	171	3	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peint States	8	386	8	347	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagherry	77	5,036	82	5,441	5	405	...	...	1	24	4	131	3	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanna	147	8,402	158	8,470	11	8	...	...	3	127	4	200	1	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Gujarati	10	478	11	612	1	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Marathi	15	978	14	960	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	829	49,748	915	52,710	91	3,583	5	621	9	350	23	983	14	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Increase...	Schools..... 86 Scholars ... 2,962								Net Increase...	Schools ... 14 Scholars ... 633														

TABLE—*continued.*

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	SPECIAL SCHOOLS.								TOTAL.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	1	54	1	68	...	14	...	...	197	10,092	224	11,611	27	1,519	...	...
Sattara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	6,588	120	7,225	7	637	...	...
Kandeish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	14,002	196	15,067	23	1,065	...	...
Ahmednuggur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	7,039	166	10,215	52	3,176	...	...
Peint States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	386	8	347	...	...	...	39
Rutnagherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	5,481	91	6,352	11	871	...	...
Tanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	8,971	175	10,144	21	1,173	...	...
Bombay, Gujarati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	4,131	42	4,540	1	409	...	...
Do. Marathi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Total	1	54	1	68	...	14	...	...	880	58,690	1,022	65,501	142	8,850	...	39
Net Increase				Schools			0		Net Increase			Schools			142	
				Scholars			14					Scholars			8,811	

The following Table gives the same details for Private Schools:—

Collectorate or Sub-Division.	High School								Middle Class Schools.								Primary Schools.								Normal Schools.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	1	437	1	346	...	...	...	91	2	57	4	207	2	150	...	...	3	151	3	148	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sattara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	76	1	51	...	...	...	25	1	...	4	108	3	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandeish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	101	1	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednuggur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	152	3	179	1	27	...	...	2	118	3	234	1	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peint States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutnagherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	1	66	...	...	...	15	8	581	13	850	5	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	6	1,856	7	2,120	1	264	...	...	13	1,934	13	1,520	...	...	...	414	8	280	8	247	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	2,293	8	2,466	1	264	...	91	19	2,300	22	2,023	3	177	...	454	23	1,231	32	1,587	9	493	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Net Increase ... Schools 1
Scholars 173

Net Increase Schools . 3
Net Decrease Scholars. 277

Net Increase. Schools . 9
Scholars. 353

TABLE—*continued.*

COLLECTORATE OR SUB-DIVISION.	SPECIAL SCHOOLS.								GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								TOTAL.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	357	9	501	3	144	...	...	12	1,002	17	1,202	5	200	...	...
Sattara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	76	5	159	3	83	...	...
Kandeish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	101	1	...	...	...	...	101
Ahmednuggur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	270	6	413	2	143	...	...
Peint States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutnagherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	662	14	916	5	254	...	...
Tanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1	62	1	69	...	7	...	...	8	1,014	8	1,031	...	17	...	...	36	5,146	37	4,987	1	...	...	159
Total	1	62	1	69	...	7	...	...	14	1,371	17	1,532	3	161	...	...	64	7,257	80	7,677	16	680	...	260
	Net Increase... { Schools..... 0 Scholars ... 7								Net Increase... { Schools..... 3 Scholars ...161								Net Increase... { Schools... 16 Scholars . 420							

10. *Results of Instruction* in the Government and Private Schools in point of quality, as shown by numbers passed under different Standards.

A—Government Schools.

Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

Number of Schools	Description of Schools	Number of Scholars Examined	Number of Scholars Passed.																				
			1st Standard.		2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.							4th Standard.				5th Standard.				Matriculation.
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	5th Head.	Needlework.		1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	
	High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Class. Boys' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Class. Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Class. Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars Examined.	Number of Scholars.																				6th Standard.
			1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.				4th Standard.				5th Standard.				
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.
...	High Schools*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
18	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,596	535	479	364	568	304	293	243	363	145	143	116	118	12	10	12	13	...	...	...	...	.....
61	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools...	1,596	596	613	492	505	137	158	142	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....

* No High Schools were examined by the Inspector during the year.

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																			
			1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.				4th Standard.				5th Standard.			
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
930	Boys' Schools	43,926	7,055	8,104	7,708	..	5,103	5,125	5,176	3,166	3,109	3,639	3,190	2,047	1,038	1,211	1,107	1,036	142	155	135	127
22	Girls' Schools	561	122	166	149	..	14	15	16	3	2	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B.—*Private Schools.*

Standards for European and Eurāsian Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars Examined.	Number of Boys Passed.																					
			1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.				4th Standard.				5th Standard.				6th Standard	
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.	
	Schools Aided.																							
3	High Schools	277	60	57	52	...	39	51	43	...	47	49	42	23	41	47	52	33	12	15	16	15	.....	
16	Middle Class Schools. Boys'	456	120	132	120	...	144	104	132	...	60	67	29	64	24	25	33	13	2	2	...	2	.....	
	Middle Class Schools. Girls'	232	61	76	74	...	73	73	79	...	41	51	38	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Middle Class Schools. Mixed	200	28	58	69	...	30	51	46	...	20	29	23	9	7	15	11	8	1	2	3	2	.....	
	Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Schools Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Boys Passed.																			
			1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.				4th Standard.				5th Standard.				6th Standard.
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.
	Schools Aided.																					
5	High Schools	1077	172	106	106	180	228	191	168	232	158	153	99	130	52	75	60	84	31	46	23	34	...
3	Middle Class Schools...	179	68	38	38	76	52	36	44	60	...	...	...	...	4	10	9	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	Girls' School	20	2	3	5	6	...	6	2	7	3	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools Inspected.																					
8	Middle Class Schools...	228	94	82	73	99	13	17	12	24	13	6	3	11	8	8	3	8	...	...	...	...	...

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars Examined.	Number of Boys Passed.																			
			1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.				4th Standard.				5th Standard.			
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle-work.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
	Schools Aided.																					
12	Boys' Schools	634	184	202	202	...	211	209	226	172	104	57	3	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Girls' Schools	407	131	192	183	...	112	124	129	75	48	46	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools Inspected.																					
23	Boys' Schools	1036	208	210	165	...	109	129	122	55	49	62	47	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—*High Schools.* As stated above (para. 2) at the time I was appointed Inspector no one was named to succeed me as Assistant Inspector, and from the 10th October I had to superintend the Division without the aid usually afforded by an Assistant Inspector. At that time most of the Grant-in-aid schools remained to be examined, and all the Local Fund Budgets had to be prepared. The number of Grant-in-aid schools in this Division is now considerable, and seven* of them are High schools, or schools teaching up to the University Matriculation standard. I was very anxious to examine all these schools before the close of the official year, in order that they might be able to get the grant as usual. I succeeded in doing so; but not without leaving papers to be looked over, as well as some correspondence to be disposed of, after the year had closed. I was not able to examine any Government High Schools. Major Waddington, as Director of Public Instruction, visited the Rutnagherry High School; but no other Government High School was visited or examined during the year. This however is not so much to be regretted since the High Schools are now annually subjected to a University test. One new High School was established in the year under report, the Ahmednuggur English school having been converted into a High School of the 2nd Grade in August last. There are now two Government High Schools of the 1st Grade, and three of the 2nd Grade. Judging from the number of boys from these schools who passed the last Matriculation examination the High schools of this Division are in a satisfactory state. I have received copies of the Annual Reports of the High Schools, and I subjoin a few remarks on each school. For further details I must refer you to the reports.

Elphinstone High School.—This school has continued under the able management of Mr. Kirkham throughout the year: and it still has the benefit of the services of Mr. Barrett as Vice-Principal. It continues to be in a very flourishing state, and the advantages it offers appear to be well appreciated by the public. The school is now full to overflowing, and it is found necessary to refuse admission to numbers of boys qualified, under the standard, for entrance. The

* Not including the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution Central School, which is not aided on the system of payment by results, nor the Byculla Diocesan School, which has been recognised as a High School since the close of the official year.

receipts from fees are Rupees 2,962 more than last year: an increase of nearly Rupees 250 per mensem. Seven of the boys who matriculated from this school passed in Latin, and four in Sanskrit. Average daily attendance for the year 667. Number matriculated 58.

Poona High School.—It was mentioned in last year's report that the number on the rolls at the end of the year showed a decrease as compared with the number on the rolls at the end of the previous year. The attendance has since improved. The number on the rolls in the last month of the year under report was 280 against 205 in the corresponding month of 1867-68. Mr. Jacob, the Head Master, observes that great credit is due to Mr. Vinayak Krishna Gore, Head Master of the Poona City School, for the careful way in which the candidates sent by him, for admission into the High School, had been prepared. The Poona High School gained some distinction at the last matriculation examination, one boy from this school, Pandurang Venkatesh Chintamanipitkar, having obtained the first Juggonath Sunkersett scholarship, and another, Keshav Waman Kirtane, the Sir Stafford Northcote prize of Rs. 100 in books. Of the whole number that matriculated three boys passed in Latin and seven in Sanskrit. Mr. Jacob states that there is a growing aversion in his school to the study of Marathi, and he attributes this unwillingness to the fact that many of the boys intend to appear at the higher University examinations from which the Vernacular languages are now wholly excluded. Out of 127 boys admitted into the school in January not one was willing to study Marathi. Average daily attendance for the year 237. Number matriculated 29.

Rutnagherry High School.—There has been very little addition to the number of boys attending this school; but there was a remarkable increase in the number of boys who matriculated from this school at the last examination, nearly three times as many having passed as in the previous year. Eight boys matriculated in Sanscrit, one of whom obtained the second Juggonath Sunkersett scholarship. Average daily attendance for the year 173. Number matriculated 22.

Dhoolia High School.—The number of boys in attendance has slightly decreased; but this is owing to the opening of a new 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Dhoolia, which it is hoped will

shortly be a valuable feeder to the High School. An additional grant of Rs. 70 per mensem having been made from Imperial Funds, the teaching staff of the school has been improved. The number of boys from this school who passed at the last matriculation examination is small compared with the numbers passed by the other Government High Schools, but it shows an increase of four on the number matriculated by this school in the previous year. Average daily attendance for the year 119. Number matriculated 7.

Ahmednuggur High School.—This school, being a new one, has its reputation to make. I hope for good results if it continues under its present Head Master, Mr. Janardhan Vinayak Bapat, M.A. At the time of the last matriculation examination it had been in existence as a High School little more than three months. It matriculated one boy. The average daily attendance at this school was 125.

First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—Nine schools of this grade have been established during the year. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Ahmednuggur having been formed into a High School there is a net increase of eight schools. There are now in this Division twenty-four Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the 1st grade attended by 2,268 pupils. I examined the Juggonath Sunkersett School, the Fort Branch School, the Chandanwadi School, and the Amerchandwadi School in Bombay, the Anglo-Portuguese at Lower Mahim, the Poona City School, and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Mallegam and Nassick. The Juggonath Sunkersett School has made very satisfactory progress since my examination of it in the previous year. Arithmetic and writing Marathi to dictation are still its weakest points. The Fort Branch School passed a satisfactory examination in Gujarati and in Arithmetic, and did fairly in English. The Chandanwadi School is an Anglo-Gujarati school, and the Amerchandwadi School is Anglo-Marathi. These two schools are not in an advanced state: they at present rank very little higher than 2nd grade schools. The Anglo-Portuguese School at Lower Mahim was established by some Portuguese gentlemen and afterwards placed under this Department. The Reverend Bras Fernandes, the Vicar of Lower Mahim, has been a very liberal patron to the school, having built and furnished a school-house at his own expense; and several other Portuguese gentlemen residing at Mahim take great

interest in the school. It is intended chiefly for Portuguese boys, but other boys are admitted. At the examination of the school seventy boys were present, and of these twenty-one were Hindus: there were also one Parsee and one Mussalman. I found that the standards had not been sufficiently attended to, and that the boys had been pushed on in English while Arithmetic and Geography had been neglected. The Vernacular Reading, Portuguese as well as Marathi, was very good. I hope that the school will do well and will prove of great benefit to the Portuguese community at Mahim. Two of the Assistant Masters are Portuguese, but the Head Master is a Hindu. A Portuguese Head Master will be appointed as soon as a well qualified man can be obtained. The lower part of the school house (which is upper-roomed) is occupied by a purely Portuguese school not under this Department. The Poona City School and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Malligaum and Nassick are in a very satisfactory state.

Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—There has been a net increase of 33 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In the previous year a large number of schools of this grade were closed in consequence of an order made by Sir A. Grant which fixed the fee for English-learning boys at Rs. 1, and required a minimum number of twenty (20) such boys in each school. The order has since been modified, and the number of 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools is now increasing. These schools seldom teach beyond the 2nd Anglo-Vernacular standard.

Primary Schools.—Notwithstanding the large number of schools of this class that were opened in the previous year, there has been a considerable increase in the year under report. 91 new schools have been opened and only 5 schools have been closed, giving a net increase of 86 schools. This increase is chiefly due to the introduction of the Local Cess in Ahmednuggur. In that zilla 44 new schools have been opened during the year, and there is an increase of 2,334 in the number of boys attending schools.

In Bombay there has been no increase in the number of Vernacular Schools. The number of 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools has been increased by one. This is the only addition made to the number of Government schools in Bombay during the year. Owing to the withdrawal of the Municipal grant of Rs. 10,000, which was

continued for one year only (1867), our operations in Bombay are very much crippled, and it is with difficulty that the existing number of schools is maintained. Indeed it will be absolutely necessary to close some of them if additional funds are not forthcoming. They have been only kept open hitherto by appropriating to their support a portion of the fees derived from schools in the Mofussil. Some of them have not a sufficient number of teachers, and are ill supplied with furniture and apparatus.

Female Schools.—There has been an increase of 14 girls' schools; and there are now in the Division 23 Government Girls' Schools, attended by 983 pupils. The Deputy Inspector, Tanna, reports very favourably of the girls' school at Alibaug which has advanced as far as the third Vernacular standard; but in most of these schools the instruction is very elementary. Out of 561 girls (twenty-two schools) examined, only four girls passed in one or more heads of the 3rd Vernacular standard and only 16 girls in one or more heads of the 2nd standard. The attendance at girls' schools is generally very bad.

Poona Training College.—Some improvement has been effected in this Training College during the year. Standards similar to those for schools have been introduced, and the examinations of the students are more systematic than they have been hitherto. I hope to see still further improvement in this direction. The last terminal (half-yearly) examination took place in April just after the official year had closed. Of the students examined at the end of the previous term 26 were sent out as teachers on salaries varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30; one was dismissed as not being qualified for the office of teacher, and 27 were kept in the college to continue their studies. A reading-room has been opened for the use of the students. It is supplied with Vernacular books: and the Principal reports that it is well appreciated. The students subscribe one anna per mensem each for the purchase of Vernacular newspapers. The college at present trains about 60 teachers in the year; some of whom are appointed to Masterships and others to Assistant Masterships.

Private Aided Institutions.—The Bombay Scottish Orphanage was recognised as a High School in the year under report, and at the close of the year there were three recognised High Schools for

Europeans and Eurasians: St. Mary's Institution (Roman Catholic Orphanage), Byculla, the Bombay Scottish Education Society's School, Fort, and the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim. They are all flourishing.

The Private High Schools matriculated boys as follows:—

Free General Assembly's Institution	11
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution	9
St. Mary's Institution	6
Robert Money Institution	4
General Assembly's Institution	4
Poona Free Church Mission School	2

The Bombay Proprietary School, which is a purely private school receiving no aid from Government, is not now under the Inspection of this Department.

The Bombay Education Society's Schools at Byculla, and the Anglo-Vernacular, Vernacular, and Girls' Schools at Bombay belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, receive aid from Government independently of results. On my Annual Inspections of these schools I wrote special reports. I may mention here that I was very much pleased with the three large girls' schools belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. Many of the girls' read remarkably well, the most advanced of them reading the 7th Gujarati Book of the Departmental series, and a large number of them wrote to dictation without mistake. They are much the best Vernacular girls' schools I have seen.

The four Marathi girls' schools at Poona, which receive a grant from the Dakshina Fund, are not prospering.

11. *School-building operations during the year* 1868-69 :—

Name of Place.	For what No. of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Poona Sub-Division.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Walsung	...	...	...	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
Barsee, 1st grade	75	...	...	360 0 0	.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	720 0 0
Do. (Marathi)	200	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurkumb	75	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohol	75	...	1	250 0 0	500 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
Tutowlay	60	...	1	75 0 0	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....	150 0 0
Kowthey	40	1	...	105 14 0	.....	.....	105 14 0	.....	211 12 0
Angulgaom	50	1	...	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	500 0 0
Kari	50	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chasnarodbe	..	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Nimbgaom	75	1	...	.....	550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	550 0 0
Shelgaom	35	1	...	75 0 0	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....	150 0 0
Wudgaom	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	24 8 0	.....	24 8 0
Wudgaom	60	1	...	100 0 0	350 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	550 0 0
Ardegaom	...	...	...	36 12 0	.....	.....	36 12 0	.....	73 8 0
Pangree...	50	1	...	110 0 0	.....	.....	110 0 0	.....	220 0 0
Carried forward.....	...	..	...	1,412 10 0	1,900 0 0	.....	1,437 2 0	.....	4,749 12 0

Name of Place.	For what No. of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....	...	...	...	1,412 10 0	1,900 0 0	.....	1,437 2 0	.....	4,749 12 0
Poona Sub-Division —*continued.*									
Manchar	70	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulligaum Dabhaday	100	1	...	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
Patus	75	1	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	120 0 0
Total.....	...	...	...	1,972 10 0	1,900 0 0	.....	1,997 2 0	.....	5,869 12 0
Sattara Sub-Division.									
Karad No. I.	...	...	...	.....	407 0 0	.....	.....	.....	407 0 0
Khanapoor	125	1	...	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
Pal	80	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walvey	100	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wuddooz	100	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayain	125	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boodh	100	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natipootey	100	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dahiwadee	70	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Shinganapoor	70	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kudegaom	100	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	...	...	...	.....	1,407 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,407 0 0	
KHANDEISH SUB-DIVISION.										
Bahaderpoor	50	...	1	.....	.....	.....	8 10 0	.....	8 10 0	
Wursee	...	...	...	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	500 0 0	
Tolodi	100	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kookermanda	...	...	...	110 0 0	.....	.....	110 0 0	.....	220 0 0	
Kasoda	75	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thalneir	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	97 6	.....	97 6 0	
Nandgaom	100	...	1	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Dhoolia (Marathi)	350	1	...	.....	6,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	
Bhalode...	...	...	...	655 2 0	.....	.....	655 2 0	.....	1,310 4 0	
Jamnier...	150	1	...	.....	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	800 0 0	
Pimrala	...	...	...	.....	1,321 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,321 0 0	
Edalabad	75	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nanded	...	...	...	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	300 0 0	
Shirpoor	100	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chandsur	...	...	...	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	
Maswad	75	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Adawad...	...	...	...	.....	1,360 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,360 0 0	
Pachora...	60	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Goodhey	...	...	...	110 0 0	.....	.....	110 0 0	.....	220 0 0	
Ootrau	60	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Challisgaom	...	...	...	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	
Chimthana	100	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mallegaom (Marathi) ...	...	...	...	.....	529 0 0	.....	.....	.....	529 0 0	
Dahiwell	60	1	...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Carried forward.....	...	...	...	1,775 2 0	11,560 0 0	.....	1,881 2 0	.....	15,216 4 0	

Name of Place.	For what No. of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....	...	...	...	1,775 2 0	11,560 0 0	.....	1,881 2 0	.....	15,216 4 0
KHANDEISH SUB-DIVISION —*continued.*									
Bahadney	...	...	...	217 0 0	.....	.....	217 0 0	.....	434 0 0
Mohadee	...	...	...	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	600 0 0
Jullod	...	...	...	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	200 0 0
Shirsale...	...	...	...	153 0 0	.....	.....	153 0 0	.....	306 0 0
Dhurugaom	...	...	...	.....	6,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,000 0 0
Nashankhede	...	...	...	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	400 0 0
Total.....	...	...	...	2,745 2 0	17,560 0 0	.....	2,851 2 0	.....	23,156 4 0
AHMEDNUGGUR SUB-DIVISION.									
Chimhawadee	50	1	...	.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0
Kurjoon Khore...	40	1	...	.....	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	375 0 0
Bodhegaum	70	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandoree	150	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinchwadee Shiral	40	1	...	.....	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	375 0 0
Kolhar	80	1	...	.....	750 0 0	.....	.....	.....	750 0 0
Ookulgaum	50	1	...	.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0

Bahamanee	70	1	...	.....		650	0	0	.....	.....	.....	650	0	0
Lakh	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Pachegaom	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Belapoor...	80	1	...	.....		700	0	0	.....	.....	.....	700	0	0
Nimbgaomjawalee ...	50	1	...	.....		450	0	0	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0
Sonegaum	50	1	...	.....		450	0	0	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0
Balepimpulgaom	50	1	...	.....		450	0	0	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0
Pedgaom...	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Khurowlee	50	1	...	.....		450	0	0	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0
Koradgaum	60	1	...	.....		550	0	0	.....	.....	.....	550	0	0
Alsoondee	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Khide	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Shindee...	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Koligaom	50	1	...	.....		450	0	0	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0
Anjoone...	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Pimpulgaom Pisa	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Jumkhed	...	...	...	56	8	0	.....			.....	.....	.....	56	8	0
Khurdee	150	1	...	.....		400	0	0	.....	.....	.....	400	0	0
Khokurmoho	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Bhulgaom	70	1	...	.....		650	0	0	.....	.....	.....	650	0	0
Ghodigaom	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Arangaom	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Pachoda	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Jumgaom	80	1	...	.....		750	0	0	.....	.....	.....	750	0	0
Sarobe Kasari	50	1	...	.....		450	0	0	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0
Bhulownee	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Adgaom...	50	1	...	.....		450	0	0	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0
Shetpoor	50	1	...	.....		450	0	0	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0
Dodee	80	1	...	.....		750	0	0	.....	.....	.....	750	0	0
Wadiwane	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Mookane	40	1	...	.....		375	0	0	.....	.....	.....	375	0	0
Carried forward.....	...	...	...	56	8	0	16,075	0	0	.....	.....	.....	16,131	8	0

Name of Place.	For what No. of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....	...	...	...	56 8 0	16,075 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16,131 8 0
Ahmednuggur Sub-Division —*continued.*									
Ambi	50	1	...	.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0
Wurkhede	80	1	...	.....	750 0 0	.....	.....	.....	750 0 0
Janoori	80	1	...	.....	750 0 0	.....	.....	.....	750 0 0
Deogaom	50	1	...	.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0
Narayen Tembee	60	1	...	.....	550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	550 0 0
Nandoormudhumeshswri ...	50	1	...	.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0
Wudahbhon	50	1	...	.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0
Dighawad	50	1	...	.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0
Sawurgaom	40	1	...	.....	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	375 0 0
Rajapoor	40	1	...	.....	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	375 0 0
Mookhede	40	1	...	.....	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	375 0 0
Jullgaomjeoor	40	1	...	.....	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	375 0 0
Nagde	40	1	...	.....	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	375 0 0
Ware	70	1	...	.....	650 0 0	.....	.....	.....	650 0 0
Astagaom	60	1	...	.....	550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	550 0 0
Khede	60	1	...	.....	550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	550 0 0
Deolalee	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 4 3	76 4 3
Total.....	...	...	...	56 8 0	24,000 0 0	.....	.....	76 4 3	24,132 12 3

TANNA SUB-DIVISION.										
Penn (English)...	250	1	...	1,204 0 0	3,557 8 0	.....	400 0 0	.....	5,161 8 0
Oombergaom	125	...	1	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Doogad	60	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinholee	60	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhiwandee	250	1	...	.....	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
Nete	50	1	...	81 8 0	.....	.....	66 8 0	.....	148 0 0
Alibag (English)	100	1	...	659 0 0	.....	.....	659 0 0	.....	1,318 0 0
Muhod No. I.	...	1	...	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
Total.....	...	...	...	1,969 8 0	5,557 0 0	.....	1,150 8 0	.....	8,677 8 0
RUTNAGHERRY SUB-DIVISION.									
Kelshee...	100	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golup	80	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kotheri	60	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satowlee	60	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musoori	125	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hedwee	40	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pachal	75	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nate	40	1	...	100 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....	140 0 0
Mundungad	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0
Total.....	...	...	...	100 0 0	.....	.....	70 0 0	.....	170 0 0
BOMBAY MARATHI SCHOOLS.									
Warowlee	50	1	...	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
Ghorupdeo	61	1	...	1,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 0 0
Total.....	...	...	...	1,400 0 0	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	2,600 0 0
Grand Total.....	...	..	...	8,243 12 0	50,424 8 0	.....	7,268 12 0	76 4 3	66,013 4 3

Name of Place.	For what No. of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure.					
				Imperial.	Local.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ordinary Repairs to School Buildings.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	...	...	199	1,747 14 6	1,679 15 9	.....	.....	100 0 1	3,527 14 4
Sattara	...	...	111	.....	1,452 12 3	.....	.....	.....	1,452 12 3
Ahmednuggur	...	...	164	799 9 9	1,944 1 1	.....	.....	550 0 0	3,293 10 10
Rutnagherry	...	...	79	1,265 14 11	39 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,304 14 11
Tanna	...	...	106	100 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,600 0 0
Kandeish	...	...	176	199 7 9	2,963 2 0	.....	.....	.....	3,162 9 9
Bombay...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	...	...	835	4,112 14 11	9,578 15 1	.....	.....	650 0 1	14,341 14 1
Special Grants for Private School Buildings.									
European and Eurasian School-house at Sholapoor... ...	...	...	...	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Grand Total.....	...	...	...	12,656 10 11	60,003 7 1	.....	7,268 12 0	726 4 4	80,655 2 4

In addition to the buildings entered in the above list, eight new school-houses have been built in the Tanna Sub-Division by the people themselves at their own cost, at the following places :—Varasgaum, Pingalsai, Patnus, Kusgaum, Varandoli, Sasavney, Rohey (for school No. II.), Nandvi. In the Rutnagherry Sub-Division the people have completed this year the school-houses they were building at their own expense at Hatcambey, Kusopey, and Golowli ; and they have begun and nearly finished school-houses at Mandangud, Naringrey, and Warrodey.

12.—*Libraries.*

A.—*Previously existing. Return up to 31st March 1868.*

	Name of Place.	Total Number of Volumes.	No. added during the year.	No. of Members.	Volumes Issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona Sub-Division.	Bombay					Return not received.	
	Poona*	2,610	204	181	823	811 4 0	737 14 0
	Sholapoor					Return not received.	
	Jooneer	100	...	50	...	168 0 0	153 0 0
	Tulligaum Dhamdhare	89	2	35	6	41 4 0	36 10 6
	Pabul	100	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Khair, Barramuttee					Returns not received.	
	Indapoor	160	...	16	...	140 0 0	33 12 0
	Sasoor	12	...	30	12	66 0 0	66 0 0
	Patus	77	...	6	1	66 12 0	62 1 0
	Tullegaum Dhabhade	34	8	23	4	72 0 0	72 0 0
	Vyrag					Return not received.	
Sattara Sub-Division.	Sattara City	2,191	59	86	1,248	1,021 0 0	1,144 5 6
	Wai	131	10	42	...	430 13 6	151 12 8
	Kurrar	688	97	38	125	274 13 3	185 7 3
	Malcolm Peit	600	200	69	350	502 0 0	578 0 0
	Tasgaum	59	...	6	20	163 12 0	206 1 11
	Vadooz	33	2	36	4	126 8 0	88 14 0
	Mayni	45	10	12	...	47 12 6	35 6 0

* No information regarding this Library (Poona Native General Library) was received last year.

Libraries; previously existing—continued.

Name of Place.	Total Number of Volumes.	No. added during the year.	No. of Members.	Volumes Issued.	Income.			Expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kandesh Sub-Division. Dhoolia	302	86	32	144	188	8	0	231	2	0
Burgam	37	61	35	7	186	10	0	174	2	6
Malliganm	239	10	6	12	50	0	0	50	0	0
Nundoorbar	21	10	10	100	100	0	0	100	0	0
Errundole	...	319	25	9	64	8	0	63	10	0
Parola	...	37	117	20	117	8	0	109	0	0
Nasirabad	20	79	20	...	131	0	0	131	0	0
Ahmednuggur Sub-Division. Ahmednuggur	1,501	51	59	176	378	4	0	333	4	0
Nassick	591	96	56	293	347	8	6	393	9	6
Newasch	73	153	82	30	77	0	0	51	12	6
Yeola	494	37	44	169	75	0	0	206	9	0
Rutnagherry Sub-Division. Rutnagherry	881	538	54	90	579	15	2	539	0	3
Sawunt Wadi	586	30	46	57	447	13	10	216	10	2
Dapooli	43	2	8	86	178	6	0	120	3	6
Tanna Sub-Division. Tanna	835	...	156	245	487	8	0	476	13	8
Callian	208	1	22	20	369	8	0	144	5	9
Bhewndy	143	97	22	20	376	7	0	463	10	2
Bassein	343	5	94	82	225	0	0	166	3	3
Penn	49	3	24	...	27	9	6	27	3	0
Alibag	330	82	27	25	195	0	0	196	8	0
Chinchnee	177	...	...	...	30	0	0	30	0	0
Oorun	142	45	133	14	132	0	0	122	4	0
Panwell	56	...	39	7	11	0	0	165	8	0
Dhanoo	23	1	12	10	35	0	0	24	12	0
Alibag free Library (supported by Bhausaheb Bhivakar.)	58	...	...	...	.....			80	0	0

B.—*Newly Established.*

Name of Place.		Total Number of Volumes.	No. added during the year.	No. of Members.	Volumes Issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona Sub-Division.	Barsee	Return not received.					
Sattara S. D.	Poosesawlee	...	19	...	...	171 0 0	125 11 0
Kandesh S. D.	Amulnair.....	...	8	5	...	181 0 0	81 8 0
Rutnagherry S. D.	Rajapoor	...	...	...	...	152 0 0	.....
Tanna Sub-Division.	Dahwuli	...	120	79	15	154 7 0	98 12 6

The large public Libraries at Bombay have no connection with this Department. In the Poona Sub-Division the Library at Sasoor which was mentioned in last year's report as one of three that were on the verge of dissolution, has made a fresh start. This is said to be owing to the interest taken in it by the present Mamletdar Mr. Balaji Babaji Thakur, B.A. It now numbers 30 members against 10 at the end of the previous year. The number of members of the Library at Juneer has also greatly increased, from 5 to 50. But most of the Libraries in this Sub-Division are not flourishing. The Deputy Inspector ascribes their unsatisfactory state to the fact that the native officials generally manifest very little interest in them. In the Sattara Sub-Division the Library at Waee has made great progress, the number of members having increased from 8 to 42. A grant of Rupees 100 has been made to this Library for the purchase of books. The Library at Tasgaum, which was established in the previous year, is not a success, the number of members having decreased from 55 to 6. In the Ahmednuggur Sub-Division the number of members of the Library at Newaseh has increased from 6 to 82; but the number of volumes issued during the year

is only 30 against 27 in the previous year; from which it appears that this Library, like many others, is used principally as a Reading Room. In Kandesh three new Libraries were opened in the previous year; those at Parola and Erundole have made some progress as to the number of members, but appear to be valued chiefly as Reading Rooms. The Library established at Nusseerabad is languishing. The Malligaum Library still has but six members. In the Tanna Sub-Division the Libraries appear to be pretty well supported; but the only one at which many books are issued is that at Tanna, and at that Library the issue does not average two books for each member. There has been a large increase (from 30 to 94) in the number of members of the Library at Bassein.

13. *Spread of English.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
20	Poona	715	1,218	503	.....
13	Sattara	235	472	237	.....
8	Kandesh	357	413	56	.....
7	Ahmednuggur	260	349	89	.....
5	Rutnagherry	229	440	211	.....
13	Tanna	207	501	294	.....
17	Bombay	2,039	2,168	129	.....
83	Total	4,042	5,561	1,519	.....
			Net Increase	1,519	.....

The figures refer to Government schools only. The very large increase in the number of boys studying English is partly owing to the re-opening of a number of 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools that had been closed under the rule fixing a minimum number of pupils, and increasing the fee, mentioned above. The numbers studying English in the different grades of schools as compared with last year are as follows:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
At High Schools.....	1,320	1,616	296	....
At 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,984	2,669	685	....
At 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	738	1,276	538	....
Total.. ..	4,042	5,561	1,519	....

There is an increasing demand for Anglo-Vernacular schools of the higher grade.

14. *Number studying Classical Languages.*

A.—*Sanscrit.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
1	Poona	193	108	....	85
1	Sattara	67	73	6	....
2	Kandesh	91	112	21	....
2	Ahmednuggur.. ..	37	59	22	....
1	Rutnagherry	177	174	....	3
1	Bombay	57	57	....	....
8	Total....	622	583	49	88
				Net Decrease.. ..	39

B.—*Latin.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
1	Poona.....	63	78	15	.....
1	Bombay.....	52	63	11	.....
2	Total.....	115	141	26	.....
	Net Increase.....			26	.....

Sanscrit is taught at the five High schools and at a few of the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools. Latin is taught only at the Elphinstone High School and the Poona High School. At the Poona High School 78 boys are studying Latin, and 108 Sanscrit, giving a total number of 186 boys studying a Classical Language out of 280, the number on the Register at the end of the year.

15. *Employment of Educated Natives.*—59 First class certificates of qualification for admission to the lower grades of the Public Service were granted during the year; 48 by Major Waddington and 11 by me. I also granted one Second class certificate.

Second class certificates were awarded by the Deputy Educational Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors as follows:—

	No.
Poona Sub-Division	59
Sattara do. do.	48
Kandesh do.	48
Ahmednuggur do.	43
Rutnagherry do.	112
Tanna do. do.	99
Bombay do.	377
Total.....	786

Mr. Bulwant Sitaram Naik, B.A., Second Assistant Master in the Poona High School was appointed, in the month of July, a Mamlutdar in the Sattara Zilla.

16. Grants have been awarded on the system of payments for results as follows:—

Number of Schools.	Names of Schools.	Amount of Grants. Rs.	a.	p.
1	Free Church Mission Institution Anglo-Vernacular School, Poona	3,109	8	0
2	St. Mary's Institution (Roman Catholic) Byculla ...	2,755	0	0
*† 3	Bombay Scottish Education Society's High School, Fort	1,767	0	0
*† 4	Church Missionary Society's Robert Money Institution, Anglo-Vernacular School, Bombay	1,741	0	0
† 5	General Assembly's Institution Anglo-Vernacular School, Bombay	1,512	0	0
† 6	St. Xavier's School, Cavel, Bombay	1,487	0	0
7	Poona Convent School, Girls	1,439	0	0
*† 8	Scottish Orphanage, Mahim	1,394	0	0
*† 9	Diocesan Boys' and Girls' School, Byculla	1,112	0	0
† 10	Free General Assembly's Institution Anglo-Vernacular School, Khetwadi, Bombay	1,091	8	0
11	St. Vincent's Boys' School at Poona	936	0	0
† 12	St. Stanislaus' School (Roman Catholic Orphanage) Bandora	848	0	0
13	Bishop's School, Poona	580	0	0
† 14	Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Sharanpoor	527	0	0
15	Poona Diocesan Girls' Schools	350	0	0
16	Free Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Poona	340	0	0
17	St. Joseph's Girls' School, Cavel	319	0	0
† 18	Church Missionary Society's, Sharanpoor, English-teaching School	318	0	0
19	Indo-British Institution, Girls' School, Bombay ...	285	0	0
20	Indo-British Institution Boys' School, Bombay ...	255	0	0
† 21	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School, Sharanpoor	171	14	0
22	Pensioners' School, Poona	170	0	0
23	Free Church Mission Vernacular School, Camp Poona.	128	2	0
† 24	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel European and Eurasian School, Egutpoora	125	0	0
25	Free Church Mission Vernacular Girls' School, Poona.	115	0	0
† 26	St. Peter's Diocesan School, Mazagon	112	0	0
27	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Malligaum	96	0	0
† 28	Do. do. do. at Mukhamulabad ...	52	8	0
† 29	Do. do. do. at Paidhoony ...	51	4	0
† 30	Do. do. do. at Khetwadi, Bombay	50	0	0
† 31	Do. do. do. at Matoonga ...	40	4	0
† 32	General Assembly's Institution Vernacular School, Bombay	34	4	0
† 33	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Malabar Hill	30	8	0
	Total Rupees.....	23,554	12	0

* These schools drew grants for 1867-68 during the year 1868-69.

† These schools did not draw grants during the year under report. No Assistant Inspector having been appointed, the Inspector was actually examining Grant-in-aid schools formally and by papers) up to the last day of the official year Hence for many of these schools the results had to be determined after the year had closed.

The Diocesan School at Byculla, which had been examined in the previous year for a special grant as a newly established school, appears this year in the list of schools examined under the standards. The St. Peter's Diocesan School is also new to the list. Two small Vernacular schools in Bombay belonging to the Church of England Mission have been closed. St. John's School, Colaba, had no pupils to present for examination this year, having been unavoidably closed for some months. The European and Eurasian school at Egutpoora, which was not examined in the previous year, presented some pupils for examination this year. At Poona the Free Church Mission has closed its Hindoostani school, but in place of this it has presented for examination two girls' schools, one Vernacular and one Anglo-Vernacular. The African Asylum at Sharanpoor was examined under the standards this year for the first time as an English-teaching school, and obtained a grant of Rs. 318 in addition to the special capitation allowance which has been granted to it by Government.

The total amount awarded in grants on the system of payments for results in the previous year was Rs. 19,120-4-0. This is exclusive of the special capitation allowance to the African Asylum at Sharanpoor. The total amount awarded this year is Rs. 23,354-12-0. This shows an increase of Rs. 4,234-8-0—an increase of more than 22 per cent. The grants to the large institutions generally differ very little from those of the previous year: in most cases they are a little higher. The Scottish Education Society's High School in Hornby Row, Bombay, has obtained a large increase, the grant to that school being Rupees 1,767 against Rupees 1,075 awarded in the previous year.

17. *Table of different Castes under Instruction.*

A. *Government Schools.*

Description of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Musalmans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
High Schools	750	7	368	33	403	46	1,607
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,411	49	617	52	458	81	2,668
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3,167	656	2,759	487	254	142	7,465
Primary Schools	16,350	11,575	20,645	3,318	532	284	52,710
Female Schools	246	217	428	39	3	50	983
Special Schools	62	1	4	1	...	...	68
Total	21,992	12,505	24,821	3,930	1,650	603	65,501

B.—*In Private Schools Aided or under Inspection.*

Description of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Musalmans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
High Schools	567	45	534	64	530	726	2,466
Middle Class Schools*	150	5	136	62	712	958	2,023
Primary Schools †	416	104	662	146	2	257	1,587
Female Schools ‡	60	51	111	15	784	511	1,532
Special Schools	1	8	19	33	4	4	69
Total	1,194	213	1,462	320	2,032	2,456	7,677

* Exclusive of Diocesan Boys' and Girls' Schools, Byculla; St. Peter's, Mazagon; St. John's School, Colaba; and Poona Day or Bishop's School.

† Exclusive of Church Missionary Society's School, Malligaum.

‡ Exclusive of St. John's Girls' School, Colaba.

18. *Statement of the number of Children of Cess-payers attending the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.*

Collectorate.	At 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	At Vernacular Schools.	Total.
Poona	315	3,172	3,487
Sattara	446	3,519	3,965
Kandeish	631	9,361	9,992
Ahmednuggur	167	3,381	3,548
Peint States	.....	8	8
Tanna	649	6,587	7,236
Rutnagherry	.....	744	744
Bombay	73	161	234
Total	2,281	26,933	29,214

Taking the whole Division the number of children of cess-payers at Primary Schools (including girls' schools) is about one-half of the whole number of children attending the schools. At 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools nearly one-third of the pupils are children of cess-payers. The exact proportions for each Collectorate will be seen from the following table:—

Collectorate.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Primary and Female Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Total Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Total Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Poona	1,772	315	17·8	8,852	3,172	35·8
Sattara	1,091	446	40·8	5,894	3,519	59·7
Kandeish	1,249	631	50·5	13,502	9,361	69·3
Ahmednuggur	688	167	24·2	9,284	3,381	36·4
Peint States	...	...	...	347	8	2·3
Tanna	1,125	649	57·6	8,670	6,587	75·9
Rutnagherry	375	...	...	5,572	744	13·3
Bombay	1,165	73	6·2	1,572	161	10·2
Total	7,465	2,281	30·5	53,693	26,933	50·1

It was mentioned in last year's report that no cess was levied in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate. The cess is now levied in all the Talookas of that Collectorate: at present, however, some few villages still decline to pay it. The cess is also levied throughout the Collectorates of Kandeish, Sattara, and Tanna (including Colaba). In the Poona Collectorate (Principal Division) the levy of the cess is still confined to a few villages; but the number of cess-paying villages has been slightly increased during the year. The cess is levied throughout the Sub-Collectorate of Sholapoor. In Rutnagherry the Chiploon and Dapoolee Talookas have begun to pay the cess, and there are now three cess-paying Talookas in that Collectorate, exclusive of the Malvan Talooka which pays the Graham Khurch, a portion of which (about Rupees 200 per annum) is appropriated to Education.

In some districts the amount of cess realized is very small. People who pay it are generally unwilling (probably they are often unable) to make any further contribution for educational purposes; and no addition having been made to the Imperial grant, the educational wants of the poorer districts cannot be properly supplied. In the Island of Bombay there is no educational cess, and as I have remarked in another part of this report the existing Vernacular schools are languishing, and new schools cannot be opened for want of funds.

19. *Cost per head of Instruction to Government.*

	Cost per head of pupils in average daily attendance.
	Rs. a. p.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	
(a) General. Colleges	* 397 14 8
(a) General. High Schools	47 10 7
(a) General. Middle Class Schools	5 6 1
(a) General. Lower Class Schools	2 7 8
(b) Special	† 279 5 2
(c) Female	5 6 0

* This calculation is for the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges only.

† Do. for Poona Engineering College, Grant Medical College, Poona Training College and Law Class.

	Cost per head of pupils in average daily attendance.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.	Rs. a. p.
A.—*On the system of payment for results.*	
(*a*) General .. Colleges	....
(*a*) General .. High Schools	11 13 9
(*a*) General .. Middle Class Schools	4 13 7
(*a*) General .. Lower Class Schools	0 15 6
(*b*) Special	.....
(*c*) Female	5 5 10
B.—*Not on the system of payment for results.*	
(*a*) General .. Colleges	.....
(*a*) General .. High Schools	3 5 6
(*a*) General .. Middle Class Schools	* 48 0 10
(*a*) General .. Lower Class Schools	.....
(*b*) Special	62 1 1
(*c*) Female	2 6 4

* The Grant to the Bombay Education Society is included.

20. The average *monthly rates of fees* levied in the Central Division are as follows :—

Government Schools.

	Rs.	a.	p.
High Schools	1	9	9
Middle Class Schools	0	6	9
Primary Schools	0	1	3
Aided and Inspected Schools.			
* High Schools	0	12	6
† Middle Class Schools	0	15	8
‡ Primary Schools	0	1	2

* Not including the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, which is a charitable school. Including the large Missionary Institutions which Matriculate boys at the University.

† Exclusive of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution Schools, the Bombay Education Society's Schools, and the Indo-British Institution.

‡ Exclusive of charitable schools and those for which no returns have been received.

21. The two cousins of the Raja of Akulkote continue to attend the Poona City School, and are now studying the books of the 2nd Anglo-Vernacular Standard. The son of the Punt Sachiv of Bhore attended the same School for two months only of this year and was preparing for examination under the 3rd Anglo-Vernacular Standard. The young Punt Sachiv was diligent and attentive when at School, but his attendance was always irregular, being frequently interrupted by his absence from Poona. Three sons of Sirdars also attend the Poona City School, and are making fair progress; Moreshwar Vishwasrao Natu and Luxuman Shamrav Raste are in the first class, and Shankar Narayanrao Paushe is in the second class. In the Ahmednuggur Zilla the son of Ramraojee, Jahageerdar of Sukene, and the son of Luxumanrao Deshpande have begun to attend School at Nassick, and the sons of the Deshpandey of Chandwad, the Jagheerdar of Chandwad, and the Jahageerdar of Chandoree, continue to attend the Government Schools at Chandwad and Chandore. In Kandeish the Raja Futteysing of the Dang country, and his cousin, have left the School at Dhoolia, and are now studying under a private tutor. In Tanna Malhar Rao, Chief of Jowar (a minor), is still taught by a private tutor, who accompanies him in his visits to Poona.

22. *Physical Education.*—The Gymnasium that was proposed to be established in connection with the High School at Dhoolia is now in use, and is superintended by a teacher of gymnastics. Some boys from the Anglo-Vernacular School attend it as well as High School boys; but it appears that it is not at present fully appreciated. Active sports are not popular with Hindoo boys, and a taste for athletic exercises has yet to be acquired. A Gymnasium has also been formed at the Poona Training College; and the Principal reports that the health of the students has manifestly improved since they have begun to use it. Mr. Jacob, the Head Master of the Poona High School, has been endeavouring to obtain a vacant piece of ground which is near the school for a play-ground, but has not yet succeeded.

23. The Poona Boarding House continues to work well, supplying board and residence to Training College students, and to boys from the districts attending the Poona Government Schools. It is a most useful establishment, and I regret that it is the only one of

the kind in the Division. Some steps have been taken to establish a Boarding-house at Dhoolia, and I hope that one will shortly be opened there.

24. I beg to thank the Deputy Inspectors for the assistance they have rendered me in the superintendence of the Division.

25. In conclusion, I must acknowledge the obligations of the Department to the members of the Civil Service in this Division for the aid afforded by them. Thanks are also due to several Moonsiffs, Mamlutdars, and other Native gentlemen whose names have been reported to me by the Deputy Inspectors.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

WILLIAM DRAPER, M.A.,
Acting Educational Inspector, C.D.

A 2.

REPORT BY Dr. G. BÜHLER, ACTING EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, NORTHERN DIVISION, FOR 1868-69.

No. 717 OF 1869-70.

Camp Balsar, 5th June 1869.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report on the state of Education in the Northern Division for the year 1868-69.

1. The area of the Division is 54,888 square miles. No change has taken place in the limits of this Division, or of any of its Sub-Divisions. The estimated population is 4,702,448. No fresh census has been taken.

2. Mr. Curtis having obtained leave on medical certificate for 12 months, proceeded to England on the 12th December 1868. On the 24th of the same month I received notice of my being appointed to act for him, and took charge of the office on the 26th. From 12th to the 25th Rao Saheb Mohunlal Ranchordás, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Surat Sub-Division, was in charge of the office.

Other important charges in the *personnel* of the Department are—

1. On the 14th March 1868 the appointment of Mr. Narhar Gadádhar Phadke, B.A., as 2nd Assistant Master High School, Surat, vice Mr. Gokaldás Kahándás Parekh, B.A., appointed Deputy Educational Inspector Gujarati Schools in the City of Bombay.
2. On the 30th April 1868 the appointment of Mr. Navalram Laxmiram Pandya, 4th Assistant Master Surat High School, to the Head Mastership of the Surat Training School, vice Mr. Nandshankar Tuljashankar, transferred to the Revenue Department.
3. On the 17th July 1868 the promotion of Mr. Narhar Gadádhar Phadke, B.A., to the 1st Assistant Mastership in the Surat High School, vice Mr. Báláji Bábáji Thakur, B.A., transferred to the Revenue Department.

4. On the 17th July 1868 the appointment of Mr. Krishnaráo Antoba Chembaskar, B.A., vice Mr. Narhar Gadádhar Phadke, B.A., promoted.

5. On the 16th March 1869 the appointed of Narayen Vináyek Sathe, B.A., as 2nd Assistant Master Surat High School, vice Mr. Krishnaráo Antobr Chembaskar, B.A., resigned.

6. On the 23rd March 1869 the appointment of Mr. Vasudeo Hari Vaidya, F.E.A., as 2nd Assistant Master Ahmedabad High School.

3. The actual Expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds was :—

	Imperial.	Local.
A.— *Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	28,635 11 7	9,060 12 4
Instruction, *i.e.* ordinary expenses of Schools	85,456 6 7	2,30,927 9 10
Extraordinary Grants	.....	.....
Buildings	1,000 0 0	27,700 2 4
B.—*General Expenditure.*		
Extra.—Divisional charges which have passed through the Inspector's hands	.....	.....
Translation Department	1,916 7 0	.....
Special allowances for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts and Travelling allowance to Dr. G. Bühler	1,350 0 0	.....
* Encouragement of Literature	565 0 0	.....
Colleges, Law Schools, &c.	2,958 5 5	3,997 4 1
Total.....Rupees.	1,21,881 14 7	2,71,685 12 7
Grand Total.....Rs.	3,93,567 11 2	

* Vide remarks against this item in para. 7 (*b*).

4. The expenditure during the year 1867-68 was :—

	Imperial.			Local.		
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	30,212	5	6	7,175	13	9
Instruction, *i.e.* ordinary expenses of schools	85,190	8	7	2,02,444	10	9
Extraordinary Grants	500	0	0	.....		
Buildings	.....			93,350	8	10
B.—*General Expenditure.*						
Extra Divisional charges which have passed through the Inspector's hands	.....			.....		
Book and Translation Department	2,131	2	6	.....		
Colleges, Law Schools, &c.	3,700	9	6	2,013	9	7
Total...Rupees	1,21,734	10	1	3,04,984	10	11
Grand Total...Rs.	4,26,719	5	0			

Remarks.—(*a.*) There is a decrease of Divisional expenditure fro. Imperial Funds on Inspection which amounts to Rs. 1,576-9-11 which is owing to Mr. Curtis' half pay during his absence on sick leave not having been drawn in this office, and to the saving of the half of the Inspector's pay during the period of December 13th to 25th (both days inclusive).

The increase on Instruction amounts to Rs. 265-14-0, which is owing to the increase in Grants-in-aid and to the grant for female schools.

(*b.*) From Local Funds the expenditure on Inspection shows an increase of Rs. 1,884-14-7, which is due to the pay of the Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector of the Katiawar Sub-Division having been charged to the Local Funds for the whole year, to an increase in pay granted to the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of the Rewa Kanta Sub-Division, and to three peons for the Deputies

of Surat, Kaira, and Ahmedabad having been paid from Local Funds. On Instruction were expended Rs. 28,482-15-1 more than last year. This increase is owing to the opening of a large number of new schools and to the extension of some of the old ones.

(*c.*) On buildings Rs. 65,650-6-6 less were expended than in the previous year, fewer buildings having been proposed and erected, and a portion of the money sanctioned not having been drawn in time.

(*d.*) As regards the general expenditure, the decrease under the first head, Rs. 214-11-6, is owing to the withdrawal of the grain allowance, and to the circumstance that Rao Saheb Mahiputram drew last year travelling allowance for attending the Vernacular Series Revision Committee at Surat while no such charge was paid this year.

(*e.*) The decrease under the head of Colleges arises from the circumstance that last year an advance of Rs. 900-9-6 was made to the Gujerat Provincial College on account of the non-receipt of a portion of the interest on the funded money, while this year no such operation took place. On the other hand the increase in expenditure from Local Funds is due chiefly to the repayment of the advance from Government.

5. *Particulars of Expenditure from Local Funds.*

(*a*). *Total expenditure,* showing sources of expenditure for the different Collectorates.

Collectorate.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat	1,10,343 10 10	86,769 14 3	.....	23,573 12 7
* Ahmedabad ...	64,586 4 5	68,704 4 3	4,117 15 10	.....
Kaira.....	74,995 9 0	49,571 10 11	.....	25,423 14 1
† Panch Mahals and Rewa Kanta	10,094 14 11	9,516 7 4	.....	578 6 7
Katiawar	44,964 3 9	57,123 7 10	12,159 3. 1	.....
Total...Rs.	3,04,984 10 11	2,71,685 12 7	16,277 2 11	49,576 1 3
			Net Decrease.....	33,298 14 4

* Includes Camp Deesa.

† Includes Camp Baroda.

(*b*). *Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds for* 1868-69.

COLLECTORATE.	School Fees.	Educational Cess.	Popular Contributions.	Municipal Funds.	Contributions for School Buildings and Repairs.	Rewakantha Educational Fund.	Katiawar Educational Fund.	Guzerat Provincial College and other Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat Collectorate.....	4,945 8 11	75,702 7 6	.....	4,870 0 0	.....	....	.....	1,242 15 10	86,709 14 3
Ahmedabad do.	4,505 1 2	33,558 5 10	1,676 14 11	4,767 1 3	20,199 9 0	....	.....	3,097 4 1	68,704 4 3
Kaira do.	925 1 9	48,646 9 2	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	49,571 10 11
Punch Mahals and Rewakanta	556 10 0	8,105 4 5	.....	....	105 4 0	†749 4 11	.....	....	9,516 7 4
Katiawar Agency	1,256 10 5	.....	.....	....	.....	....	55,866 13 5	....	57,123 7 10
	*12,189 0 3	1,66,012 8 11	1,676 14 11	9,646 1 3	20,304 13 0	749 4 11	55,866 13 5	5,240 3 11	2,71,685 12 7

* This amount is exclusive of Rs. 24,077-0-6 transferred to Educational Cess and Katiawar Educational Pension Fund.

† That portion of it which appears in our accounts.

(c). *Local Cess Expenditure.*

Local Cess District Committees.	Inspection.	Higher Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Training of Masters.	School Buildings, and Repairs.	Scholarships, Books, Furniture, Prizes, &c.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat	624 5 0	.....	2,571 8 10	34,092 2 4	2,924 15 9	1,000 0 0	5,361 0 0	46,573 10 11
Broach.....	936 0 0	.....	5,790 0 0	18,648 4 2	2,392 9 1	735 5 4	626 8 0	29,128 10 7
Ahmedabad	584 6 3	.....	1,992 0 0	26,981 15 7	600 0 0	1,180 0 0	2,270 0 0	33,558 5 10
Kaira	420 14 3	.....	6,408 13 2	30,520 8 9	600 0 0	7,284 0 0	3,412 10 0	48,646 9 2
Punch Mahals ...	.....	.....	324 0 0	7,031 4 5	.....	250 0 0	500 0 0	8,105 4 5
Total Rs.	2,565 9 6	.....	17,086 1 0	1,17,273 14 3	6,517 8 10	10,399 5 4	12,170 2 0	1,66,012 8 11

(*d*). *Fee Fund Expenditure.*

Sub-Division.	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Contingencies, &c.	Transferred to Local Cess.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat Sub-Division	3,545 11 7	.....	84 0 0	*1,365 13 4	7,718 11 0	12,664 3 11
Ahmedabad ditto	3,323 1 0	151 12 0	6 0 0	1,024 4 2	5,522 9 0	10,027 10 2
Kaira ditto	776 1 9	.....	8 0 0	141 0 0	6,497 2 0	7,422 3 9
Rewa-kanta ditto	436 10 0	.....	.....	120 0 0	1,497 13 0	2,054 7 0
Katiawar ditto	.....	505 15 6	.....	† 750 10 11	‡3,740 13 6	4,997 7 11
Total... ...	8,081 8 4	657 11 6	48 0 0	3,401 12 5	24,977 0 6	37,166 0 9

* Rs. 200 spent for Exhibitions in the Surat High School.

†This amount was spent on books and furniture, &c. for Schools.

‡ Transfered to Katiawar Educational Pension Fund.

6. *Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools in each Sub-Division.*

Sub-Division.	1867-68.						1868-69.						Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Normal Schools.	Special Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Normal Schools.	Special Schools.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat	2,454 14 0	3,901 2 6	4,985 3 6	..	22 15 0	..	11,364 3 0	2,883 4	4,514 0 0	5,834 15 0	..	14 14 1	..	13,247 1 1	1,882 14 1	..
Ahmedabad .	2,082 0 0	3,123 4 6	4,524 15 6	..	27 7 3	..	9,762 11 3	2,109 0	3,444 9 6	4,179 0 0	..	16 7 6	..	9,749 1 6	....	13 9 9
Kaira	....	2,284 7 0	4,631 2 0	..	....	..	6,915 9 0	....	3,103 10 6	4,417 13 0	..	....	..	7,521 7 6	605 14 6	..
Rewa-kanta	....	625 8 0	2,479 2 6	..	....	..	3,104 10 6	....	1,228 2 0	2,589 14 0	..	....	..	3,818 0 0	713 5 6	..
Kathiawar ..	229 13 5	304 13 9	5,081 2 0	..	12 11 10	..	6,618 9 0	525 3	935 0 7	6,121 13 2	..	14 3 3	..	7,596 4 0	977 11 0	..
Total Rs.	4,766 11 5	10,334 3 9	22,601 9 6	..	63 2 1	..	37,765 10 9	5,517 7	13,225 6 7	23,143 7 8	..	45 8 10	..	41,931 ₹ 1	4,179 13 1	13 9 9
														Net increase....Rs.	4,166-3-4	

7 (*a*). The *private expenditure* during the year on aided schools and schools inspected by this Department was—

Instruction, *i.e.* ordinary expenses of schools.	Rs.	47,214	4 6
Buildings		2,340	2 2
		49,554	6 8

7 (*b*). *Objects of Expenditure on Instruction.*

	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) General... Colleges affiliated to the University	* 300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
(*a*) General... Colleges not affiliated to the University	2,658 5 5	3,997 4 1	6,655 9 6
(*a*) General... High Schools	19,198 7 11	18,416 6 6	37,614 14 5
(*a*) General... Middle Class Schools	16,339 9 9	39,462 6 1	55,801 15 10
(*a*) General... Lower do.	34,833 14 11	1,50,317 12 10	1,85,151 11 9
(*b*) Special—Normal Schools	6,945 1 4	11,198 13 3	18,143 14 7
(*c*) Female Schools	3,400 2 8	11,532 3 2	14,932 5 10
Total...Rs.	83,675 10 0	2,34,924 13 11	3,18,600 7 11
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT. *On the system of payment for Results.*			
(*a*) General... Middle Class Schools	3,532 0 0	.....	3,532 0 0
(*a*) General... Lower do.	754 10 0	.....	754 10 0
Female Schools	452 8 0	.....	452 8 0
Total...Rs.	4,739 2 0	.....	4,739 2 0
Translation Department	1,916 7 0	.....	1,916 7 0
Buildings	1,000 0 0	27,700 2 4	28,700 2 4
Special allowance for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts, and Travelling allowance to Dr. Bühler	1,350 0 0	.....	1,350 0 0
Encouragement of Literature	† 565 0 0	.....	565 0 0
Total...Rs.	4,831 7 0	27,700 2 4	32,531 9 4
Grand Total...Rs.	93,246 3 0	2,62,625 0 3	3,55,871 3 3

* Dr. Bühler's Seniority allowance as Professor of Oriental languages, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

† Repayment by Government of the outlay incurred by Dr. Bühler in editing the Apastamba Dharmasutra.

8. *Results of Expenditure.*

(*a*) On Inspection-Work, as shown by the number of Schools and Scholars, both Government and Private, visited and examined.

By whom visited and examined.	Institutions.	Government Institutions.		Private Institutions.		Institutions not aided but under Inspection only.	
		Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Educational Inspector, Northern Division...	High Schools ...	3	463	...	...	...	...
	Middle Class do.	13	848	2	298	5	277
	Lower Class do.	40	1,037	8	249	4	137
	Female Schools.	10	138	4	108	7	40
	Normal do. ...	1	33	...	...	...	...
		67	2,519	14	655	16	454
Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools	9	86	...	...	...	...
	Lower do. do.	117	5,637	2	108	2	242
	Female Schools.	11	453	2	75	...	...
	Normal do. ...	1	74	...	...	...	...
		138	6,250	4	183	2	242
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat Sub-Division. .	Middle Class Schools	1	20	...	...	...	...
	Lower do. do.	88	2,758	1	38	...	...
	Female Schools.	4	156	...	...	...	...
	Normal do. ...	1	59	...	...	...	...
		94	2,993	1	38	...	...
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools	5	71	...	...	...	...
	Lower do. do.	70	5,067	...	...	9	233
	Female Schools.	10	299	...	...	5	88
	Normal do. ...	1	51	...	...	...	...
		86	5,488	...	...	14	321
Carried forward.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

By whom visited and examined.	Institutions.	Government Institutions.		Private Institutions.		Institutions not aided but under Inspection only.	
		Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools	4	75	...	...	...	...
	Lower do. do.	100	6,468	...	...	...	...
	Female Schools.	5	141	...	...	...	...
	Normal do....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		109	6,684	...	...	...	...
Deputy Educational Inspector, Katiawar Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools	4	34	...	...	...	...
	Lower do. do.	42	3,027	...	...	16	636
	Female Schools.	...	...	...	...	9	255
	Normal do....	2	41	...	...	...	...
		48	3,102	...	...	25	891
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Katiawar Sub-Division..	Middle Class Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower do. do.	50	3,040	...	...	17	440
	Female Schools..	1	55	...	...	6	121
	Normal do....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		51	3,095	...	...	23	561
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Rewa-kanta Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools	7	159	...	...	...	...
	Lower do. do.	95	4,207	...	...	...	...
	Female Schools.	9	249	...	...	...	...
	Normal do....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		111	4,615	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	701	34,743	19	876	80	2,469

The Acting Educational Inspector examined also two Sanskrit Schools at Gondal and Junagádh. But as no standards are prescribed for such schools, the results have not been entered in the above statement.

(*b*) On Instruction, showing number of Schools, Scholars, and average daily attendance in all grades.

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number.
I. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
At Colleges not affiliated.				
Gujarat Provincial College, Ahmedabad	1	37·2	25·0	·67
At Higher Class Schools.				
Ahmedabad High School.....	1	216·0	178·5	·83
Surat ditto	1	295·8	254·9	·86
Rajkote ditto	1	90·3	81·5	·90
Total.....	3	602·1	515·0	·86
At Middle Class Schools.				
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	13	1,378·2	1,076·3	·78
Second Grade ditto	29	3,526·0	2,720·8	·77
Total.....	42	4,904·2	3,797·1	·77
At Schools of the Lower Class.				
Vernacular and Primary Schools	586	36,797·7	26,320·8	·72
At Female Schools.				
Surat Sub-Division	25	1,041·9	595·2	·57
Ahmedabad ditto	17	619·2	366·7	·59
Kaira ditto	15	552·0	307·2	·56
Rewa Kantha ditto	9	369·9	184·6	·50
Katiawar ditto	5	185·4	105·8	·57
Total.....	71	2,768·4	1,559·5	·56
Carried over.. ..	..	.....	....	....

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number.
Brought forward....	...	.....	.....	.....
At Normal Colleges or Schools.				
Ahmedabad Training College.	1	63·6	54·0	·85
Surat Training School	1	43·6	39·1	·90
Rajkote ditto	1	36·6	32·8	·90
Total.....	3	143·8	125·9	·71
Total of Govt. Schools.....	705	45,253·4	32,343·3	·71
II. PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
On the system of payment for Results.				
At Middle Class Schools.				
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	2	468·0	326·0	·70
At Schools of the Lower Class.				
Vernacular and Primary Schools	12	852·8	635·6	·75
At Female Schools.				
Surat Sub-Division	5	328·7	196·5	·60
Total of Aided Schools.....	19	1,649·5	1,158·1	·70
Carried over.....	725	46,902·9	33,501·4	·70

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number.
Brought forward.....	725	46,902·9	33,501·4	·70
III. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
At Middle Class Schools.				
First and Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	7	441·7	345·3	·78
At Schools of the Lower Class.				
Vernacular and Primary Schools	79	4,379·7	3,256·9	·74
At Female Schools.				
Surat Sub-Division	1	85·5	45·4	·53
Ahmedabad ditto	4	257·3	165·7	·64
Katiawar ditto	27	995·0	614·8	·62
Total.....	32	1,337·2	825·9	·62
Total of Private Schools under Inspection only...	118	6,159·2	4,428·1	·72
Grand Total of Government and Private Colleges and Schools	843	53,062·1	37,929·5	·71

9. The *Increase of Schools and Scholars* is shown in the following statement:—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges not affiliated	1	1	..	..	41	43	2	..
High Schools	3	3	..	..	550	603	53	..
Middle Class Schools	27	42	15	..	2,537	5,007	2,470	..
Lower Class Schools	534	586	52	..	36,820	35,288	1,532	..
Female Schools	65	71	6	..	2,334	2,907	573	..
Normal Schools	3	3	..	..	137	147	10	..
Total....	633	706	73	..	42,419	46,995	4,576	..
					Increase { Schools.		73	
					Increase { Scholars		4,576	
Private Aided Institutions.								
A. *On the system of payment for results.*								
Middle Class Schools	1	2	1	..	218	475	257	..
Lower Class Schools	9	12	3	..	592	961	369	..
Female Schools	1	5	4	..	22	342	320	..
Total....	11	19	8	..	832	1,718	886	..
					Increase { Schools.		8	
					Increase { Scholars		886	
B. *Not on the system of payment for results.*								
Special Schools	1	..	..	1	66	....	....	66
Total....	1	..	..	1	66	....	....	66
						Decrease { Schools.		1
						Decrease { Scholars		66
Private Institutions under Inspection only.								
Middle Class Schools	7	7	..	..	437	434	....	3
Lower Class Schools	49	79	30	..	2,707	4,100	1,393	..
Female Schools	29	32	3	..	1,362	1,276	....	86
Total....	85	118	33	..	4,506	5,810	1,393	89
					Increase { Schools.		33	
					Increase { Scholars		1,244	
Grand Total....	730	843	114	1	47,883	54,723	6,795	155
					Increase { Schools.		113	
					Increase { Scholars		6,640	

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

COLLECTORATE OR SUB-DIVISION.	COLLEGES.								HIGH SCHOOLS.								1ST GRADE ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.								2ND GRADE ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	290	1	301	..	11	..	..	3	459	5	654	2	195	..	..	8	697	8	802	..	105	..	..
Ahmedabad	1	41	1	43	..	2	..	..	1	201	1	216	..	15	..	..	..	..	2	240	2	240	..	..	5	720	7	1,088	2	368	..	..
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	216	2	233	..	17	..	..	3	129	6	571	3	442	..	..
Rewa-kanta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	38	5	325	3	287	..	..
Katiawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	1	80	..	27	..	..	1	84	2	213	1	120	..	..	1	109	3	770	2	661	..	..
Camp Baroda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	52	1	67	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Deesa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	33	1	44	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	41	1	43	..	2	..	..	3	550	3	603	..	53	..	..	8	844	13	1,451	5	607	..	..	19	1,693	29	3,576	10	1,883	..	..

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

COLLECTORATE OR SUB-DIVISION.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								NORMAL SCHOOLS.								GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								TOTAL.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Surat	184	8,503	219	9,997	35	1,494	..	..	1	52	1	40	..	..	..	12	23	858	25	1,083	3	225	..	..	210	10,859	259	12,877	49	2,030	..	12
Ahmedabad	95	6,337	90	6,320	..	..	5	17	1	58	1	64	..	6	..	..	11	443	17	692	6	249	..	..	114	7,600	119	8,603	10	880	5	17
Kaira	101	9,205	100	8,933	..	..	1	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	490	15	583	..	93	2	..	123	10,130	123	10,320	3	552	3	362
Rewa-kanta	58	3,766	71	3,822	13	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	334	9	304	1	30	..	..	68	4,138	85	4,511	17	373	..	..
Kattawar	94	8,704	104	9,075	10	281	..	..	1	27	1	43	..	16	..	..	7	200	5	185	..	..	2	21	105	9,282	110	10,372	13	1,114	2	24
Camp Baroda	1	78	1	94	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	130	2	161	..	31	..	..
Camp Deesa	1	47	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	80	2	91	..	11	..	..
	534	36,820	586	38,288	58	1,847	6	379	3	137	3	147	..	22	..	12	65	2,334	71	2,907	10	597	4	24	633	42,419	706	46,995	83	4,991	10	415
	Net Increase.. { Schools.... 52 / Scholars .. 1,468								Net Increase { Schools 0 / Scholars 10								Net Increase.. { Schools.. 6 / Scholars . 573								Net Increase.. { Schools..... 73 / Scholars 4,576							

PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS; *on the System of Payment for Results.*

COLLECTORATE OR SUB-DIVISION.	1ST GRADE ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.								PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								TOTAL.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Surat	1	218	1	235	...	17	...	...	6	371	6	474	1	103	...	...	1	22	5	342	4	320	...	...	8	611	12	1,051	4	440	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	1	240	1	240	...	...	3	221	5	369	2	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	221	6	609	3	388	...	...
Katiawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	1	58	...	...
Total...	1	218	2	475	1	257	...	...	9	592	12	901	3	309	...	...	1	22	5	342	4	320	...	...	11	832	19	1,718	8	886	...	...

PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS; *not on the System of Payment by Results.*

COLLECTORATE OR SUB-DIVISION.	SPECIAL SCHOOLS.								TOTAL.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Surat.....	1	66	...	...	...	...	1	66	1	66	...	...	...	...	1	66

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, *under inspection only.*

COLLECTORATE OR SUB-DIVISION.	FIRST GRADE ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.						SECOND GRADE ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						GIRLS' SCHOOLS.						TOTAL.					
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		1867-68		1868-69.		Increase.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Surat	3	288	3	301	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	249	3	333	1	84	..	..	4	302	1	78	..	..	3	224	9	839	7	712	1	..	3	127
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	248	3	255	..	7	..	..	3	248	3	255	..	7	..	..
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	188	..	..	..	..	2	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	188	..	..	..	..	2	188
Kattiawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	122	3	114	..	..	8	40	1,786	50	2,384	19	598	..	..	22	812	27	932	5	120	..	..	65	2,720	80	3,430	24	710	..	..
Mahi-kanta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	13	950	12	850	..	..	..	..	1	11	1	11	..	..	1	100	14	907	13	861	..	..
Pahalunpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	1	19	..	..	6	4	438	4	427	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	465	5	446	..	..	..	19
Total...	3	288	3	301	..	13	4	149	4	133	..	..	16	49	2,767	70	4,100	32	1,532	2	190	29	1,362	32	1,270	6	138	3	224	85	4,563	118	5,810	38	1,578	5	334
	Net Increase, Scholars 13.						Net Decrease, Scholars 16.						Net Increase..		Schools.... 30 Scholars. 1,333				Increase, Schools.... 3 Decrease, Scholars .. 86						Net Increase..		Schools .... 33 Scholars....1,244					

Remarks.—(*a.*) 54,523 pupils in 813 Schools gives an average of 646 per School. Of these pupils 47,814 attend the Lower Class Schools.

(*b.*) It is gratifying to observe the large increase of pupils in the Middle Class Schools where this year 5,916 were registered against 3,192 in 1867-68.

(*c.*) The summary of increase in Schools and Scholars is as below :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
High Schools	...	53
Middle Class Schools :—		
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	6	877
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	10	1,817
Lower Class Schools :—		
For Boys	85	3,110
For Girls	13	807
Total.....	114	6,691

The increase as given above is for each Sub-Division :—

Sub-Division.	In High Schools.	In Middle Class Schools.		In Lower Class Schools.	
		1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	For Boys.	For Girls.
Surat Sub-Division	11	225	105	1,681	321
Ahmedabad do.	15	491	360	970	267
Kaira do.	...	17	442	...	93
Rewa-kanta do.	...	15	287	72	30
Katiawar do.	27	129	653	937	96
Deduct—					
Decrease in Kaira S. D.....	...	.....	.....	550	...
Total...	53	877	1,817	3,110	807

(*d.*) As regards the decrease in the Lower Class Schools of the Kaira Sub-Division, this is owing partly to the raising of three Vernacular Schools to Middle Class Schools, and partly to the transference of the Schools at Godásár and Haldarwás to the Mahikanta Agency.

(*e.*) The decrease in Special Aided Schools is owing to the abolishing of the Fardunjee Pareek School of Art and Industry at Surat.

10.—**A.** GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—*Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*

No. of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																			
			I. Standard.				II. Standard.				III. Standard.				IV. Standard.				V. Standard.				VI. Standard.
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.
3	High Schools ...	463	...	...	...	...	15	8	7	7	143	171	99	133	108	107	73	64	59	74	42	41	38
	Middle Class Schools.																						
10	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	792	315	238	180	172	152	148	102	121	124	119	55	71	80	73	56	51	...	...	...	...	.....
32	2nd Grade do....	480	253	241	257	54	132	119	124	102	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
42		1,272	568	479	437	226	284	267	226	223	128	123	59	75	80	73	56	51	...	...	...	...	.....
45		1,735	568	479	437	226	299	275	233	230	271	294	158	208	188	180	129	115	59	74	42	41	38

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars Examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																	
			I. Standard.			II. Standard.				III. Standard.				IV. Standard.				V. Standard.			
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
631	Boys	21,508	6,036	6,406	6,682	4,168	4,370	4,311	2,165	2,489	2,475	2,752	1,833	858	912	901	764	47	54	51	53
19	Girls	903	256	296	319	134	158	145	86	29	29	25	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
650		22,411	6,292	6,702	7,001	4,302	4,528	4,456	2,251	2,518	2,504	2,777	1,851	864	912	901	764	47	54	51	53

B. PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—*Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*

Number of School.	Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars Examined.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS PASSED.																		
			I. STANDARD.				II. STANDARD.				III. STANDARD.				IV. STANDARD.				V. STANDARD.				VI. STANDARD.
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.
	Aided.																						
	Middle Class Schools.																						
2	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	298	39	39	40	44	40	53	37	50	50	69	54	52	47	40	46	43	21	21	22	11	2*
	Inspected.																						
	Middle Class Schools.																						
2	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	179	66	60	...	33	26	25	4	28	9	18	10	16	27	31	20	19	6	6	6	2	.....
2	2nd Grade do.	36	2	3	...	1	8	5	6	6	9	7	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
4		215	68	63	...	34	34	30	10	34	18	25	17	27	27	31	20	19	6	6	6	2	.....
6		513	107	102	40	78	74	83	47	84	68	94	71	79	74	71	66	62	27	27	28	13	2

* From one School only.

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

No. of Schools.	Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars Examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.															
			I. Standard.			II. Standard.				III. Standard.				IV. Standard.				
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head.	
	Aided.																	
12	Boys' Schools	417	169	166	197	106	120	126	71	40	61	43	28	...	...	...	...	
6	Girls' Schools	182	69	77	84	35	45	47	30	23	24	24	21	...	...	...	...	
18		599	238	243	203	141	165	173	101	63	85	67	49	...	...	...	...	
	Inspected.																	
48	Boys' Schools	1,169	534	558	547	193	226	258	156	43	40	59	24	22	19	23	4	
27	Girls' Schools	191	109	137	127	29	31	27	15	*3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	
75		1,360	643	695	674	212	257	285	171	46	43	62	26	22	*19	23	4	
93		1,959	881	938	937	353	422	458	272	109	128	129	75	22	19	23	4	

Remarks.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—(*a*). The Reports on the Results of the *High School* Examinations have already been sent to you and I, therefore, omit any further remarks regarding them in this place.

(*b*) As regards the *1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools*, I shall chiefly confine my remarks to those examined by myself. Amongst them the Nariad School occupies the first place. The results of the Examination were, with exception of the Geography and History of the III. Standard, satisfactory in every class, and particularly so in Mathematics and English. The discipline also seems to be very good. The number of pupils passed in all subjects is 35 out of 103 presented, and the total of those passed in English 65, *i.e.* 63 per cent. Next and very closely follows the Broach School, where the Mathematical classes were in a particularly good condition. The number of pupils passed in all subjects is 33 out of 130 presented, while a total of 75, or 57 per cent., were passed in English. Mr. Curtis mentioned in his Report for 1867-68 that both these Schools deserved to be raised to the rank of 2nd Grade High Schools. A petition of the inhabitants of Broach has been forwarded to your office. A similar petition from Nariad will shortly be placed before you. But I should be sorry to see any concessions made to these towns without their bearing a proportionate amount of the additional expenses caused by the extension of their schools. Among the other Anglo-Vernacular Schools the Rastamji English School at Balsar, and Parsi Panchayat English School at Surat, passed a fair number of Candidates. 29 and 28 per cent. in all subjects, and 50 and 46 per cent. in English, chiefly in lower Standards. In the Parsee Panchayat English School the candidates under Standard IV. all failed with one exception. The English pronunciation is not very good in either of these institutions. The Kaira, Ahmedabad Branch School No. II, and the Rajkote Branch School showed themselves weak, passing respectively 13, 12, and 15 per cent. of their pupils in all subjects; and 40, 37, and 51 per cent. in English. Kaira teaches up to the IV. Standard, Ahmedabad up to the III Standard. and Rajkote up to the II. Standard only. In the cases of Ahmedabad No. II. and Rajkote it ought to be borne in mind that they were raised to the rank of 1st Class Anglo-Vernacular Schools within the last year. The Ahmedabad Branch School No. I. deserves special censure, as it did not pass a single

pupil in all subjects, and only 10 per cent. in English (I. and II. Standards). As regards the Government 1st Class Anglo-Vernacular Schools examined by Mr. Curtis, the Bhownuggur English School passed 36 pupils out of 76 in all subjects, and Gopipura Branch School, Surat, 33 out of 73. The Deesa and Baroda Camp Schools, as well as the Haripura Branch School, Surat, have not been examined this year.

Finally I beg to call your attention to a point connected with the rules regarding the IV. Anglo-Vernacular Standard. I had frequently occasion to observe the great difficulty which the pupils under this Standard find in explaining with tolerable correctness their English books through the medium of English. I frequently received answers containing the most astonishing *quid pro quos*, and found only very few boys who were able to explain the meaning of the English words with any preciseness. The masters also complained bitterly of their difficulties in this respect. A great improvement might, I think, be effected, if the masters were told to dictate explanations of the more difficult words in English and in Gujarati. The pupils should be held to learn by heart at least these written explanations, and their fair note books should be shown at the Inspector's Examination. The plan of keeping note-books containing the teacher's explanations and remarks has already been followed, for some time and with excellent results, in the Colleges and the High Schools (V. and VI. Standards). I should be glad to see it extended to the IV. Standard and a note to this effect inserted in the Standard rules.

(*c.*) *2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—Two Schools of this class were examined by myself, those at Dholka and at Borsad, the former was in a fair condition, the latter in a very bad state. A separate para. (21) on the Ahmedabad Talukdari School will be inserted below. Sixteen examinations were held by the Deputy Educational Inspectors at 2nd Class Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 13 at English Classes attached to Superior Vernacular Schools, and the results shown by them are on the whole satisfactory, except under the 3rd Head of the I. Standard.

(*d.*) *Primary Schools for Boys.*—As regards the Primary Schools, the results of the Examinations as given in the above tables are on the whole satisfactory, and show a decided progress if compared with those of last year. I am, however, not certain that they are perfectly to be depended upon, at least for comparison with the re-

sults of other Divisions, as several of the Deputies have been in the habit of interpreting the Standard Rules rather loosely, and of passing where two books are prescribed for a Standard, those boys also who had read the lowest only or a very small portion of the highest. Under your sanction I have taken steps to prevent the recurrence of this mistake. The weakest points in the School teaching are, as far as my personal observation goes, the Grammar in the IV. Standard, and the Geography and History. As regards the Grammar in the IV. Standard, the reason of the weakness of the pupils appears to be that the class-book prescribed, Mr. Taylor's Grammar, is too difficult. Mr. Taylor's work, though, on account of its completeness and historical treatment of the language, very valuable for more advanced students, such as those of the higher classes of the Anglo-Vernacular and of the High Schools, is in my opinion quite beyond the capacity of the village-boys of 12 or 13 years. In nearly all Schools, examined by me, the pupils had studied no more than the Sanskrit phonetic rules, which, I take it, are of no great use for learning to speak and to write Gujarati correctly. I believe that it would be in our interest, if you would see fit to substitute Mr. Hope's, for Mr. Taylor's, Grammar in the IV. Standard. In teaching Geography the want of maps of the Broach Sub-Collectorate, of the Surat Collectorate, and of the Bombay Presidency, are a great drawback. I append a list of the Schools that passed pupils in the V. Standard, as well as of those that passed not less than five pupils under the IV. standard.

V. STANDARD.

Surat Sub-Division.

Broach No. I. and Broach No. II.

Kaira Sub-Division.

Virsad and Nariad.

Ahmedabad Sub-Division.

Adalaj.

IV. STANDARD.

Surat Sub-Division.

Chikhli, Sarbhon, Mándvi, Surat No. I., Surat No. III., Surat No. VI., Kharsád, Bhadeli, Katárgám, Bagwádá, Párdi, and Deládvá.

Kaira Sub-Division.

Kaira, Memdábád, Mátar, Sunáo, Pipláo, and Nápád.

Ahmedabad Sub-Division.

Morásá, Báyád, Godhávi, Ahmedabad No. I., Ahmedabad No. II., Ahmedabad No. III., Ahmedabad No. IV., Gogo, and Dhandhuka.

Katiawar Sub-Division.

Lakhtar, Gadhdá, Sihor, and Vadhwán.

(*e.*) *Female Schools.*—The number of girls passed under the Standards is more than three times as large as last year. But the increase is chiefly under the I. and II. Standards. The number passed under the III. Standard is not much greater than last year. A most important movement was inaugurated in June 1868 by Rao Saheb Mahiputram Rupram Lilkanth at Ahmedabad, by the formation of a Training Class for Mistresses in connection with the Maganbhai Girls' Schools, which in time, I hope, will supply the great want of the Female Schools, viz: trained Mistresses.

(*f.*) *Special Schools.*—The three Training Institutions of this Division show a slight increase in pupils, 10, and sent out:—

Ahmedabad Training College.

Masters	24
Assistants	2

Surat Training School.

Masters	27

Rajkote Training School.

Masters	18
Total	71

The Rajkote Training School, which at present is put up in a single room of the High School building, stands in urgent need of better accommodation. According to information lately received there is every prospect of this want being supplied, as the Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, has succeeded in persuading the representatives of the different States to fit up a building already erected for the School.

(*g*). *Aided Schools.*—The Examinations of the Surat and Ahmedabad Mission English Schools (1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular) held by Mr. Curtis, gave very satisfactory results. The former School passed 35 per cent. of its pupils in all subjects, and the latter 29 per cent. Two pupils of the Surat Mission English School succeeded in passing the Matriculation Examination.

(*h*). *Schools under Inspection only.*—As regards the Schools under Inspection I examined the English Schools at Gondal and Junagadh, the former of which was in a very good state, while the latter was utterly disorganized. The fault in this case seemed to be chiefly with the Durbar, who had for some time employed the master on other than his legitimate work. Mr. Curtis reports well of the English Schools at Daman and Gandevi, while he is not satisfied with the Zarthosti Madresa, at Nowsari.

Among the Vernacular Schools under Inspection the following succeeded in passing pupils under the IV. Standard :—

1 Sadra, and 2 Sojitra.

11. *School-building operations during the year* 1868-69 :—

	Names of Places.	For what number of Boys.	Commenced or Carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local Cess.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Ahmedabad Sub-Division.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
New Buildings.	Detroj	100	Carried on	Completed	.....	2,350 8 0	...	129 8 0	...	2,480 0 0
	Ogan	50	Commenced ...	Do.	.....	1,221 8 0	...	.....	...	1,221 8 0
	Rampura.....	64	Do.	Do.	.....	1,315 12 0	...	300 0 0	...	1,615 12 0
	Mahijda	50	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	225 0 0	...	225 0 0
	Ob'oda	64	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Badarkha	64	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Gangad	60	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Ahmedabad Training College	100	Do.	Do.	2,109 0 0	742 0 0	...	.....	...	2,851 0 0
		552		Total Rs...	2,109 0 0	5,629 12 0	...	654 8 0	...	8,393 4 0

	Names of Places.	For what number of Boys.	Commenced or Carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local Cess.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Kaira Sub-Division.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
New Buildings	Dehewan	64	Carried on	Completed	.....	2,109 9 0	...	.....	...	2,109 9 0
	Uttarsanda	125	Do.	Do.	.....	3,615 5 7	...	.....	...	3,615 5 7
	Karamsad	125	Do.	Do.	.....	724 0 4	...	.....	...	724 0 4
	Adas	96	Do.	Do.	.....	3,021 0 4	...	.....	...	3,021 0 4
	Napa	96	Do.	Do.	.....	3,021 6 9	...	.....	...	3,021 6 9
	Bhetasi	64	Do.	Do.	.....	2,377 9 4	...	.....	...	2,377 9 4
	Vadtal	64	Do.	Do.	.....	2,521 14 10	...	.....	...	2,521 19 10
	Bhatera	64	Do.	Do.	.....	2,113 4 11	...	.....	...	2,113 4 11
	Vina	96	Do.	Do.	.....	2,894 12 1	...	.....	...	2,894 12 1
	Pansora	64	Do.	Do.	.....	2,092 13 10	...	.....	...	2,092 13 10
	Angadi Padia	64	Commenced	Do.	.....	32 6 0	...	.....	...	32 6 0
	Vadad	64	Do.	Do.	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	...	30 0 0
	Mokua	64	Do.	Do.	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	...	30 0 0
	Limbasi	64	Do.	Do.	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	...	30 0 0
	Bhaner	64	Do.	Do.	.....	2,100 4 10	...	.....	...	2,100 4 10
		1,178		Total Rs...	.....	26,714 7 10	...	.....	...	26,714 7 10

New Buildings.	*Surat Sub-Division.*												
	Untadi	64	Carried on	Completed			806 6 1	...		...	806 6 1		
	Alipur	64	Do.	Do.			81 0 11	...		...	81 0 11		
	Umarsadi	64	Do.	Do.			1,296 5 11	...		...	1,296 5 11		
	Paria	64	Do.	Do.			2,502 1 10	...		...	2,502 1 10		
	Valode	125	Do.	Do.			286 15 10	...		...	286 15 10		
	Puni	64	Do.	Do.			2,343 15 10	...		...	2,343 15 10		
	Kosad	64	Do.	Do.			2,430 15 8	...		...	2,430 15 8		
	Sandhiar	64	Do.	Do.			430 0 0	...		...	430 0 0		
	Sitpon	64	Do.	Do.			2,526 9 4	...		...	2,526 9 4		
	Sarbhon	96	Do.	Do.			3,901 3 1	...		...	3,901 3 1		
	Kavi	64	Do.	Do.			2,529 14 2	...		...	2,529 14 2		
	Gajera	64	Do.	Do.			2,329 15 11	...		...	2,329 15 11		
	Siganpor	64	Commenced	Do.	1,000 0 0			...		...	1,000 0 0		
	Erru	64	Do.	Do.			745 12 2	...		...	745 12 2		
		989		Total Rs.	1,000 0 0		22,211 4 9	...		...	23,211 4 11		
	Kutiawar Sub-Division.												
	Paliad	75	Carried on					...		...			
	Vereval	200	Do.					...		...			
	Vanthali	100	Do.	Completed				...	4,000 0 0	...	4,000 0 0		
	Kutiana	175	Do.	Do.				...	4,000 0 0	...	4,000 0 0		
	Junagadh (for Girls)	200	Do.	Do.				...	8,500 0 0	...	8,500 0 0		
	Una	75	Do.	Do.				...		...			
	Carried over	825						...	16,500 0 0	...	16,500 0 0		

	Names of Places.	For what number of Boys.	Commenced or Carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local Cess.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought over ...	825	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	16,500 0 0	...	16,500 0 0
	Katiawar Sub-Division.—cont.									
New Buildings.	Gariadhar	125	Carried on ...	Completed ...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Morbi	200	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Chital	200	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Lathi	75	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	2,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0
	Chuda	200	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Chotila.....	60	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Dungar	75	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Malia Khakrechi	150	Commenced ...	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Dasada	100	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Valah	80	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	900 0 0	...	900 0 0
	Kharedi	60	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	400 0 0	...	400 0 0
	Medarda	100	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Jasdan.....	75	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Kantharia	70	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Nagnes	50	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....

| | | |

	Names of Places.	For what number of Boys.	Commenced or Carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local Cess.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Special Repairs.	*Ahmedabad Sub-Division.*									
	Saroda.....	...	Commenced ...	Completed	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Kaira Sub-Division.									
	Mahudha.....	...	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Surat Sub-Division.									
	Jantran	...	Do.	Do.	.....	487 3 5	...	.....	...	487 3 5
	Sankaria	...	Do.	Do.	.....	372 0 8	...	.....	...	372 0 8
	Jambusar.....	...	Do.	Do.	.....	176 14 5	...	.....	...	176 14 5
				Total...	.....	1,036 2 6	...	.....	...	1,036 2 6
				Grand Total...	3,109 0 0	57,380 4 7	...	.....	...	84,083 12 7

(*a*). *Remarks.*—The School-houses in the Ahmedabad Sub-Division were erected by the Deputy Educational Inspector, and in Talukdari villages by the local authorities under the guidance of Mr. Richey. In the Kaira Collectorate the building was effected by the Executive Engineer, and in the Surat Sub-Division by the Local Fund Engineer, with the exception of the Siganpur School-house which was erected by Mr. Cávasji Fakirji, an inhabitant of that place. This gentleman erected the house, a very neat and substantial building, for Rs. 1,000, while the real cost must have been about Rs. 1,000 more, which he paid out of his own pocket.

(*b*). The Premchund Roychund Training College building at Ahmedabad was completed this year, and solemnly opened in July last. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram Lilkanth in his annual Report rightly calls this "the great event in the life of the Institution," as through the possession of this building the School will be able to really fulfil its functions.

(*c*). The School-houses in Katiawar have been erected throughout by the several chiefs in whose territories they lie.

12. *Libraries.*

A. *Previously existing. Return up to 31st December 1868.*

Names of Places.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members.	Volumes issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Himabhai Institute, Ahmedabad	3,385	67	220	6,017	1,504 5 10	1,171 14 2
Andrew's Library, Surat	3,882	216	61	1,306	1,200 1 4	1,339 5 10
Hadow Institute, Kaira.....	805	128	48	435	376 12 9	928 11 2
Broach Library.....		Return		not received.		
Lang Library, Rajkote.....	836	68	72	324	2,127 5 1	888 14 8
Native Library, Nariad	80	61	45	212	68 4 0	130 2 0
Ditto Umreth	381	18	28	264	63 1 6	12 12 6
Ditto Mahudha	221	17	43	67	113 7 0	251 4 6
Ditto Kapurvanj.....	313	53	20	450	373 15 2	352 3 10
Ditto Tarsra	10	5	25	105	33 5 6	29 10 1
Ditto Memdabad	14	85	13	13	362 10 6	362 0 6
Ditto Matar.....	5	3	25	80	39 0 0	41 4 6
Ditto Borsad	81	27	62	267	118 2 2	150 9 1
Ditto Anand	7	11	20	50	66 0 6	40 8 3
Liladhar Library, Dholka	154	32	25	45	85 0 0	78 0 0
Native Library, Balsar	205	49	14	49	69 10 4	148 9 3
Stewart Library, Godra	109	58	60	..	749 2 0	209 7 8
Native Library, Vadhvan	59	26	25	40	190 0 0	140 0 0
Ditto Junagadh.....	238	16	42	24	323 10 0	1 1 7 9
Ditto Mangrol.....	60	2	..	25	184 0 0	17 13 0
Ditto Bantwa	14	1	..	5	....	....
Ditto Palitana	227	13	..	80	....	....
Ditto Jodia	23	5	7	35	15 8 0	9 5 0
Chaganlal Library, Bhownagar	741	111	145	472	138 4 0	49 12 6
Native Library, Camp Deesa		Return		not received.		
Reading Room, Dhollera	7	7	11	10	25 0 0	23 0 0
Ditto Dhandhuka	21	30	27	358	193 2 0	125 12 0
Ditto Rampur	..	..	5	..	16 0 0	12 0 0
Ditto Prantej	1	1	59	..	12 10 8	60 15 9
Ditto Morusa	3	7	27	..	49 0 0	2 10 6
Ditto Bareja	..	..	27	..	29 0 0	17 0 8
Dnyan Vardhak do. Ahmedabad.....	217	24	16	72	65 0 0	110 0 0
Reading Room, Barvala.....	11	4	13	..	20 0 0	17 15 0
Ditto Viramgaum	30	..	12	..	102 0 0	70 0 0
Ditto Kathlal	40	3	10	51	14 9 7	25 0 0
Ditto Mohole	15	1	16	4	24 4 0	24 4 0
Ditto Dakore	30	19	15	125	132 9 0	118 14 4
Ditto Nujad	10	9	9	60	19 4 3	17 4 6
Ditto Jambusar.....	..	..	25	..	42 0 0	42 0 0
Ditto Ahmodo.....	1	48	80	..	37 8 0	40 7 6
Ditto Tankaria	..	..	8	..	24 0 0	24 0 0
Ditto Jadoosar.....	..	..	14	..	23 0 0	23 0 0
Ditto Kervada	..	..	18	..	37 6 0	20 15 6
Ditto Ankleswar	4	6	12	..	45 0 0	47 10 6
Ditto Hansote.....	..	..	12	..	75 0 0	59 0 6
Ditto Dhau	..	..	40	..	35 0 0	24 7 0
Ditto Sayala	4	2	..	..	....	....
Ditto Veraval	55	3	7	..	....	....
Ditto Limdi.....	52	52	46	31	489 7 0	440 11 10
Ditto Dhrole	20	4	1	..	25 0 0	10 8 9
Ditto Vanthli	7	3	..	7	17 4 0	17 4 0
Ditto Upleta	14	11	18	8	29 8 0	28 8 0
Total....	12,305	1,205	1,487	11,001	9,810 2 8	7,960 12 10

B. *Newly established.*

Names of Places.	Total number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members.	Volumes issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Native Library, Chorvad	24	..	..	..	.....	.....
Ditto Vadhvan Station	402	55	28	62	343 14 11	311 8 2
Ditto Babra	45	45	10	19	333 0 0	216 14 11
Ditto Rajkote (city)	67	67	57	215	550 2 0	270 11 0
Ditto Sardhar	15	15	74	..	246 8 0	172 11 3
Ditto Dasada	7	7	16	..	56 4 0	53 8 6
Ditto Siani	40	40	50	5	100 0 0	84 0 0
Ditto Soupuri	205	205	13	..	788 0 0	150 5 1
Ditto Jetpore	20	20	..	15	35 0 0	10 0 0
Propert Library, Kalole	...	Not known			500 0 0	....
Enti do. Dohad	..	Not known				
Reading room, Rastampura, Surat	..	175	18	161	102 0 0	226 12 0
Ditto Vadifalia, Surat	..	8	23	7	710 0 0	149 2 5
Ditto Sir Jamsetji School, Surat	..	4	32	4	69 0 0	64 13 10
Ditto Nanpura, Surat	..	22	38	22	600 0 0	204 8 0
Ditto Udvara	..	2	19	2	349 0 0	20 13 0
Ditto Jalalpur	..	3	17	3	25 5 0	25 5 0
Ditto Ojpal	..	9	10	9	98 9 3	80 15 3
Ditto Mandva	..	..	13	..	23 0 0	23 0 8
Ditto Katpore	..	..	16	..	16 4 0	7 5 0
Total....	885	677	442	524	5,185 15 2	2,147 6 1

Remarks.—(*a*). Separate buildings have been provided for the Libraries at Memdabad and Kalole; and at Kundla also a house for a library is being built, though up to this time no Library is in existence.

(*b*) The summary of the increase under all heads is as follows:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.
Number of Libraries.	51	71	20
Do. Members.	1,487	1,929	442
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total Income.....	9,810 2 8	14,996 1 10	5,185 15 2
Do. Expenditure.....	7,960 12 10	10,108 2 11	2,147 6 1
Number of Volumes...	13,690	15,252	1,562
Books issued	11,091	11,615	524

(*c*). No library was closed during the year.

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13. *Spread of English.*

Number of Schools.		Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
	Gorernment Institutions.				
1	College	41	43	2	...
3	High Schools	550	603	53	...
	Middle Class Schools.				
13	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	844	1,451	607	...
29	2nd Grade do. do. ...	1,013	809	...	204
14	English Classes	450	120	...	330
3	Training Schools	137	147	10	...
63	Total.....	3,035	3,173	672	534
	Net Increase.....	...	...	138	...

Remarks.—(*a*). These figures apply to Government Schools, whilst those given in last year's Report referred also to Aided Institutions and Schools under Inspection. If these latter two categories of Schools are taken into account, there is a net increase of 392 pupils studying English, as per statement appended below :—

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number Studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
16	Ahmedabad Sub-Division	779	1,041	262	...
11	Kaira	454	463	9	...
7	Rewa Kanta	90	183	93	...
23	Surat	1,760	1,845	85	...
15	Katiawar.....	607	550	...	57
72		3,690	4,082	449	57
			Net Increase.....	392	

14. *Numbers studying Classical Languages.*

A.—*Sanskrit.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying Sanskrit. 1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
3	Ahmedabad Sub-Division	263	254	...	9
1	Kaira ditto	108	110	8	..
3	Surat ditto	253	224	...	29
9	Katiawar ditto	272	365	93	...
16		896	959	101	38
	Net Increase.....			63	

B.—*Latin.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying Latin. 1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Ahmedabad Sub-Division	11	...	...	11
2	Surat ditto	65	59	...	6
3		76	59	...	17

Remarks.—(*a*). The Sanskrit teaching in the Schools of this Division is, except perhaps in the Surat and Ahmedabad High Schools, a mere farce. Not a single boy was willing to take up this language under the IV. and V. Standards at the regular Examinations, and at the supplementary Examinations which I held the results were very unsatisfactory. The Sanskrit instruction, if it is to be of the slightest use, wants a thorough reformation, and I shall have the honour to submit to you short proposals to this end.

(*b*).—No pupil from this Division succeeded in passing the Matriculation with Sanskrit as 2nd language.

15. *Employment of educated Natives.*—(*a*). In this year Mr. Balaji Babaj Thakur, B.A., 1st Assistant Surat High School, was appointed Mamlatdar of Purandhar; and Mr. Nandshankar Tulshankar, Head Master of the Training School, Surat, to the Head Accountantship, Collector's Office, Surat. No other information regarding the employment of educated natives in the Government service has reached this office.

(*b*).—The number of Certificates for admission into the lower grades of the Public Service granted during the year was :—

	1st Class.
By the Educational Inspector, Northern Division.....	61
	2nd Class.
By the Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat Sub-Division	71
Do. Assistant do. do.	45
Do. Deputy do. Ahmedabad Sub-Division	135
Do. do. do. Kaira Sub-Division	96
Do. do. do. Katiawar Sub-Division.....	43
Do. Sub-Dep. do. do. do.	15
Do. Assistant do. Rewa Kanta	114
	519

The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Surat Sub-Division expresses the wish that the Standard for the Lower Class Public Service Certificate should be in future the V. instead of IV. Standard, because the difficulty of the Examination would enhance its value. I cannot quite agree with him, but I think that it would be advantageous, if Candidates for Lower Service Certificates were examined in Gujarati composition, as this accomplishment would be highly useful in almost any situation which they might be called upon to fill.

16. *General Remarks on the working of the Grant-in-aid System.* This year 19 Schools, against 11 last year, received aid under the Grant-in-aid Rules for payment by results. All these Schools, with the exception of the Dhinshaw Dossabhai Vernacular Schools and the three Roychand Deepchand Girls' Schools at Surat, belong to the Irish Presbyterian Mission. A detailed list of the grants made, is given below. Five additional Schools have been registered for examination next year, while one of the old Schools has been closed at the end of this year :—

Name of Institution.	Amount granted.
	Rs. a.
Irish Presbyterian First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Ahmedabad	1,245 8
Irish Presbyterian First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Surat	2,286 8
Irish Presbyterian Ver.-School No. I. Ahmedabad	70 10
Ditto ditto ,, II. ditto	107 6
Ditto ditto ,, I. Gogo	87 12
Ditto ditto ,, II. ditto	51 6
Ditto ditto ,, III. ditto	22 8
Ditto ditto ,, I. Surat	107 4
Ditto ditto ,, II. ditto	67 2
Ditto ditto ,, III. ditto	94 4
Ditto ditto ,, IV. ditto	23 4
Ditto ditto ,, V. ditto	14 8
Ditto ditto ,, VI. Girls', Surat	19 0
Dinshaw Dossabhai ditto Boys' School, ditto	108 10
Ditto ditto Girls' ditto ditto	109 4
Roychund Deepchund ditto ditto No. I. ditto	174 0
Ditto ditto ditto ,, II. ditto	112 0
Ditto ditto ditto ,, III. ditto	38 4
Irish Presbyterian ditto Rajkote	42 0
Total Rupees...	4,781 2

The Rajkote School was not able to draw its grant during the year, owing to the dilatoriness of the Officer in charge of the Treasury Rajkote.

17. *Table of different Castes under Instruction.*

A.—*In the Government Schools.*

Description of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Colleges	14	....	28	...	1	...	43
High Schools	232	31	275	7	56	2	603
Middle Class Schools.	1,247	866	2,142	370	375	7	5,007
Lower do. ...	7,585	10,201	15,162	4,175	764	1	38,288
Female Schools	846	275	1,273	50	463	...	2,907
Normal do.	91	6	49	1	...	...	147
	10,015	11,479	19,229	4,603	1,659	10	46,995

B. *In Private Schools, Aided or under Inspection.*

Description of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Musalmans	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Middle Class Schools	175	116	285	54	247	32	909
Lower ditto ...	986	226	2,951	520	290	28	5,001
Female Schools	417	9	978	91	123	..	1,618
	1,578	351	4,214	665	660	60	7,528

18. The number of *children of cess-payers* attending 2nd Class
Anglo-Vernacular Schools is..... 1,412
And Vernacular Schools 17,543
18,955

Remarks.—The total number of children attending 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools is 3,556, of whom about two-fifths are children of cess-payers. In Primary and Female Schools the total number of pupils is 41,195, of whom about $\frac{5}{12}$ belong to cess-paying parents. These figures, as well as the great number of petitions for schools, which are received from cess-paying villages, show that the system continues popular, and that the people are determined fully to avail themselves of the advantages offered.

19. *Cost per head of Instruction to Government.*

	Cost per head of Pupils on average daily attendance.
Government Institutions.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) *General*... Gujarat Provincial College at Ahmedabad	105 5 4
(*a*) *General*... High Schools	37 4 5
(*a*) *General*... Middle Class Schools	4 1 10
(*a*) *General*... Lower ditto	1 5 2
(*b*) *Special.* Training Schools	55 2 7
(*c*) *Female Schools*	2 2 11
Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.	
A *On the system of payment for results.*	
(*a*) *General* ... Middle Class Schools	10 13 4
(*a*) *General* ... Lower Class Schools.....	1 3 0
(*c*) *Female Schools*	2 4 10

20. *Average monthly rate of Fees.*

A. *In Government Schools of different Grades.*	Rs.	a.	p.
High Schools	0	12	3
Middle Class Schools	0	3	7
Lower Class Schools	0	0	10
Normal Schools	0	0	5
B. *In Aided Schools of different Grades.*			
Middle Class Schools	0	7	11
Lower Class Schools	0	0	5
Female Schools	0	0	4
In Inspected Schools of different Grades.			
Middle Class Schools	0	0	6
Lower Class Schools	0	0	7

21. *Education of Minor Chiefs.*—The most important event, in this respect, is the establishment of the Tálukdári School at Ahmedabad, which was organized by Mr. Richéy, the Tálookdári Settlement Officer, and placed under our Department in June last. The School is attended by thirteen young chiefs, among whom are also the Minor Rájás of Lunáwárá and Báriá in Rewá Kántha. The results of the Examination held by Mr. Curtis in July last have been communicated to you in a separate Report. According to the annual Report of the Head Master the progress of the pupils is slow, and he complains about the great difference in their attainments, which obliges him to have a larger number of classes than would be necessary for 13 boys under ordinary circumstances. All, or nearly all, the young Chiefs board on the school premises, and some of them even dine together, an arrangement, which, it seems, is entirely contrary to the prejudices of the Rajputs. A reading-room and a gymnasium which, however, "are but poorly furnished," are attached to the school and freely used by the pupils.

(*b*). The education of the Minor Chiefs in Kátiáwár and the other Political Districts of this Division remains under the immediate superintendence of the respective Political Agents. During my tour in Kátiáwár I examined, however, the young Chiefs of Limdi and Rájkote, and the son of the Nawáb of Junágadh. The first of these boys passed creditably under the 2nd Anglo-Vernacular Standard, the other two were weak. The Deputy Inspector reports favourably of two sons of the Rajá of Pálitáná, and of two grandsons of the Rájá of Dhrángádrá.

22. *Jail Schools* exist at Ahmedabad, in the Central Jail and in the Bhaddar. The former was visited and examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Ahmedabad Sub-Division, who reports the results of his Examination as below:—

Class.		Number of convicts.	Remarks.
1	7th Book ...	2	All (previously) knew the Gujarati Alphabet, but they are taught to read here.
2	6th do. ...	2	
3	5th do. ...	2	Reading good.
4	4th do. ...	3	The 2 who learn English read and translate well.
5	2nd do. ...	5	1 knows Persian, 4 juvenile convicts read Third Book, and 1 First Book.

He further states that the school now contains 93 pupils, reading the following books:—

	English	Gujaráti.				Total.	Remarks.
	Primer.	1st Book.	2nd Book.	3rd Book.	5th and 6th Books.		
Number of convicts	2	52	11	17	11	93	

As regards the 2nd School, according to the Deputy's Report the most advanced pupils read the Nilibodhkatha.

There is also a school for Policemen at the Head Quarters, Police Lines, Ahmedábád, taught by a Constable, and attended by 32 pupils.

23. *Education in Kátiáwár.*—Besides the increase in Schools and Scholars mentioned above (para. 9) there are many signs which show that the interest taken by the Chiefs and people of Kátiawár in Education is constantly growing. Several Chiefs have agreed to establish a considerable number of new Schools in 1869-70, viz :—

Dhrangádra	1	English School.
Do.	7	Vernacular Schools.
Morbi	5	ditto.
Máliá Khákhrechi	1	ditto.
Several Tálukdárs of the Western Division	10	ditto.

Various schools have received munificent grants from Colonel Anderson, the Chiefs, and other gentlemen, amongst which I may mention the donations of Colonel Anderson, Rs. 200, of the Thákor of Morbi, Rs. 300, of the Lubá of Amreli, Rs. 200, and of His Highness the Jám of Náwánágár, Rs. 1,700 to the High School for a Gymnasium; and of the latter Chief to the same institution towards a Sanskrit teachership, Rs. 500; for furniture Rs. 100; the general donation for prizes of the Thákors of Rájkote, Palitaná, Limri, Vadhwán, Sáilá, Lakhtar, Muli, and of the shareholders of Jetpur Rs. 655; a grant of Rs. 84 by Mr. Vageshankar Gaurishankar, elder son to the Kárbhari of Bhownagar, for a scholarship in the English School, Bhownagar; presents of books to the value of Rs. 720 by the Thakor of Bhownagar, to the value of Rs. 55 by the Thakor of Morbi, to the value of Rs. 30 by Mr. Chaganlal Santokrám Desái, private Kárbhári, Bhownagar. I have already spoken about the Education of minor Chiefs and Kuwárs, but I may add here that a daughter also of the Thakor of Gondal receives vernacular instruction. During my visits at Gondal I examined her, and was much pleased with her proficiency in Gujarati, and in Geography.

Finally I should be ungrateful if I omitted to mention how deeply our Department is indebted to Colonel Anderson and his

Assistants, amongst whom I beg to name particularly Major Parr and Captain Lloyd, for any progress which education has made in Katiawár.

24. *Rewa Kantha Agency.*—15 New Schools were opened in this District, and the Assistant Deputy Inspector mentions particularly the liberality of the Máṅárával Shri Jitsingji of Chotá Udepur. and of the Máhárāṅá Shri Gambhirsingji of Nadode in establishing new schools and extending the old ones.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. BÜHLER,

Acting Educational Inspector, N. D.

A 3.

REPORT BY W. A. RUSSELL, ESQUIRE, EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, SOUTHERN DIVISION, FOR 1868-69.

No. 309 of 1869-70.

Office of the Educational Inspector, S. D.,
Carwar, 1st June 1869.

To The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1868-69.

1. No change in area of Division (consisting of the four zillas, Belgaum, Kulladghee, Dharwar, and North Canara), which is stated at 46,919 square miles. Estimated population of this area, 2,676,771. These figures are obtained by my Deputies from the Mamlutdars' or Collectors' offices. The figures of my report for 1867-68, obtained from the same sources, make the area 10 square miles less, and the population about 10,000 more than the data for 1868-69. This must show either carelessness, or want of correct information, which cannot now be remedied; I therefore give, with this remark, the figures I have received. Future returns, it is hoped, will be more accurate. I give here separately the aggregate area and population of the Kolapoor, Meeruj, and Moodhole states—their schools being managed by this Department, during the minority of the Chiefs, and therefore counted as "Government Schools;" area 3,690 square miles, population 634,463, according to the figures supplied to me.

2. No changes in the Inspecting staff. Mr. Bulwant Bhicajee Wakharkar, B.A., was appointed 1st Assistant Master in the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, and Mr. Luximon Yadao Ashkhedher, B.A., was appointed Half-time assistant teacher of Sanscrit and History in the same school. Mr. Kristnajee Bhickajee Gokhlé, 1st Assistant Master Kolapoor High School, was appointed tutor to the Ichulkurrunjee and Bowda Chiefs.

3. *Actual Expenditure*, Imperial and Local Funds, during 1868-69 :—

	Imperial.			Local.		
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	27,128	3	7	2,003	4	6
Instruction, *i. e.* ordinary expenses of Schools	53,275	1	2	89,943	7	5
Extraordinary Grants	270	0	0	.....		
Buildings	11,082	5	9	65,149	6	4
B.—*General Expenditure.*						
Book Department	.....			.....		
Translation Department	2,733	6	0	52	0	0
Dakshina Funds, &c.	.....			.....		
Total.....	94,489	0	6	1,57,148	2	3

4. *Comparison of Expenditure* with that of last year.

Expenditure during 1867-68.

	Imperial.			Local.		
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection	27,091	2	11	876	8	0
Instruction	48,254	6	8	85,453	2	4
Extraordinary Grants	133	8	9	.....		
Buildings	13,308	6	9	13,990	5	7
B.—*General Expenditure.*						
Book Department	29	0	0	26	2	0
Translation Department	1,932	0	0	16	9	0
Total.....	90,748	9	1	1,00,362	10	11
Expenditure in 1868-69.....Rupees				2,51,637	2	9
Increase in 1868-69.....Rupees				60,325	14	9

This increase is thus accounted for:—

1. Rupees 76,231-12-1 (against Rs. 27,298-12-4 in 1867-68) was drawn and paid to Mamlutdars, or other officers superintending school-buildings; this sum includes peoples' subscriptions, Educational Cess, and Government grant, the detail of which will appear under "School-building operations," para. 11.

2. The expenditure of the Translation Department is shown for the whole year and not for a part of it as in my last report.

3. Twenty-three new schools were opened during the year.

4. Rupees 7,244-5-9 were spent in supplying schools with furniture, books and maps, &c.

5. The recently sanctioned Government grant from Imperial fund towards English and Girls' schools was made use of during the year.

5. *Particulars of Expenditure from Local Funds.*

A.—*Total Expenditure, showing sources of expenditure for the different Collectorates.*

Collectorate.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	28,677 2 9	27,340 10 11	.....	5,336 7 10
Dharwar	30,197 2 9	42,198 10 4	12,001 7 7	.....
Kulladghee	27,300 2 1	47,475 9 2	20,175 7 1	.....
Canara	14,188 3 4	40,133 3 10	25,945 0 6	.....
Total...	1,00,362 10 11	1,57,148 2 3	58,121 15 2	5,336 7 10

B.—*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds for* 1868-69.

Collectorate.	School Fees.	Educational Cess.	Popular Contributions.	Municipal Funds.	Popular Contributions for School-buildings and repairs.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund.	Dharwar English School Endowment Fund.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	1,725 10 5	19,708 3 1	692 4 3	720 7 0	160 4 0	4,333 14 2	.....	27,340 10 11
Dharwar	1,055 7 3	33,044 15 9	1,031 11 10	1,099 13 9	5,886 9 9	.....	80 0 0	42,198 10 4
Kulladghee	984 3 4	42,087 13 7	224 4 0	538 2 6	3,641 1 9	.....	.....	47,475 9 2
Canara	1,565 2 5	35,993 12 5	1,224 5 0	.....	1,350 0 0	.....	.....	40,133 3 10
Total.....	5,330 7 5	1,30,834 12 10	3,172 9 1	2,358 7 3	11,037 15 6	4,333 14 2	80 0 0	1,57,148 2 3

C.—*Local Cess Expenditure.*

Local Cess District Committees.	School Building.	Inspection.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Training of Masters.	School Building Repairs.	Scholarships, Books, Furniture and Prizes, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	300	233 13 4	1,084 13 2	15,797 8 7	792	400 0 0	1,100 0 0	19,708 3 1
Dharwar.....	10,354	402 0 0	1,860 2 10	17,752 15 2	1,078	418 8 0	1,179 5 9	33,044 15 9
Kulladghee	23,350	358 15 7	1,521 7 4	13,903 6 8	864	600 0 0	990 0 0	42,087 13 7
Canara	18,950	212 3 0	3,379 4 2	8,591 5 3	511	375 0 0	3,975 0 0	35,993 12 5
Total.....	53,454	1,206 15 11	7,845 11 6	56,045 3 8	3,245	1,793 8 0	7,244 5 9	1,30,834 12 10

Note.—No Local Cess expenditure for Higher Class Schools.

D.—*Fee Fund Expenditure.*

Sub-Divisions.	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Contingencies.	Transferred to Local Cess.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	886 1 0	.....	179 0 0	660 9 5	4,000 0 0	5,725 10 5
Dharwar	608 8 3	.....	107 0 0	339 15 0	2,400 0 0	3,455 7 3
Kulladghee	660 11 4	.....	70 0 0	253 8 0	3,200 0 0	4,184 3 4
Canara	195 4 0	.....	297 0 0	1,072 14 5	1,206 0 0	2,771 2 5
Total...	2,350 8 7	.....	653 0 0	2,326 14 10	*10,806 0 0	16,136 7 5

* The sum transferred to Local Cess is not an actual expenditure, it is therefore not included in para. 3 under "Actual expenditure." This sum is shown in this column in order to show the amount of Vernacular School Fee Fund transferred to Local Fund (Educational Cess).

6. *Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different grades of Schools in each Sub-Division.*

Sub-Division.	1867-68.							1868-69.					Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Normal.	Special.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	833 8 0	1,245 1 3	4,243 0 10	..	..	..	6,321 10 1	738	1,052 7 0	3,633 15 10	..	6,024 6 10	....	297 3 3
Dharwar	....	1,029 12 9	3,498 2 0	..	..	..	5,427 14 0	..	1,693 15 0	4,682 13 0	..	6,376 12 0	948 13 3	....
Kulladghee	....	1,473 3 3	3,088 13 3	..	..	..	4,562 0 6	..	1,124 12 0	3,233 10 2	..	4,358 6 5	....	203 9 10
Canara	....	1,098 3 0	852 8 0	0 13	..	..	1,951 8 0	..	599 13 0	1,459 7 4	..	2,059 4 4	407 12 4	....
Total....	833 8 0	5,746 4 3	11,682 8 1	0 13	..	..	18,263 1 4	738	5,370 15 6	13,009 14 4	..	19,118 13 10	1,356 0 7	500 13 1

Net Increase Rs. 855-12-6.

Note.—There is a net increase of fees Rupees 855-12-6.

In the Belgaum and Kulladghee Collectorates three Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools were closed during the year, hence the decrease of fees in those Collectorates.

The expenditure during 1868-69 on account of Government Schools in the Kolapoor, Moodhole, and Meeruj States, and in Private Schools, (1) Aided, and (2) under Inspection only, is given below :—

	State Treasury.			Local.			Total.		
A.—*Kolapoor State.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	p.	p.
Inspection	2,288	11	1	.....			2,288	11	1
Instruction	17,153	0	8	21	6	6	17,174	7	2
Buildings	4,470	5	4	.....			4,470	5	4
	23,912	1	1	21	6	6	23,933	7	7
Meeruj State.									
Instruction *	869	4	5	741	1	6	1,610	5	11
Moodhole State.									
Instruction	1,047	15	4	.....			1,047	15	4
Grand Total.....	25,829	4	10	762	8	0	26,591	12	10

* The account of receipts and charges of Meeruj English School not having been received, the expenditure on its account is not included in this return.

	Imperial.			Local.			Total.		
B. PRIVATE (AIDED) INSTITUTIONS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum Pensioners' School, Instruction	351	0	0	531	0	0	882	0	0
Belgaum Convent School, Instruction	292	0	0	2,008	0	0	2,300	0	0
Total.....	643	0	0	2,539	0	0	3,182	0	0

	State Treasury.			Local.			Total.		
C.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sanglee State.									
Inspection	2,282	0	0	.....			2,282	0	0
Instruction	8,349	0	0	.....			8,349	0	0
Buildings	500	0	0	.....			500	0	0
	11,131	0	0	.....			11,131	0	0
Jamkhundee State.									
Instruction	2,126	8	0	.....			2,126	8	0
Grand Total.....	13,257	8	0	.....			13,257	8	0

A.—*Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools in the Kolapoor, Meeruj, and Moodhole States.* (*Note.*—Government Schools, but not Government expenditure.)

State.	1867-68.					1868-69.					Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kolapoor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,829 8 0	1,156 12 6	850 14 6	.....	3,837 3 0	3,837 3 0	...
Meeruj.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	*.....	*.....	128 6 0	.....	128 6 0	128 6 0	...
Moodhole† ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	154 0 0	.....	.....	154 0 0	154 0 0	...
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,829 8 0	1,310 12 6	979 4 6	.....	4,119 9 0	4,119 9 0	...

* No return from the Meeruj English School.

† The account of receipts and charges of Schools in Moodhole State was returned for all the Schools together, and not separately for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

B.—*Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools (Private Aided Institutions.)*

	1867-68.				1868-69.				Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum Pensioners' School.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 0 0	.....	68 0 0	68 0 0	.....
Belgaum Convent School ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	360 0 0	360 0 0	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428 0 0	.....	428 0 0	428 0 0	.....

C.—*Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools in the Sanglee and Jamkhandee States' Schools.—(Under Inspection only.)*

States.	1867-68.					1868-69.					Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Sanglee	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	341 11 0	631 12 0	.....	973 7 0	973 7 0	...
Jamkhundee .	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	129 3 0	.....	.....	129 3 0	129 3 0	...
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	470 14 0	631 12 0	.....	1,102 10 0	1,102 10 0	...

7. Objects of Expenditure on Instruction. Government Schools only :—

	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Government Institutions.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a) General... Colleges	.....	.....	.....
(a) General... High Schools	10,274 5 2	4,333 14 2	14,608 3 4
(a) General... Middle Class do.	14,570 12 4	12,464 0 11	27,034 13 3
(a) General... Lower Class do.	20,919 12 6	64,513 12 4	85,433 8 10
(b) Special.....Belgaum Training School ...	4,860 15 5	3,454 9 1	8,315 8 6
(c) Female Schools	2,006 3 9	5,177 2 11	7,183 6 8
Total.....	52,632 1 2	89,943 7 5	1,42,575 8 7
Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.			
A.—*On the system of payment for results.*			
Middle Class Schools	643 0 0	.....	643 0 0
Total.....	643 0 0	.....	643 0 0
B.—*Not on the system of payment for results.*			
Middle Class Schools.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....
Book Department	.....	.....	.....
Buildings.....	11,082 5 9	65,149 6 4	76,231 12 1
Translation Department	2,733 6 0	52 0 0	2,785 6 0
Special Allowance to European and Eurasian Students.....	270 0 0	.....	270 0 0
Total.....	14,085 11 9	65,201 6 4	79,287 2 1
Grand Total.....	67,360 12 11	1,55,144 13 9	2,22,505 10 8

8. (*a*). On *Inspection work*, as shown by the number of Schools and Scholars, both Government and Private, visited and examined :—

By whom visited.	Institutions.	Government Institutions.		Private (aided Institutions.		Institutions not aided, but under Inspection only.	
		Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.
Educational Inspector S. D.	High Schools.	2	188	...	...	...	...
	Middle Class.	14	473	2	76	4	94
	Lower Class.	76	1,558	...	...	3	31
	Female	17	126	...	...	...	...
	Normal	2	73	...	...	...	...
	Special	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	111	2,418	2	76	7	125
Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum.	Middle Class.	5	380	...	...	2	83
	Lower Class.	64	1,839	...	...	6	261
	Female	6	50	...	...	1	6
	Total...	75	2,269	...	...	9	350
Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar.	Middle Class.	5	546	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class.	72	4,480	...	...	...	...
	Female	6	168	...	...	...	...
	Total...	83	5,191	...	...	...	...
Deputy Educational Inspector, Kulladghee.	Middle Class.	5	406	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class.	81	3,923	...	...	...	...
	Female	10	211	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	96	4,540	...	...	...	...
Deputy Educational Inspector, Canara.	Middle Class.	6	535	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class.	45	1,560	...	...	...	...
	Female	4	115	...	...	...	...
	Total...	55	2,210	...	...	...	...
Carried forward.....	.....	420	16,631	2	76	16	475

By whom visited.	Institutions.	Government Institutions.		Private (aided) Institutions.		Institutions not aided, but under Inspection only.	
		Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.
Brought forward ..	.....	420	16,631	2	76	16	475
Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolapoor.*	Middle Class.	6	374	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class.	13	371	...	...	...	...
	Fem. Schools.	1	13	...	...	...	...
	Normal Do...	1	43	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	21	801	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	.....	441	17,432	2	76	16	475

Remarks.—Government Schools twice examined during the year are twice entered above.

* Most of the Schools (Vernacular) are yet to be opened in the Kolapoor State. The Deputy Inspector is arranging for new Schools and buildings.

(*b*)—*On Instruction*, showing the number of Schools, Scholars, and Average Daily Attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number per cent.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
At Higher Class Schools.				
Belgaum Sirdars' High School	1	138·4	118·3	85·
Kolapoor High School	1	239·16	217·21	90·
At Middle Class Schools; *i.e.* 1st Grade and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	35	3,279·8	2,731·35	83·2
At Lower Class Schools; *i.e.* Vernacular	316	17,746·	14,601·	82·2
At Female Schools; *i.e.* 6 in Belgaum, 6 in Dharwar, 8 in Kulladghee, 4 in Canara, and 1 at Kolapoor	25	865·6	638·3	73·7
At Normal Colleges or Schools.				
Belgaum Training School	1	72·7	57·14	78·5
Kolapoor do. do.	1	39·4	35·4	89·
II. PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
A. *On the system of payment for results.*				
At Middle Class Schools.				
Belgaum Pensioners' School	1	37·	32·	83·4
Belgaum Convent School	1	55·	50·	90·9
III. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
At Schools of the Middle Class	4	489·8	407·8	83·
At Schools of the Lower Class	6	429·4	382·6	89·
At Schools of the Female Class	1	175·	13·25	7·5
* *At Schools of the Special Class at Sanglee.*	5	54·	46·	81·

* 1 Rigveda; 1 Apasthamba 1 Athurvunseda; 1 Nyaya; 1 Vyakurna, Schools.

9. *Increase of Schools and Scholars. Government Schools only.*

	No. of Schools.				No. of Scholars.			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
High Schools	1	2	1	...	112	448	336	...
Middle Class Schools	30	35	5	...	2,845	3,351	506	...
Lower Class Schools.....	266	316	50	...	16,270	18,032	1,762	...
Female Schools..... ..	23	25	2	...	774	878	104	...
Normal do.	1	2	1	...	56	116	60	...
Special do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	321	380	59	...	20,030	22,828	2,768	...
Net Increase.					Schools		59	
					Scholars		2,768	

Note.—This increase is chiefly in consequence of showing this year the Kolapoor, Meeruj, and Moodhole States' Schools as "Government Schools." Last year they were shown as "Private Schools under Inspection only." They are now managed by this Department. The actual increase in four Zillas, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kulladghee, and Canara, is—No. of Schools 23; No. of Scholars 278.

Increase of Schools and Scholars in Private (aided) Schools.

	No. of Schools.				No. of Scholars.			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Middle Class Schools	1	2	1	...	39	90	51	...
Total.....	1	2	1	...	39	90	51	...

Increase of Schools and Scholars in Private Schools. Under Inspection only.

	No. of Schools.				No. of Scholars.			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
High Schools	1	...	...	1	227	...	...	227
Middle Class Schools	9	4	4	9*	754	504	504	754*
Lower do. do.	19	6	6	19*	918	464	464	918*
Female Schools	1	1	1	1*	57	21	21	57*
Normal do.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	8
Special do.	...	5	5	...	...	54	54	...
Total.....	31	16	16	31	1,964	1,043	1,043	1,964

* Transferred to Government Schools.

(A)—*Details of paragraph 9. Government Schools only.*

Sub-Division.	High Schools.								First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Belgaum	1	112	1	193	...	81	...	...	...	...	1	147	1	147	...	...	7	838	5	570	...	...	2	268
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	66	1	66	...	...	...	...	9	1,211	5	714	...	...	4	497
Kulladghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	66	...	26	...	...	5	501	4	351	...	...	1	150
Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47	2	77	1	30	...	...	6	145	6	550	...	405	...	...
Kolapoor	...	...	1	255	1	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	687	8	687	...	...
Moodhole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	74	1	74	...	...
Meeruj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	112	2	448	1	336	...	...	3	153	6	408	3	255	...	...	27	2,695	29	2,946	9	1,166	7	915

TABLE—*continued.*

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								FEMALE SCHOOLS.								SPECIAL SCHOOLS.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Belgaum	78	5,017	77	4,506	...	...	1	511	5	193	6	196	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	76	4,898	90	5,975	14	1,077	...	...	6	216	6	232	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalladghee	77	4,531	81	4,562	4	31	...	...	8	234	8	236	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canara	33	1,824	45	1,677	10	...	...	147	4	131	4	149	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kopaoor	...	...	15	829	15	829	...	...	...	...	1	65	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mundhole	...	...	2	160	2	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerjy	...	...	6	323	6	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	266	16,270	316	18,032	51	2,420	1	658	23	774	25	878	2	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE—*continued.*

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	NORMAL SCHOOLS.								TOTAL.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Belgaum	1	56	1	71	...	15	...	...	92	6,216	91	5,683	2	246	3	779
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	6,391	102	6,987	10	596	...	...
Kulladghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	5,306	94	5,215	3	...	...	91
Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	2,147	57	2,453	11	306	...	...
Kolapoor	...	...	1	45	1	45	...	...	...	...	26	1,881	26	1,881	...	...
Moodhole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	234	3	234	...	...
Meeruj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	375	7	375	...	...
Total	1	56	2	116	1	60	...	...	321	20,000	380	22,828	62	3,638	3	870

Details of paragraph 9. Private Schools under Inspection only.

Sub-Division.	High Schools.								1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								Primary Schools.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Kolapoor	1	227	...	...	...	...	1	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	643	...	...	...	...	7	643	12	551	...	...	...	...	12	551
Meeruj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	270	...	...	...	...	5	270
Moodhole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	...	...	...	...	1	65	2	97	...	...	...	...	2	97
Sanglee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	61	1	61	...	...	...	...	2	238	2	238	...	...	...	...	6	464	6	464	...	...
Jamkhandee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	205	1	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	227	...	...	...	...	1	227	1	46	2	266	2	266	1	46	8	708	2	238	2	238	8	708	19	918	6	464	6	464	19	918

Note.—The Kolapoor, Moodhole, and Meeruj Schools having this year been returned as "Government Schools," they are shown as decrease in this Statement.

TABLE—*continued.*

SUB-DIVISION.	FEMALE SCHOOLS.								SPECIAL SCHOOLS.								NORMAL SCHOOLS.								TOTAL.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Kolapoor.	1	51	...	...	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	8	22	1480	...	...	...	...	22	1480
Meeruj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	316	...	...	...	...	6	316
Moodhole.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	162	...	...	...	...	3	162
Sangleo ...	...	...	1	21	1	21	...	...	...	...	5	54	5	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	838	15	838	...	...
Jamkhandee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	205	1	205	...	...
Total...	1	51	1	21	1	21	1	51	...	...	5	54	5	54	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	8	31	1958	16	1043	16	1043	31	1958

Net Increase... { Schools 16
Scholars ... 1,043

Net Decrease... { Schools ... 31
Scholars ... 1,958

Details of paragraph 9. Private (Aided) Schools.

Collectorate or Sub-Division.	High Schools.				Middle Class Schools.				Lower Class Schools.				Female Schools.				Total.			
	1867-68.		1868-69.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Belgaum Pensioners' School					1	39	1	45									1	39	1	45
Belgaum Convent School							1	45											1	45
Total					1	39	2	90									1	39	2	90

Total.			
Increase.		Decrease.	
Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1	45		
1	45		
1	51		

10. *Results of Instruction* in Government and Private Schools in point of quality, as shown by numbers passed under different Standards:—

A—Government Schools.

Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars Examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																									
			1st Standard.			2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.						4th Standard.				5th Standard.				6th Standard.			
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needlework.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	5th Head.	Needlework.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
Nil.																												

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars Examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																			
			1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.				4th Standard.				5th Standard.			
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
2	High Schools	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	48	27	45	38	21	42	41	35	34	32	19
5	Middle Class Schools. First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	172	41	29	17	39	37	29	28	23	17	13	19	11	6	5	10	7	5	5	5	...
26	Middle Class Schools. Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,183	138	148	137	110	46	32	42	45	4	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Total	1,543	179	177	157	149	83	61	70	68	50	65	48	39	44	26	52	48	40	39	37	19

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																	
			1st Standard.			2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.				4th Standard.				5th Standard.		
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
275 Boys' Schools		10,154	1,890	1,706	1,712	1,267	1,188	1,108	838	722	656	590	560	134	144	161	138	18	18	18	18
25 Girls' Schools		215	90	83	102	23	20	32	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
294	Total.....	10,369	1,980	1,789	1,814	1,290	1,217	1,640	870	722	656	590	560	134	144	161	138	18	18	18	18

B.—*Private Institutions.—Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.*

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars Examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																							
			1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.						4th Standard.				5th Standard.				6th Standard.			
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needlework.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head.	5th Head.	Needlework	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3th Head.	4th Head.
1	Pensioners' School, Belgaum	39	2	7	7	...	3	5	7	1	4	6	5	3	...	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Convent School, Belgaum	37	3	6	7	...	9	5	11	10	3	1	3	1	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2		76	5	13	14	...	12	10	18	11	7	7	8	4	...	7	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

18 A Pr

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Boys Passed.																							
			1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.				4th Standard.				5th Standard.				6th Standard.			
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
3	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	82	7	4	12	12	9	6	...	9	4	2	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	83	21	32	30	6	12	10	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Total.....	165	28	36	42	18	21	10	15	24	4	2	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars Examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.															
			1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				3rd Standard.				4th Standard.			
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
	Schools under Inspection only.																	
6	Boys' Schools	261	100	83	85	...	61	68	80	30	37	35	39	32	...	...	...	...
1	Girls' School	6	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		267	104	89	91	...	61	68	80	30	37	35	39	32	...	...	...	...

Remarks on School progress.—I. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—*High Schools.*—The attendance at the Belgaum High School has increased by 81 during the year, and numbers now 193. At the annual examination under the three higher standards for Anglo-Vernacular schools, it showed very marked progress since the previous year. Five pupils matriculated during the year. The Kolapoor High School numbers 255 pupils, according to the Head-master's report, but, of these, two classes, he says, are in a "lower division," preparing to enter the High School proper. He has therefore overstated the numbers actually in the High School. I examined this school for the first time last January, *i. e.* about two years after its establishment. Its performance spoke well for the efforts of the Head-master and his staff, and showed good promise for the future. Four pupils matriculated during the year. For further information I beg to refer to my separate reports on the annual examination of these two schools.

Middle Class Schools.—*1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular.*—Increase of two schools and 203 pupils. A more adequate establishment (the Head-master getting Rupees 100 per mensem) has been this year provided by Government for these schools in the Zilla Towns of Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kulladghee (Carwar having had an English Master on Rupees 150 for about five years). The Dharwar and Kulladghee Schools are not satisfactory; the Belgaum School is well attended by 147 boys, paying school-fees to the amount of about Rs. 110 a month, and has sent up a great many boys to the Belgaum High School. The Carwar School has brought a few boys up to the 5th, or highest, Anglo-Vernacular standard, and sent some very well-prepared boys to the Elphinstone and Rutnagherry High Schools. At Meeruj, an able master does not seem to find a good field of work, and I am waiting for an opportunity to transfer him. At Coompta the school (formerly closed as a failure) has been re-opened, with perhaps somewhat better prospects; at any rate, it costs Government nothing, being provided for from Municipal and other Local Funds (not school-cess funds). There are now six Government schools of this grade in my Division (not counting one lately opened at Sirey, North Canara, which will be noticed in next year's report). I examined these schools during the year, with results recorded, in their place, under para. 10, where it will be

seen that they have this year begun to reach the 4th and 5th standards, whereas the 3rd was the highest they reached last year.

2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—Decrease seven schools and 915 scholars. Number of these schools in S. D. 20. The pay at present available for these schools is not enough to secure really competent masters; and the people are unable or unwilling to find pupils in sufficient numbers and paying a sufficiently high fee, to provide for increased pay to competent masters. (Measures of improvement should not, I believe, be discussed here.) The 3rd standard has this year been just reached, for the first time, in this grade of schools,—last year none of their pupils got beyond the 2nd standard.

Primary Schools.—Net increase 27 schools and 450 scholars. (Government schools in the Southern Maratha States are not reckoned here, as they appear only for the first time in this report as "Government schools"):—

Increase, of schools.....	28,	pupils	1,108
Decrease	1	„	658
Net increase	27		450

The attendance in old schools it appears has decreased by 658. The causes of this are stated to be, partly sickness (fever, and in some districts cholera), and partly certain orders of mine about school attendance, and buying school-books and slates &c., which seem to have been thought too strict. The 4th Vernacular standard has this year been reached by about one out of 100 examined (see tables, para. 10); last year, it was only reached by about one out of 1,000. The 5th, or highest, Vernacular standard was reached for the first time this year, by some pupils in the Kulladghee Vernacular School—a result very creditable to the master of that school.

Girls' Schools.—Increase of one school and 39 pupils. There are now 24 of these schools in this Division. Last year 75 girls, in 13 schools, were examined, and none got beyond the 1st, or lowest, vernacular standard; this year out of 215 examined, some 5 per cent. passed the 2nd standard. I examined 17 of these schools during the year, and in a few of them I found something like real

elementary school work going on; and I think they will actually improve, and pass in higher standards year by year. Embroidery is a favourite task in most of the schools. The masters are old or elderly men, and, I fear, indifferent schoolmasters, generally. But they are the best we can get at present. The Government grant made during the year, has enabled us to get better masters in some places, to reward deserving ones, to pay women to teach sewing and embroidery, and to give small scholarships to some of the girls who are highest in their class and most regular in their attendance. Prizes are also given somewhat liberally, considering the small attainments and irregular attendance of most of the pupils. These prizes are 'sârees,' 'cholis,' and books. Some Government officers visit these schools, and occasionally give prizes; and in some stations, European ladies take an interest in them. This is particularly the case at Kolapoor, where a native school-mistress has been engaged. At two villages in the Belgaum zilla (as my Deputy reports), young women have been permitted by their parents or guardians to act as teachers. On the whole, perhaps, more progress has been made (such as it is) than might have been expected by those who know the customs and prejudices of the people; and it seems not improbable that, in time, the people will themselves take up the work thus initiated by Government.

Training Schools.—The Belgaum Training School sent out during the year 26 masters or assistants. That at Kolapoor numbers about 40 students, most of whom are fit for employment and will shortly obtain it, in Vernacular schools to be opened in the Kolapoor State.

II. PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED).—Of these there are two only, the Pensioners' School and Convent School, at Belgaum. Government grants-in-aid, of 643 rupees, in all, were awarded them during the year.

III. PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.—*1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools.*—One at Sanglee, and one at Jamkhundee. These have well-paid and competent masters, but their performance was far inferior to that of Government schools of the same grade. At Koorundwar Anglo-Vernacular School, the best pupil was one of the young Sirdars of the place. The attendance and per-

formance of the school were good, and showed the interest taken in it by the Chiefs, and the efficiency of the school-master.

Primary Schools.—The Vernacular School at Sanglee is second to no school of the kind in this Division; and its master is one of the best I have seen any where.

Special Schools.—At Sanglee there are five of these, three Vedic, and two for Logic, and Grammar, respectively. Dr. Kielhorn, of the Deccan College, visited them last year. I do not know what he thought of them.

11. *School-building operations*

Sub-Division.	Name of Place.	For what number of pupils	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	From Imperial Fund.	
					Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous years.
	New Buildings.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum Sub-Division.	Amergattee	..	.....	....	160 4 0	....
				Total....	160 4 0	....
Dharwar Sub-Division.	Dharwar Canarese School No. II.	125	Carried on ..	....	....	....
	Ditto No. III.	125	Do. ..	....	....	....
	Tudkole	100	.....	Completed..	99 0 0	100 0 0
	Nurendra	60	.....	Do. ..	417 0 0	....
	Oopin Bettigiree	..	.....	....	50 0 0	....
	Nowlgoond	..	.....	....	....	....
	Allugwadee	40	Carried on ..	....	....	424 0 0
	Bettigiree	125	.....	Completed..	....	400 0 0
	Koortkotee	60	Carried on ..	....	402 0 0	....
	Hoobleo Canarese School No. II.	100	Do. ..	....	....	....
	Ditto No. III.	100	Do. ..	....	....	....
	Koosoogul	60	.....	Completed..	471 0 0	....
	Hebsoor	60	Carried on ..	....	373 0 0	....
	Yavgul	60	Do. ..	....	300 0 0	....
	Belwankee	60	Do. ..	....	613 0 0	....
	Dhoondshee	125	Do. ..	....	500 0 0	....
	Hosretee	80	Do. ..	....	400 0 0	....
	Aloor	125	Do. ..	....	500 0 0	....
	Naregal	40	Do. ..	....	400 0 0	....
	Matebednoor	80	Do. ..	....	412 0 0	....
	Oonkul	100	.....	Completed..	....	448 0 0
	Herikeroor	50	.....	Do. ..	....	200 0 0
	Kurmudee	40	.....	Do. ..	....	325 0 0
	Abbigiree	100	.....	Completed..	....	400 0 0
	Hurmgee	60	Carried on ..	....	....	100 0 0
	Bahmanhulee	100	Do. ..	....	....	250 0 0
	Jaklee	100	Do. ..	....	....	400 0 0
	Nurgoond	125	Do. ..	....	....	420 0 0
	Kunwalee	60	Do. ..	....	....	200 0 0
				Total....	4,937 0 0	3,670 0 0
Kulladghee Sub-Division.	Bagulkote	..	.....	....	1,575 0 0	....
	Kuladghee Branch School	..	.....	....	....	....
	Behoor	..	.....	....	117 8 0	....
	Galgalee	60	Commenced ..	....	200 0 0	....
	Sangain	..	.....	....	....	....
	Kumatjee	..	.....	....	....	....
	Amerngud	..	.....	....	....	....
	Kelloor	..	.....	....	....	....
	Badamee	75	.....	Completed.	69 3 0	....
	Keroor	100	Commenced & Carried on..	....	....	776 12 0
	Jalihal	60	Do. ..	....	326 12 0	....
	Indee	125	Do. ..	....	....	370 0 0
	Nivergee	..	.....	....	....	....
	Dhoolkhed	40	Commenced..	....	....	....
	Carried forwat l....	..	.....	....	2,288 7 0	1,120 12 0

during the year 1868-69.

EXPENDITURE.

From Local Fund.		From Municipal Fund.	From Popular Contributions.		From Fees.		TOTAL.
Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.		Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.	Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
160 4 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	320 8 0
160 4 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	320 8 0
2,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000 0 0
2,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000 0 0
200 0 0	300 0 0	....	99 0 0	100 0 0	....	....	899 0 0
....	....	....	417 2 0	....	....	....	824 2 0
....	....	....	50 0 0	....	....	....	100 0 0
250 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	250 0 0
200 0 0	....	....	....	424 0 0	....	....	1,048 0 0
....	600 0 0	....	65 0 0	400 0 0	....	....	1,165 0 0
....	....	....	402 0 0	....	....	....	804 0 0
1,600 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,600 0 0
1,600 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,600 0 0
....	....	....	471 8 0	....	....	....	942 8 0
274 0 0	....	....	573 12 3	....	....	....	1,001 12 3
300 0 0	....	....	300 7 0	....	....	....	900 7 0
....	....	....	613 7 6	....	....	....	1,226 7 6
....	200 0 0	....	500 12 0	....	....	....	1,210 12 0
1,300 0 0	....	....	400 0 0	....	....	....	2,100 0 0
....	....	....	500 0 0	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
....	....	....	400 0 0	....	....	....	800 0 0
....	....	....	412 5 0	....	....	....	824 5 0
....	104 0 0	....	....	448 0 0	....	....	1,007 0 0
....	300 0 0	....	....	200 0 0	....	....	700 0 0
....	....	....	....	325 0 0	....	....	650 0 0
....	....	....	....	670 0 0	....	....	1,070 0 0
....	200 0 0	....	....	100 0 0	....	....	400 0 0
....	275 0 0	....	....	250 0 0	....	....	775 0 0
....	....	....	....	409 12 6	....	....	818 12 6
....	1,500 0 0	....	....	420 0 0	....	....	2,340 0 0
....	0 0 0 0	....	....	200 0 0	....	....	1,000 0 0
9,704 0 0	4,070 0 0	....	5,005 5 9	3,040 12 6	....	....	31,918 2 3
1,000 0 0	....	....	1,575 0 0	....	....	....	4,150 0 0
2,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000 0 0
500 0 0	....	....	117 8 0	....	....	....	735 0 0
100 0 0	....	....	200 0 0	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
800 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	800 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	....	69 3 6	....	....	....	338 7 0
500 0 0	....	....	....	776 12 0	....	....	2,053 8 0
400 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	726 12 0
900 0 0	....	....	....	631 8 0	....	150 0 0	2,035 8 0
700 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	700 0 0
400 0 0	400 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	800 0 0
10,900 0 0	500 0 0	....	1,961 11 6	1,112 4 0	....	150 0 0	18,339 3 0

TABLE—

Sub-Division.	Name of Place.	For what number of pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	From Imperial Fund.	
					Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous years.
	New Buildings—contd.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought over....	..	.....	....	2,288 7 0	1,126 12 0
	Tamba	100	Commenced ..	....	30 7 0	286 4 0
	Sarsad.....	..	.....	....	350 3 0	....
	Bumnoor	..	.....	....	100 12 0	....
	Hortee.....	40	Commenced ..	....	....	....
	Anjitoo	40	Do. ..	....	....	....
	Moolbihal	80	Do. ..	..	....	....
	Tumbgee	..	.....	..	181 0 0	....
	Hooor	40	Commenced..	....	148 12 0	....
	Dhavulgee	..	.....	....	....	.. .
	Kuljee	40	Commenced ..	....	....	....
	Tungudgee	40	Do. ..	....	125 0 0	....
	Shindgee.....	..	.....	....	....	.. .
	Moratgee	..	.....	....	....	....
	Korewar	..	.....	....	....	....
	Bibi Ingulgee	..	.....	....	....	....
	Bagewadee.....	..	.....	....	....	....
	Oolee.....	..	.....	....	....	....
	Kolhar.....	..	.....	....	....	....
	Chebnoor.....	..	.....	....	300 0 0	....
	Bubleswer	..	.....	....	206 1 6	....
	Kunnoor.....	..	.....	....	176 6 9	....
	Sarwad	75	Commenced & Carried on ..	....	147 0 0	200 0 0
	Honwad	..	.....	....	....	....
	Bidad	..	.....	....	....	....
	Kulladghee English School..	200	.....	Completed..	....	3,077 0 0
	Chunalgee	50	.....	Do. ..	....	107 0 0
	Shivungee	60	.....	Do. ..	....	270 0 0
	Govenkope	50	Carried on....	....	....	280 0 0
	Naiurwad	60	Do.	....	....	181 0 0
				Total....	4,090 1 9	6,408 0 0
	Kunchunhulee	40	Commenced & Carried on ..	....	....	....
	Tergaum	60	Do. ..	....	....	....
	Nunguiwad	40	Do. ..	....	....	....
	Sambranee.....	..	.....	....	....	....
	Yellapoor	80	Commenced ..	....	....	....
	Pallay	40	.....	....	....	....
	Moondgode.....	40	.....	....	....	....
	Isloor	40	Commenced & Carried on ..	....	....	....
	Siddapoor	100	Do. ..	....	....	....
	Bedkee	40	.....	....	....	....
	Kirkee.....	60	Commenced & Carried on ..	....	....	....
	Sirsi.....	40	Do	....	....	....
	Haldipoor	40	Do.	....	....	....
	Bonkinkolla	100	Do.	....	....	....
	Gokurn	100	Do.	....	....	....
	Bad	60	.....	Completed..	....	....
	Carried over....	..	.....	....	....	....

KULLADGHEE SUB-DIVISION.—(contd).

CANARA SUB-DIVISION.

(continued).

EXPENDITURE.

From Local Fund.		From Municipal Fund.	From Popular Contributions.		From Fees.		TOTAL.
Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.		Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.	Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,900 0 0	500 0 0	....	1,961 11 0	1,412 4 0	....	150 0 0	18,339 3 0
500 0 0	....	....	30 7 0	286 4 0	....	....	1,133 6 0
....	....	....	380 3 0	....	....	....	760 6 0
....	....	....	106 12 0	....	....	....	213 8 0
400 0 0	400 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	800 0 0
600 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	600 0 0
1,600 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,600 0 0
850 0 0	....	....	181 0 0	....	....	....	1,212 0 0
450 0 0	....	....	122 0 0	....	....	....	720 12 0
600 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	500 0 0
700 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	710 0 0
570 0 0	....	....	125 0 0	....	....	....	800 0 0
400 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	400 0 0
300 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	300 0 0
300 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	300 0 0
500 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	500 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
300 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	300 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
200 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	500 0 0
600 0 0	....	....	206 1 0	....	....	....	1,012 3 0
450 0 0	....	....	176 6 9	....	....	....	802 13 6
....	300 0 0	....	147 0 0	200 0 0	....	....	994 0 0
350 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	350 0 0
200 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	200 0 0
148 14 10	2,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	6,125 14 10
....	....	....	....	107 0 0	....	....	214 0 0
....	....	....	....	250 0 0	....	....	500 0 0
....	....	....	....	350 0 0	....	....	630 0 0
....	850 0 0	....	....	181 0 0	....	....	1,212 0 0
23,398 14 10	4,050 0 0	....	3,436 9 9	2,786 8 0	....	150 0 0	44,320 2 4
700 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	700 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
700 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	700 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
450 0 0	....	....	....	....	850 0 0	....	1,300 0 0
700 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	700 0 0
700 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	700 0 0
800 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	800 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
400 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	400 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
800 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	800 0 0
700 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	700 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
14,750 0 0	....	....	....	....	850 0 0	....	15,600 0 0

TABLE—

Sub-Division.	Name of Place.	For what number of pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	From Imperial Fund.	
					Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous years.
	New Buildings—contd.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought over....	..	.....	....	....	....
CANARA SUB-DIVISION.—contd.	Coompta English School....	80	Carried on	....	800 0 0	....
	Soonkeree	60	.....	Completed ..	....	....
	Majelly	40	.....	Do. ..	....	....
	Huthal Girls' School	60	Commenced & carried on ..	....	....	....
	Lirey do.	40	Do. ..	....	....	....
	Carwar do.	50	.....	Completed ..	400 0 0	....
				Total....	1,200 0 0	....
	Alterations and Additions &c.					
BELGAUM S. D.	Belgaum Marathi School ..	200	Carried on	....	....	....
	Munolee	125	Do.	....	....	75 0 0
				Total....	....	75 0 0
DHARWAR S. D.	Morub	100	Carried on	....	150 0 0	....
	Lukoondee	80	Do.	....	....	....
	Bahattee	60	Do.	....	86 0 0	....
	Rone	100	Do.	....	....	....
	Kuruzgee	100	.....	Completed ..	....	....
	Haveree	225	.....	Do. ..	367 0 0	....
	Moolgond	125	Carried on	....	....	....
	Hombul	80	.....	Completed ..	....	....
				Total....	603 0 0	....
KULADGHEE S. D.	Purwatee No. I.	100	Commenced ..	....	92 0 0	....
	Hiuperga	..	.....	....	....	....
	Mungolee	75	Carried on	....	....	....
				Total....	92 0 0	....
	Abstract of the above.					
	Belgaum S. D.	..	.....	....	160 4 0	75 0 0
	Dharwar S. D.	..	.....	....	5,540 0 0	3,076 0 0
	Kuliadghee S. D.	..	.....	....	4,182 1 9	6,408 0 0
	Canara S. D.	..	.....	....	1,200 0 0	....
				Total Expenditure..	11,082 5 0	10,159 0 0

Note.—Where there is no entry under columns 3, 4, and 5, it is to be understood that the work has undertaken the works.

(continued).

EXPENDITURE.

From Local Fund.		From Municipal Fund.	From Popular Contributions.		From Fees.		TOTAL.
Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.		Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.	Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14,750 0 0	....	....	....	....	850 0 0	....	15,600 0 0
....	....	....	800 0 0	....	....	....	1,600 0 0
1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
700 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	700 0 0
900 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	900 0 0
700 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	700 0 0
900 0 0	....	....	400 0 0	....	....	....	1,300 0 0
18,950 0 0	....	....	1,200 0 0	....	850 0 0	....	22,200 0 0
300 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	300 0 0
....	....	....	....	75 0 0	....	....	150 0 0
300 0 0	....	....	....	75 0 0	....	....	450 0 0
100 0 0	....	....	150 0 0	....	....	....	400 0 0
150 0 0	....	....	....	187 3 8	....	....	337 3 8
....	....	....	139 12 0	....	....	....	225 12 0
400 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	400 0 0
....	....	....	145 0 0	....	....	....	147 0 0
....	100 0 0	....	367 8 0	....	....	....	834 0
....	250 0 0	....	....	250 0 0	....	....	500 0 0
....	....	....	....	75 0 5	....	....	75 0 5
650 0 0	350 0 0	....	802 4 0	512 3 8	....	....	2,917 7 8
100 0 0	....	....	92 0 0	....	....	....	284 0 0
100 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 0 0
400 0 0	200 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	600 0 0
600 0 0	200 0 0	....	92 0 0	....	....	....	884 0 0
460 4 0	....	....	....	75 0 0	....	....	770 8 0
10,354 0 0	4,429 0 0	....	5,807 0 9	4,479 0 2	....	....	34,265 0 11
23,998 14 10	4,250 0 0	....	3,528 0 9	2,786 8 0	....	150 0 0	45,304 2 4
18,950 0 0	....	....	1,200 0 0	....	850 0 0	....	22,200 0 0
53,763 2 10	8,679 0 0	....	10,536 3 6	7,320 8 2	850 0 0	150 0 0	1,02,540 4 3

Net amount drawn this year..... 70,231 12 1

not been begun yet, but that the sums have been made over to Mamlutdars or School Committees

School-building operations in

Sub-Division.	Name of Place.	For what number of pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Imperial.	
					Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous years.
	New Buildings.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kolapoor State.	Kagul	100	....	Completed ..	4,244 15 6	....
	Rooi	100	Commenced ..	....	2,610 0 0	....
	Maugnum	100	Do. ..	....	2,610 0 0	....
	Chiklee	100	Do. ..	....	2,610 0 0	....
			Total....	....	12,074 15 6	....
	Special Repairs.					
Kolapoor State.	Kolapoor No. II. School,...	150	.....	Completed .	134 11 8	....
	Ditto No. III. School ..	75	.....	Do. ..	90 10 2	....
			Total....	....	225 5 10	....

School-building operations in States—

Sangleb State.	*Special Repairs.*					
	Sangleo School	65	.....	Completed ..	500 0 0	....

Note. The word Imperial is to be taken for States

Southern Maratha States.

EXPENDITURE.

Local Cess.		From Municipal Fund.	From Popular Contributions.		From Fees.		TOTAL.
Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous year.		Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.	Drawn this year.	Drawn in previous years.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,244 15 6
....	....	150 0 0	....	....	....	....	2,760 0 0
....	....	160 0 0	....	....	....	....	2,770 0 0
....	....	150 0 0	....	....	....	....	2,760 0 0
....	....	460 0 0	....	....	....	....	12,534 15 6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	134 11 8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90 10 2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	225 5 10

Schools under Inspection only.

....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500 0 0

Revenues in this table for the Kolapoor and Sangloe States.

12. *Libraries.*

A.—*Previously existing. Return up to 31st December 1868.*

Name of Place.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members.	Volumes issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgaum Sub-Division.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	706	131	51	95	342 6 0	319 15 0
Chikodee	64	24	11	30	85 9 0	97 5 0
Gokak	75	25	27	...	79 0 0	79 0 0
Uthnee	29	11	103	12	101 8 0	100 3 0
Sumpgaum		Return	not received.			
Purusgud	53	2	...	10	.....	.....
Dharwar Sub-Division.						
Dharwar	838	60	7	30	87 12 0	188 8 0
Hooblee	79	70	13	10	499 0 0	389 9 6
Nurgoond	27	6	7	15	79 13 9	77 0 0
Bettigiree	24	2	...	10	.....	.....
Kulladghee Sub-Division						
Beejapoor	164	10	62	...	.....	.....
Bagulkote	65	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0
Kulladghee	149	32	60	120	300 7 0	277 6 0
Canara Sub-Division.						
Carwar	792	50	60	75	720 0 0	300 0 0
Honore	76	...	...	...	.....	.....
Kolapoor State.						
Kolapoor	689	12	40	35	324 14 6	296 1 6

B.—*Newly-established.*

Canara Sub-Division.						
Hullial	...	20	...	...	.....	.....
Kolapoor State.						
Kurul	...	...	10	...	14 0 0	3 15 0

Remarks.—At the 4 Zilla Stations, and at Hoobleе and Kolapoor, there are reading-rooms, and collections of books, more or less made use of by native officials and others,—the best one being that at Carwar (kept up and managed by the European residents there), and the next best that at Belgaum, managed by the Natives; the Kolapoor library also deserves to be noticed here. At the other places in the list, the so-called libraries are chiefly little reading-rooms where a few native newspapers are read by a few native officials. I think a taste for reading will spread only with the spread of English; in the peoples' houses hardly anything, I believe, is read but a few religious or poetical works, in the Vernacular.

There are useful and well appointed reading-rooms at Sanglee and Jamkhundee, kept up by the Chiefs of those places.

13. *Spread of English.*

A.—*In Government Schools.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
8	Belgaum	234	457	254	31
6	Dharwar	189	170	...	19
5	Kulladghee	111	134	23	...
9	Canara	192	187	...	5
1	Meeruj	46	52	6	...
9	Kolapoor	327	420	93	...
1	Moodhole	12	5	...	7
39	Total.....	1,111	1,425	376	62

B.—*In Private Schools under Inspection only.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
1	Sanglee.....	.....	96	96	...
1	Jamkhundee	.....	205	205	...
2	Total.....	.....	301	301	...

The increase in Government schools is chiefly in the two High Schools, and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Belgaum. Returns for schools in table **B** were received for the first time this year only, so that increase cannot be really ascertained.

14. *Number studying Classical Languages.*

A.—*Sanscrit. Government Schools.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying Sanscrit.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
2	Belgaum	100	138	38	...
1	Dharwar	13	13	...	...
1	Kulladghee	.....	15	15	...
1	Kolapoor	113	91	...	22
1	Meeruj	46	52	6	...
6	Total.....	272	309	59	22

Number studying Sanscrit in Schools under Inspection only.

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying Sanscrit.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
5	Sanglee.....	.....	54	54	...

B.—*Latin.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying Latin.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
1	Belgaum	.....	34	34	...

There is really no study worth mentioning of these languages except the little required in High Schools for the matriculation examination. At the Belgaum High School, some Portuguese boys did well at the last examination in elementary Latin, and 34 boys, it will be seen, are returned this year for the first time, as learning Latin in that School.

15. *Employment of Educated Natives.*—1st class certificates granted, 5; 2nd class certificates granted, 57. I have here to remark, as last year, that there are but few candidates for these certificates, the "1st class" one especially; and fewer still successful ones. Government this year made inquiries on this subject as regards Canara. I replied that schools were comparatively new in that District, and that with their improvement more candidates would be forthcoming; and that the examination standard should not be lowered. As regards the whole Southern Division, as compared with the Northern and Central Divisions the desire to learn English is less, and the English schools are relatively fewer and weaker—hence there are at present relatively fewer passed candidates for certificates.

16. *Remarks on Grant-in-aid system.*—The only two schools as yet receiving aid from Government, on this system—the Pensioners' School and Convent School at Belgaum—have been mentioned above (para. 10, remarks on Private Aided Schools). There are very few other schools eligible for Grants-in-aid, and they have not yet applied for registration.

The annual examination of all Government Schools according to the Grant-in-aid standards, is still producing good effects, and introducing, as one of my Deputies remarks, "unprecedented definiteness" into school-teaching and requirements, besides showing reliable returns, and comparisons of examination results, by all Inspecting officers.

17. *Table of different Castes under Instruction :—*

A.—*In Government Schools.*

Description of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
High Schools	301	1[illegible]	122	2	1	12	1[illegible]8
Middle Class Schools	1,957	454	769	173	1	36	3,393
Lower Class Schools	5,365	6,013	5,10[illegible]	1,411	6	93	17,994
Female Schools	191	177	434	[illegible]8	..	7	877
Normal Schools	103	...	12	...	...	1	116
Total ..	7,917	6,654	6,443	1,654	11	149	22,828

B.—*In Private Schools under Inspection only.*

Description of Schools.		Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Sanglee State.	Middle Class Schools...	219	38	40	2	...	2	299
	Lower Class Schools ...	194	192	66	12	...	...	464
	Female Schools	1	20	...	...	...	...	21
	Special.....	54	...	...	...	...	...	54
No return from Jamkhandee.								
	Total.....	468	250	106	14	...	2	838

The predominance of Brahmins in the higher, and of cultivators and others in the lower, Schools, needs no remark here. It will be noticed that Brahmins are very much in the minority in girls' schools. It seems strange that Brahmins of all others should be the most backward instead of the most forward, to send their girls to school.

The Sanglee State has table **B** all to itself.

18. Statement of the number of *children of cess-payers* attending 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools. Remarks on the working of the Educational Cess.

In the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	997
In Vernacular Schools	9,868
	10,865

The total number (10,865) of cess-payers' children in Village Schools is not far short of half the number of pupils in schools of all grades. Deputy Inspectors continue to report continued applications from cess-payers for more schools, and school-buildings, to provide which there are no funds, all the school-cess income being already assigned and annually expended, as well as the small Government grant.

19. *Cost per head of Instruction to Government* :—

	Cost per head of Pupils in average daily attendance. Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions.	
(*a*) General ... Colleges	.....
(*a*) General ... High Schools Belgaum	87 1 2
(*a*) General ... Middle Class Schools	6 14 11
(*a*) General ... Lower Class Schools	1 1 2
(*b*) Special (Training School)	85 4 5
(*c*) Female Schools	3 6 0
Cost per head of Instruction to Kolapoor, Moodhole, and Meeraj States Treasuries.	
Government Institutions.	
(*a*) General ... High Schools (Kolapoor)	29 12 6
(*a*) General ... Middle Class Schools	8 5 6
(*a*) General ... Lower Class Schools	3 8 9
(*b*) Special Class (Training School)	61 7 4
(*c*) Female Schools	14 14 7
Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government.	
(*a*) General ... College	.....
(*a*) General ... High Schools	.....
(*a*) General ... Middle Class Schools	7 13 6
(*a*) General ... Lower Class Schools	.....
(*b*) Special	.....
(*c*) Female	.....
B.—*Not on the system of payment for results.*	
Note.—There are no such Institutions in this Division.	
Cost per head of Instruction to Sanglee and Jamkhundee States Treasuries.	
Schools under Inspection only.	
Sanglee State. (*a*) General ... Middle Class	16 8 7
Sanglee State. (*a*) General ... Lower Class	7 7 9
Sanglee State. (*b*) Special	31 11 1
Sanglee State. (*c*) Female	4 8 5
Jamkhundee State. (*a*) General ... Middle Class	11 12 3
Jamkhundee State. (*a*) General ... Lower Class	.....
Jamkhundee State. (*b*) Special	.....
Jamkhundee State. (*c*) Female	.....

20. *Average Monthly Rate of Fees.*

(*a*). *In Government Schools of different grades.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
High Schools	0	7	2
Middle Class Schools	0	2	10
Lower Class Schools	0	1	11 12
Female Schools	.....		
Normal Class Schools	.....		

In States' Schools, Kolapoor, Moodhole, and Meruj :—

High Schools	0	10	2
Middle Class Schools	0	2	6
Lower Class Schools	0	1	10
Female Schools	.....		
Normal Schools	.....		

(*b*) *Aided Institutions.*

Middle Class Schools	0	6	2

(*c*) *Schools Inspected only.*

High Schools	.....		
Middle Class Schools	0	1	3
Lower Class Schools	0	1	11
Female Schools	.....		
Special Schools	.....		

21. *Education of Minor Chiefs.*—The young Chiefs of Meeruj, Ramdoorg, and Koorundwar were attending the Belgaum High School during the year. The Meeruj Chief was examined with his class, and was found to have made much progress since last year. For further information, I beg to refer you to Mr. Bellairs, under whose superintendence he is, and to my last report on Belgaum High School. The Ramdoorgkar, and the two Koorundwarkars, were not examined with the rest of the High School, as they had only just begun to attend it. They were promising pupils, and had made a good beginning in English at their own homes, before coming to Belgaum. Some young Sirdars attend the Kolapoor High School, among whom the Ichulkurunjiker passed the best examination.

22. I must here record my acknowledgments of the efforts of my Departmental Subordinates during the year; and also of the assistance the Department has met with from officers of other Departments, especially from Collectors and Political Agents, and their Assistants and subordinates.

23. Under the head of general progress, I am glad to be able to report here three facts of the past year, of which I hope to have more to say hereafter.

(1). A plan and estimate for a High School-house at Carwar, by Captain Greig, Executive Engineer, North Canara, has been sent for Government sanction, and the money, about Rupees 19,000, is ready. Of this sum Rupees 8,000 was realized by Talooka subscriptions through the efforts of Mr. J. Elphinston, the Collector, and his Assistants.

(2). Mr. E. P. Robertson, Collector of Dharwar, and his Assistants, have, during the year, induced the people of that Zilla to subscribe a large sum (amount not yet known), for a High School at Dharwar. (Government will be solicited to support High School establishments at Dharwar and Carwar, as is now done at Rutnagherry and Dhoolia. When this is done, but not till then, it will be possible for this Division to keep pace with the other two, in higher, as well as primary, Education.)

(3.) A Boarding-house has been hired at Belgaum, where about 50 boys from different parts of the Southern Division are lodged, fed, and provided with everything they want, under proper superintendence. They attend the High School and other schools in Belgaum. The object in view is to induce them, by means of Exhibitions, to pass the Matriculation Examination, and go to the Elphinstone or Deccan Colleges. These boys are Lingaits; and the required funds were provided, in the first instance, by the Lingait Swámi of Chitrakaldoorga, in Mysore, and are being supplemented by subscriptions of Lingaits in all parts of this Division. This is, in fact, a popular educational movement of the most numerous and prosperous community in these parts, headed by their spiritual chief. It is the only case of the kind I have ever heard of, and

will probably lead to important results. I have therefore mentioned it prominently in this report. My Belgaum Deputy, and other intelligent Lingaits, explained to the Swámi the work to be done, and the desirability of doing it; and while their successful zeal, in this good, public object, is worthy of all praise, so also are the enlightenment and liberality (not common in such men) of the Swámi, which I hereby beg to bring to the favourable notice of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. A. RUSSELL,
Educational Inspector, S. D.

A 4.

REPORT BY J. G. MOORE, ESQ., C.S., EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR IN SIND, FOR 1868-69.

No. 214 OF 1869-70.

Educational Inspector's Office,
Kurrachee, 4th June 1869.

From The EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR IN SIND,

To The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report on the state and progress of Education in the Division under my control for the year 1868-69.

2. The following Table shows the area and estimated population of Sind :—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Kurrachee	13,650	340,000
Hydrabad	7,853·50	607,903
Shikarpoor	8,813·21	519,013
Upper Sind Frontier	2,176·74	75,000
Thurr and Parkur	15,000	225,000
Total	47,493·48	1,796,916

3. *Changes in the personnel of the Department.*—Mr. Waman Abaji Modak, B.A., Head Master, High School, Hydrabad, having been appointed acting Head Master of the Rutnagherry High School, Mr. Keshava Bapuji Bál, B.A., Head Master of the Kurrachee High School, was transferred to Hydrabad, and Mr. Alumal Trikamdass Bhojwani, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Hydrabad Sub-division, was appointed to the charge of the Kurrachee High School. Mr. Pribdass Anandram Ramchandrani, Head Master

Normal School, Sukkur, succeeded Mr. Bhojwani. All these changes are purely temporary, as they depend either upon the return to Sind of Mr. Modak, or upon his confirmation in some appointment elsewhere. The only other change which calls for remark is an alteration in the designation of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Hydrabad Sub-division. While Mr. Bhojwani held the appointment, the alteration was unnecessary, but, on his transfer to the Kurrachee High School, I preferred to place his successor under my Senior Deputy, as was done in the case of the Shikarpoor Deputy; Mr. Ramchandrani is, therefore, styled "Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector." By this arrangement Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Waidya is enabled generally to superintend the working of the Vernacular, Anglo-Vernacular, and Normal Schools throughout the Province, and to give his Assistants the benefit of his long practical experience, which cannot but prove to be most useful to them. Mr. Waidya has special charge of all the schools in the Kurrachee Collectorate, with the exception of the High School.

4. *The actual Expenditure* incurred during the year under report is as follows:—

Heads of Charges.	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.			Total.		
A. *Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	16,855	0	5	1,779	9	7	18,634	10	0
Instruction, *i. e.*, ordinary expenses of Schools	24,661	0	2	46,505	6	1	71,166	6	3
Extraordinary grants	1,649	0	7	.....			1,649	0	7
Buildings	3,187	8	0	7,503	8	0	10,691	0	0
B. *General Expenditure.*									
Book Department	8,563	14	1	325	0	0	8,888	14	1
Translation Department	300	0	0	.....			300	0	0
Total Expenditure 1868-69.	55,216	7	3	56,113	7	8	1,11,329	14	11
Do. 1867-68.	40,603	3	4	49,507	3	9	90,113	7	1
Increase	14,610	3	11	6,606	3	11	21,216	7	10
Decrease	.....			.....			.....		

5. *Causes of Increase.*—The causes of this increase over the previous year's expenditure are thus explained.

(*a.*) The appointment of Mr. Bhojwani as Deputy Educational Inspector for the Hydrabad collectorate. He joined this Department on the 21st March 1868, and consequently we have had to meet a new charge in pay and travelling allowance to him and to his establishment.

(*b.*) Opening 46 new Primary and Female Schools.

(*c.*) Increase in Grant-in-aid to Schools examined under the system of payment by results; the Indo-European School has been added to the schools of this description during the year.

(*d.*) [illegible] establishment of an additional Lithographic Press.

(*e.*) Construction of and repairs to School-buildings.

The following Tables exhibit the *particulars of Expenditure from Local Funds*:—

A.—*Total Expenditure in different Collectorates.*

Collectorates.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	14,168 13 2	17,433 0 8	3,264 3 6	.....
Hydrabad	24,947 12 10	24,551 11 7	.....	396 1 3
Shikarpoor	10,390 9 9	14,128 11 5	3,738 1 8	.....
Total.....	49,507 3 9	56,113 7 8	7,002 5 2	396 1 3

B.—*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds.*

Collectorates.	Sind Scholarship Fund.	School Fee Fund.	Educational Cess or Jagheer Fund.	Educational Deposit or Municipal Fund.	One-Anna or Local Cess Fund.	Contributions for Local Works.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	788 0 0	2,092 15 8	804 7 1	3,472 9 9	9,275 0 2	1,000 0 0	17,433 0 8
Hydrabad	.....	2,844 1 5	841 1 0	3,632 3 4	13,525 13 10	3,708 8 0	24,551 11 7
Shikarpoor	.....	477 14 5	1,453 11 3	7,625 9 8	3,746 8 1	825 0 0	14,128 11 5
Total.....	788 0 0	5,414 15 6	3,099 3 4	14,730 6 9	26,547 6 1	5,533 8 0	56,113 7 8

C.—*Detail of Local (one-anna) Cess Expenditure.*

Local Cess District Committees.	Inspection.	Higher Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Training or Normal Schools.	Special or Engineering Schools.	Female Schools.	School Buildings and Repairs.	Scholarships, Books, Furniture, Prizes &c.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrabad	1,760 9 7	5,083 6 6	6,442 6 8	2,814 8 4	1,210 0 7	741 15 0	717 10 1	2550 13 10	5,225 15 6	26,547 6 1
Shikarpoor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*d*). *Detail of Fee Fund Expenditure.*

Collectorates.	Salaries.	Books and Prizes.	Servants.	Contingencies.	Dead Stock.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Hydrabad	1,124 1 0	728 15 0	479 1 3	1,977 11 13	1,105 2 4	5,414 15 6
Shikarpoor.	.....	.....	....	....	....	....

7. *The Expenditure incurred by Private Schools* during the year under report is embodied in the subjoined tabulated form :—

Heads of Charges.	Amount.
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs. a. p.
Inspection and Subsidiary charges	25 5 0
Instruction, *i.e.* ordinary expenses of Schools.....	17,553 7 5
Extraordinary Grants	3,927 7 9
Buildings	336 4 9
B.—*General Expenditure.*	
Book Department	497 2 7
Translation Department.....	.....
Total.....	22,339 11 6

Detail of the above :—

Indo-European School, Kurrachee .....Rs.	7,708 2 2
Saint Patrick's School, do ..... „	4,545 0 0
Kurrachee Mission School ..... „	5,719 13 0
Hydrabad do. ..... „	4,366 12 4
Total.....Rs.	22,339 11 6

8. *Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different grades of Schools.*

Sub-Division.	1867-68.							1868-69.							Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Normal Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Normal Schools.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	631 0 0	610 1 0	283 4 0	..	..	..	1,530 6 0	795 0 0	757 2 0	647 7 0	..	..	..	2,199 9 0	669 3 0	..
Hydrabad	505 0 0	1,271 8 0	600 13 4	..	..	..	2,377 5 4	991 0 0	1,042 5 0	680 15 0	..	..	..	2,714 4 0	336 14 8	..
Shikarpore	....	406 15 0	119 3 0	..	..	..	526 2 0	....	633 2 0	292 9 0	..	..	..	925 11 0	399 9 0	..
Total	1,136 0 0	2,294 8 0	1,003 4 10	..	..	..	4,433 13 4	1,786 0 0	2,432 9 0	1,020 15 0	..	..	..	5,839 8 0	1,405 10 8	..

9. The above Table shows an increase of Rs. 1,405-10-8 in receipts from Fees, a result which may be considered very satisfactory, as an indication of a more general appreciation by the people of the advantages of education, inasmuch as they have been more willing to pay for it.

10. *Table of objects of Expenditure:—*

On what Account.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
( ) General ... Colleges	.....	.....	.....
( ) General ... High Schools	6,735 9 8	10,663 7 0	17,399 0 8
( ) General ... Middle Class Schools	3,018 3 2	17,122 0 4	20,140 3 6
( ) General ... Lower Class Schools	5,180 2 3	12,073 12 2	17,253 14 5
(*) Special	4,892 13 4	4,863 15 1	9,756 12 5
(c) Female Schools	37 3 9	1,782 3 6	1,819 7 3
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.			
A.—*On the system of payment for results.*			
( ) General ... Colleges	.....	.....	.....
( ) General ... High Schools	2,764 0 0	.....	2,764 0 0
( ) General ... Middle Class Schools	1,953 0 0	.....	1,953 0 0
( ) General ... Lower Class Schools	.....	.....	.....
(*) Special	.....	.....	.....
(c) Female Schools	.....	.....	.....

B.—*Not on the system of payment for results.*

(a) General — Colleges	.....	.....	.....
(a) General — High Schools	* 80 0 0	.....	80 0 0
(a) General — Middle Class Schools	.....	.....	.....
(a) General — Lower Class Schools	.....	.....	.....
(b) Special	.....	.....	.....
(c) Female Schools	.....	.....	.....
Book Department	8,563 14 1	325 0 0	8,888 14 1
Translation Department	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
Buildings	3,187 8 0	7,503 8 0	10,691 0 0
Special allowance to Students of European and Eurasian parentage	1,649 0 7	.....	1,649 0 7
Total Rupees	38,361 6 10	54,333 14 0	92,695 4 11

NOTE.—*High Schools.*

Indo-British School, Kurrachee	1,576 0 0		
Saint Patrick's School, Kurrachee	1,188 0 0		
		2,764 0 0	
Middle Class Schools.			
Mission School, Kurrachee	589 0 0		
Ditto Hydrabad	1,364 0 0		
		1,953 0 0	
			4,717 0 0

* This sum is on account of the year 1867-68, and was paid to the Indo-British School, Kurrachee.

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11. The *results of Expenditure on* (*a*) *Inspection* is shown in the following Table, which gives the schools visited and the number of scholars examined :—

By whom visited and Examined.	Institutions.	Government Institutions.		Private (aided) Institutions.		Institutions not aided but under inspection only.	
		Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number of Schools visited.	Number of Scholars examined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J. G. Moore, Esq., Educational Inspector in Sind...	High Schools...	2	13	2	138	...	...
	Middle Class Schools	7	...	2	157	...	...
	Lower Class Schools	19	...	...	...	...	...
	Female Schools	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal Schools	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering School	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rao Saheb Narayen Juggonath Waidya, Deputy Educational Inspector in Sind...	High School ...	1	42	...	...	...	...
	Middle Class Schools	6	341	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools	26	296	...	...	...	...
	Female Schools	11	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal School.	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Alumal Trickamdass Bhojwani, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Hydrabad	High School ...	1	50	...	...	...	...
	Middle Class Schools	4	213	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools	15	350	...	...	...	...
	Female Schools	10	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Pribdass Anandram Ramchandrani, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Hydrabad	Middle Class School	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools	9	210	...	...	...	...
	Female Schools	10	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Mecah Mahomed, do.	Lower Class School	27	394	...	...	...	...
Mr. Mecah Mahomed, Shikarpoor	Female Schools	11	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) To avoid misconception it is necessary to state that the entries in column 3 show casual visits to different grades of schools, including cursory examination, and that the entries in column 4 represent only the work done at annual examinations according to Departmental Rules.

(*b*) Under instructions conveyed in your predecessor's letter No. 3315, dated 19th February 1868, para. 8, the examination of High Anglo-Vernacular and Normal Schools (except the first class in the High Schools) was entrusted to the Deputy Educational Inspectors; the number of scholars in Government Institutions examined by me is therefore comparatively small. My movements in the travelling season are necessarily guided by those of the Commissioner in Sind, but, I always make it a rule to visit all schools at or near the town or village in which the Commissioner forms his camp, and to examine them to such an extent as time and my regular duties permit.

(*c*) The girls' schools entered in the statement have been very recently opened, therefore they were not subjected to formal examination; this will account for the absence of any entries in column 4 opposite this class of schools.

12. All the schools throughout the Province were inspected during the year under report. A large number of those in the Shikarpoor Collectorate were visited more than once by the Assistant Deputy Inspector of that District. So far the work of Inspection may be considered satisfactory.

13. The result of *Expenditure on* (*b*) *Instruction* is shown in the following Table:—

Institutions.	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly No. on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly Rolls.
I. Government Institutions.				
At Colleges not affiliated	.....	.....	.....	.....
At Higher Class Schools { Kurrachee.	1	70·8	59·3	83·7
At Higher Class Schools { Hydrabad .	1	89·5	78·7	87·9
At Middle Class Schools { 1st Grade.	3	310·	242·	78·
At Middle Class Schools { 2nd Grade.	9	748·	554·	74·
At Lower Class Schools	64	2,650·	2,174·	82·
At Female Schools	22	568·	463·	81·5
At Normal Schools ..... { Hydrabad.	1	22·25	17·18	77·2
At Normal Schools ..... { Sukkur ...	1	13·73	10·18	74·1
At other Schools for special Education, viz. Hydrabad Engineering School.....	1	8·27	5·93	71·7
II. Private Aided Institutions.				
A.—*On the system of payment for results.*				
At Colleges not affiliated	.....	.....	.....	.....
At Higher Class Schools:—				
Indo-European School, Kurrachee,	1	122·	106·	86·9
Saint Patrick's School, Kurrachee.	1	159·	130·	81·7
At Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade.	2	260·	228·	87·7
At Lower Class Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
At Female Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
At Normal Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
At other Schools for special Education.	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.—*Not on the system of payment for results.*				
None.				
III. Private Institutions under Inspection Only.				
None.				
Total.....	107	5,021·55	4,068·29	81·

14. The subjoined Table shows the *increase and decrease in Schools and Scholars, both Government and Private :—*

Institutions.	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. Government Institutions.								
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	2	2	...	...	101	186	85	...
Middle Class Schools	11	12	1	...	1,026	1,138	112	...
Lower Class Schools	41	64	23	...	1,865	3,193	1,328	...
Female Schools	...	22	22	...	...	659	659	...
Normal Schools	2	2	...	...	38	37	...	1
Special Schools	1	1	...	...	13	2	...	11
II. Private Institutions.								
A.—*On the system of payment for results.*								
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	1	2	1	...	133	281	148	...
Middle Class Schools	2	2	...	...	340	260	...	80
Lower Class Schools	1	...	...	1	39	...	...	39
Female Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—*Not on the system of payment for results.*								
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Class Schools	1	...	...	1	117	...	...	117
Lower Class Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Private Institutions under Inspection only.								
None.								
Total	62	107	47	2	3,072	5,756	2,332	248

15.—*Details of the above.*

Directorate or Sub-Division.	High Schools.								1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								Primary Schools.								Normal Schools.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions.																																							
Kurrachee	1	43	1	85	..	42	..	..	1	83	1	77	..	..	..	6	2	186	3	250	1	64	..	..	9	476	13	735	5	273	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	1	58	1	101	..	43	..	..	1	105	1	182	..	..	..	13	4	241	4	281	..	40	..	..	19	1,025	22	1,245	4	220	..	..	1	25	1	23	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	69	1	55	..	..	..	14	2	252	2	203	..	41	..	..	13	364	29	1,213	15	861	..	12	1	13	1	14	..	1	..	..
Total....	2	101	2	186	..	85	..	..	3	347	3	314	..	..	..	33	8	679	9	834	1	145	..	..	41	1,865	64	3,193	24	1,354	1	26	2	38	2	37	..	1	..	2
Private Aided Institutions.																																							
A. *On the system of payment for results.*																																							
Kurrachee	1	133	2	281	1	148	..	..	1	164	1	113	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	39	..	..	..	..	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	176	1	147	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	1	133	2	281	1	148	..	..	2	340	2	260	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	39	..	..	..	..	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. *Not on the system of payment for results.*																																							
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	117	..	..	..	..	1	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	117	..	..	..	..	1	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total....	3	234	4	467	1	233	..	..	6	804	5	574	..	..	1	230	8	679	9	824	1	145	..	..	42	1,904	64	3,193	24	1,374	2	65	2	38	2	37	..	1	..	2

TABLE—*continued.*

COLLECTORATE OR SUB-DIVISION.	SPECIAL SCHOOLS.								FEMALE SCHOOLS.								TOTAL.							
	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.																								
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	20	..	..	13	783	19	1,107	7	309	1	20
Hydrabad	1	13	1	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	10	262	10	262	..	..	27	1,557	41	2,000	14	505	..	26
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	377	11	377	..	..	17	698	43	1,072	26	1,280	..	26
Total	1	13	1	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	22	659	22	659	..	..	57	3,043	103	5,236	47	2,244	1	72
PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS.																								
A. *On the system of payment for results.*																								
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	336	5	304	1	148	1	90
Hydrabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	176	1	147	..	..	..	29
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	512	4	541	1	148	1	119
B. *Not on the system of payment for results.*																								
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	117	..	..	..	..	1	117
Hydrabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	117	..	..	..	..	1	117
Grand Total	1	13	1	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	22	659	22	659	..	..	62	3,672	107	5,750	48	2,392	3	308
																	Net Increase		..		45	2,084		

16. The year 1868-69 may be regarded as remarkable, in an Educational point of view, not only for the establishment of an unusually large number of schools for male children, and a steady rise in attendance, but also on account of the introduction of a new feature into the history of Education in Sind, viz., the establishment of Female Schools under Government supervision; this subject will however be discussed in its proper place.

17. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.—*High Schools.*—The attendance has increased from 101 to 186. This is chiefly due to the satisfactory working of the Anglo-Vernacular schools, which supply a number of boys sufficiently qualified for admission into these Institutions every half-year.

18. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1st Grade.*—There is a slight decrease (33) in the attendance at three schools of this Grade. These schools feed the High schools, and they should in their turn be fed by the Vernacular schools in their neighbourhood, but unfortunately these Vernacular schools do not in this respect appear to play their part in our Educational system. This is more particularly the case at Kurrachee, for although it does not show the largest decrease in the present report, it labours under the disadvantage of having a mixed population, so that Sindhee can hardly be termed the Vernacular of the Town, consequently it has become necessary to take the Marathi school under Government supervision, and to open a Gujarati school in the native town; and it will be seen that the attendance at these two last mentioned schools is greater than that at the Sindhi school. I therefore trust that the Anglo-Vernacular school at Kurrachee at least will receive larger accessions to its numbers; the attention of the masters of the Vernacular schools at Hydrabad and Sukkur will be drawn to the necessity which exists for feeding the Anglo-Vernacular schools at their respective stations.

Kurrachee	Sindhi School.	122
Do.	Marathi do.	108
Do.	Gujarati do.	56

19. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 2nd Grade.*—There is a considerable increase (145) in the number of boys attending the schools of this class, which differ from 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in having a Vernacular Division. The Primary School at Dadoo, in the Kurrachee Collectorate, was promoted to this Grade at the

special request of the principal residents in the neighbourhood, who undertook to contribute a handsome sum annually towards its support.

20. *Primary Schools.*—It gives me much pleasure to record a very considerable extension of Vernacular education throughout the Province. Twenty-four new schools have been opened; of these 15 are in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, five in the Kurrachee Districts, and four in the Hydrabad Collectorate. The net increase in attendance over that of the previous year is no less than 1,328, a result which must be considered highly satisfactory and extremely creditable to my Deputies, through whose exertions it has been achieved. I have also very great pleasure in stating that although the new schools have added 961 boys to the above increase, nevertheless the registers of all, except one or two of our older Schools, show a larger attendance, and establish the fact of a general improvement. The reduction of one school (shown in the column of decrease) is caused by the conversion of the Dadoo School into a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, as mentioned in para. 19.

21. *Female Schools.*—But there is nothing connected with the working of this Department during the past year which gives me greater pleasure to record than the establishment of 22 Female Schools under Government supervision, 11 of which are under the management of female teachers. My remarks on this very important subject will be found further on. I will merely content myself at present, with the expression of the hope that as we have now reported the commencement of a great work we may be able in each successive year to report its steady progress.

22. *Private Aided Schools.*—Under the head of Private Aided Schools there is an increase of one High school with 148 scholars; but this is merely caused by the transfer of the European and Indo-European School at Kurrachee (which was in the last Annual Report entered as an Anglo-Vernacular school, 1st Grade, under "Private Aided Institutions," "not on the system of payment by results,") to the Grade of a High school, examined under the "system of payment by results." Vide Director's letter No. 1738, dated the 10th July 1868.

23. The summary of *net increase and decrease in schools and scholars* is as follows :—

Description of Schools.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Government Institutions.				
High Schools	.....	85	.....	.....
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	1	145	.....	33
Vernacular Schools	24	1,354	1	26
Female Schools	22	659	.....	.....
Special Schools (Engineering and Normal Schools)...	.....	1	.....	13
Private Aided Institutions.				
High Schools	1	148	.....	.....
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	.....	.....	1	197
Vernacular Schools.....	.....	.....	1	39
Total.....	48	2,392	3	308
Deduct Decrease.....	3	308	.....	.....
Net Increase	45	2,084	.....	.....

24. *Results of Instruction* in Government and Private Schools in point of quality, as shown by numbers passed under different heads of the several standards :—

A.—Government Institutions.—*Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*

Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars Examined.	Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.				Standard V.				Standard VI.
		1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.
High Schools	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	52	41	49	19	27	22	28	9	10	12	13	5
Middle Class Schools.	329	141	134	110	119	86	83	78	93	23	29	19	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	.....
Total.....	434	141	134	110	119	86	83	78	93	42	81	60	78	20	28	23	31	9	10	12	13	5

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars Examined.	Standard I.			Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.			
		1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
Middle Class Schools of the 2nd Grade (Vernacular Division)	265	93	96	96	86	91	84	71	28	31	35	26	23	25	25	24
Primary Schools	1,220	564	615	541	208	244	263	13	137	16	172	104	40	46	53	24
Total	1,485	659	711	637	294	335	347	207	165	197	207	130	63	71	78	48

B.—Private Institutions.—*Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.*

Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars Examined.	Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.					Standard IV.				Standard V.				Standard VI.
		1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needlework	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needlework	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needlework	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.
Schools of the Higher Classes.																							
Indo-European School, Kurrachee	78	37	38	39	13	21	21	21	11	10	10	10	8	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	.....
Saint Patrick's School, Kurrachee	60	23	23	23	2	11	11	11	4	15	15	16	14	4	4	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	.....
Total ..	138	60	61	62	15	32	32	32	15	25	25	26	22	6	6	10	7	6	6	6	6	5	.....

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Description of Schools.	No. of Scholars Examined.	Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.				Standard V.				Standard VI.
		1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.
Middle Class Schools.																						
Kurrachee Mission School	46	6	6	8	15	13	12	13	12	3	7	7	6	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	4	.....
Hydrabad do.	111	36	36	13	37	16	17	13	17	23	24	14	21	9	12	7	9	5	4	3	3	3
Total ..	157	42	42	21	52	29	29	26	29	26	31	21	27	9	12	7	9	8	10	9	7	3

25. *Remarks.*—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.—*High Schools.*—There are two High schools; that at Hydrabad is slightly superior; but neither School will make any great progress until students begin to look forward and to put the advantages of a University career and University distinction into the balance against the salary of a subordinate appointment which tempts many a promising young man to leave school, and to mar his future prospects for life. It is this not unnatural desire for early employment which makes the number presented for examination under the higher standards so small, and which unfavourably affects the working of our High Schools; the remedy must be looked for in the progress of time and the extension of Education among the masses.

26. The following Table will show the number of students matriculated by each of the High Schools. The number of the successful candidates is the same as it was last year :—

Schools.	Number of Students presented.	Number of Students matriculated.
Kurrachee High School	4	3
Hydrabad High School.....	2	2
Total.....	6	5

27. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1st Grade.*—There are three First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, viz. at Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Sukkur. The schools at Kurrachee and Hydrabad prepare boys for admission into the High Schools, and therefore teaching is limited to the 2nd standard. The Sukkur School professes to bring boys up to the 4th standard. I am sorry to say, however, that I was dissatisfied with the state of this school, which I trust will improve under fresh superintendence. The Kurrachee Anglo-Vernacular School supplied 40 boys to the High School while 51 boys were supplied to the High School at Hydrabad by the Anglo-Vernacular School at that station.

28. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 2nd Grade.*—There are nine schools in this grade, the most important being those at Larkhana, Shikarpoor, and Oomercote. The total number of boys learning English in these schools is 207, or nearly 30 per cent. of the whole attendance.

29. *Primary Schools.*—Forty-seven per cent. of the number of boys attending these schools were presented for examination under the prescribed standards. This percentage ought to have been much larger, but it must be remembered that many schools have been opened during the year, and have considerably increased the attendance roll, while the boys themselves were hardly prepared to be brought up for examination under any standard. The following is a brief analysis of the state of Vernacular instruction in the Province: —

Standard I.—Number of boys presented 807. Of these 80 per cent. know Numeration and Multiplication tables, 88 per cent. can read their Primer, and 79 can form Letters.

Standard II.—Number presented 364. 80 per cent. passed in the first four Rules, 92 per cent. in Reading, 95 per cent. in Writing easy words, and only 56 per cent. in the Geography of the presidency.

Standard III.—Number presented 224. 73 per cent. passed in Arithmetic up to Rule of Three, 87 in Reading with explanation and simple Parsing, 92 in Writing fairly, 58 in Local History and Elementary Geography.

Standard IV.—60 Boys were presented. In Arithmetic 78 per cent. passed; in Reading, Explanation, and Grammar, 88 per cent., in Writing 98, and History of India and Geography 60 per cent.

Standard V.—Only three schools had the credit of presenting 10 boys under this standard. All passed in the 2nd and 3rd head, viz. Reading with Explanation, and Grammar, Writing and Paraphrase. 50 per cent. in Mathematics, and 90 per cent. in History and Geography.

1 Kumber.
2 Nuggur.
3 Viravow.

30. The above analysis clearly shows that the percentage of the passed in Reading and Writing is very high; that in Mathematics too, the majority did well, but that Geography and History are

somewhat weak; this is accounted for by the fact that these subjects have not yet become popular with the students, nor with their parents; this however must necessarily be a work of time.

31. *Private Aided Institutions.*—There are four of this class. Two (the European and Indo-European, and the Saint Patrick's School) are styled "High Schools," and the other two (the Mission Schools at Kurrachee and Hydrabad) are called "Middle Class Schools," though all four teach up to the matriculation standard. The Mission School at Hydrabad succeeded in matriculating three students at the last examination; for this result the manager of the school, the Reverend George Shirt, and those who are associated with him, deserve very great credit. All four schools are very carefully and ably conducted, and it is hardly necessary for me to add that they are most useful Institutions.

32. *School-building operations* during the year 1868-69.

Description of Buildings.	Name of Place.	For what No. of Boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure incurred during 1868-69.						Total.
					Imperial Funds.	One Anna Cess or Local Fund.	Educational Deposit or Municipal Fund.	Contribution for Local Works.	Educational Cess or Jaghir Fund.	School Fee Fund.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Anglo-Vernacular School-house ..	Hydrabad ..	200	Carired on..	Completed	....	....	....	779 0 0	....	....	779 0 0
Vernacular School-house	Boobuck ..	50	Ditto....	Ditto ..	600 0 0	....	....	500 0 0	....	....	1,100 0 0
Ditto ditto	Aurozee	50	Ditto....	Ditto ..	600 0 0	....	....	500 0 0	....	....	1,100 0 0
Ditto ditto	Halla	50	Ditto....	Ditto ..	....	....	....	1,300 0 0	....	....	1,300 0 0
Ditto ditto	Nussurpoor..	50	Ditto....	Ditto ..	....	....	....	1,300 0 0	....	....	1,300 0 0
Compound walls round High, Anglo-Vernacular, and Normal School quarters, for Masters and Students of Normal School, and Peon's quarters.....	Hydrabad ..	....	Commenced	....	1,987 8 0	1,070 0 0	....	329 8 0	....	....	4,287 0 0
Girls' School-House	Shikarpoor..	50	An old building purchased & thoroughly repaired.		....	....	....	825 0 0	....	....	825 0 0
				Total....	3,187 8 0	,970 0 0	....	5,533 8 0	....	....	10,691 0 0
Ordinary Current Repairs.											
Middle Class School-buildings....	....	....	Commenced	Completed	....	35 0 0	371 8 0	....	....	60 0 0	466 8 0
Lower ditto	....	....	Ditto....	Ditto ..	....	220 13 10	293 11 8	....	83 8 0	....	598 1 6
Book Depôt building, Kurrachee..	....	....	Ditto....	Ditto ..	....	325 0 0	....	....	....	....	325 0 0
					....	580 13 10	665 3 8	....	83 8 0	60 0 0	1,389 9 6
				Total....	3,187 8 0	2,550 13 10	665 3 8	5,533 8 0	83 8 0	60 0 0	12,080 9 6

33. It will be seen that five of the buildings that had been commenced in the year 1867-68 were completed during the past year; and that the compound walls and quarters for the master and students of the Normal School, and for the peons of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Hydrabad alone remained unfinished at the end of March last. Ordinary repairs to school buildings have cost Rs. 1,389-9-6. The want of a new commodious building for the Kurrachee High School has been much felt; an application for a grant was made to the Municipality, who have promised to contribute the liberal sum of Rs. 8,000 towards its erection. This sum, together with an equal amount as a Government grant, and Rs. 4,000 to be collected from other sources will, I think, secure sufficient accommodation. Arrangements have been made for the preparation of a Plan and Estimate.

34. *List of Libraries :—*

A.—*Previously existing. Return up to 31st December 1868.*

Numbers.	Name of Place.	Total Number of Volumes.	No. added during the year.	No. of Members.	Volumes Issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kurrachee General Library	Information not received.					
2	Kurrachee Native Library	2,062	57	38	422	527 8 0	478 8 3
3	Hydrabad do. ...	294	80	36	85	247 6 0	188 13 9
4	Sukkur do. ...	700	...	13	105	153 8 0	185 2 2
5	Jacob's Book Club...	3,045	355	35	3,238	1,143 10 4	1,067 11 0
6	Kotree Mechanics' Institution	290	...	38	500	548 0 0	312 15 6
7	Grierson Institute, Kurrachee	Information not received.					

B.—*Newly Established.*

Number.	Name of Place.	Total Number of Volumes.	No. added during the year.	No. of Members.	Volumes issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Nil.						

35. *Spread of English.*—The subjoined Table shows the number of boys learning English in the several schools in each Collectorate :—

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
4	Kurrachee	175	230	55	.....
9	Hydrabad	338	448	110	.....
3	Shikarpoor	133	140	7	.....
16	Total...	646	818	172	.....

36. The above increase may, I think, be regarded with satisfaction. I regret to observe that Mahomedans in Sind do not so readily avail themselves as other classes of the means of giving their sons an English Education, for, out of the total number of boys learning English in our High and Anglo-Vernacular schools, there are only 12 per cent. Musalmans. This fact alone is sufficient to prevent any very great increase in the attendance at our English

schools; at the same time it is apparent that the knowledge of English is gradually spreading, and doubtless the Musalmans will before long follow the example set by their fellow-countrymen.

37. *Classical Languages.*—The statement given below will show the study of classical languages :—

A.—*Sanskrit.*

Number.	Names of Schools.	Number Studying in		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
1	Kurrachee High School	9	10	1	.....
2	Hydrabad ditto...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	9	10	1	.....

B.—*Latin.*

Number.	Names of Schools.	Number Studying in		Increase.	Decrease.
		1867-68.	1868-69.		
1	Kurrachee High School	9	12	3	.....
2	Hydrabad ditto..	8	.....	.....	8
	Total.....	17	12	3	8

38. Sanskrit is not taught in the Hydrabad High School, whereas at Kurrachee there is an increase of one in the number of students compared with the year 1867-68. The Kurrachee students have lately expressed their desire to learn Arabic instead of Sanskrit, as they think that their knowledge of Persian will assist them in this respect. In the same way the Hydrabad students, who up to January 1869, were studying Latin under a master who was then transferred to Upper Sind, now wish to learn Sanskrit; it was the transfer of this master that caused the decrease shown above. I

extremely regret that I could not make better arrangements, but under the circumstances it was impossible. I am now seeing what can be done in order to meet the case, but I am of opinion that until a separate master is attached to each High School for the purpose of teaching one or other of the classical languages we shall not make much progress; it is injudicious to trust to the chance of one or other of the school staff possessing the requisite qualifications.

39. In the following tabular form I give the number of boys educated in Government schools who have obtained employment either in the Government service or in Departments connected with Government:—

Schools.	Receiving salaries below Rs. 10.	Receiving Rs. 10 and above, but below Rs. 25.	Receiving Rs. 25 and above, but below Rs. 50.	Receiving Rs. 50 and above.	Total.
High Schools	...	3	2	2	7
Middle Class Schools ...	...	2	...	...	2
Lower Class Schools ...	4	14	...	...	18
Special Schools	...	29	6	7	42
	4	48	8	9	69

40. *Certificates granted.*—Six First class and 31 Second class certificates were granted during the year. These numbers are by no means large, but I think the cause is to be found (I speak with reference to Sind) in the inclusion of the subject "General Knowledge" in the Standards. Far be it from me to depreciate the teaching of Geography and History in our schools, but the question arises, Is such knowledge required in a moonshee or a copyist? and to this question I would reply in the negative. If young men are desirous of passing the Fourth and Fifth Standard, or of proceeding to Bombay or Poona to complete their education at a College, or perhaps at a University, such knowledge is indispensable, but, although preferable, it should not be deemed indispensable in candidates for certificates for Government employ.

41. The subjoined Table shows the *number of scholars of different castes* :—

Schools.	Hindoos.			Musalmans.		Parsees.	Others.	Total.
	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Others.	Cultivators.	Others.			
High Schools	14	...	110	11	14	31	6	186
Middle Class Schools	66	9	816	36	185	9	17	1,138
Lower Class Schools	75	109	1,550	700	759	...	...	3,193
Special Schools	...	...	13	...	26	...	...	39
Female Schools	7	...	162	101	389	...	...	659
Total.....	162	118	2,651	848	1,373	40	23	5,215

42. *Remarks. Male pupils.*—Excepting a few foreigners from the Deccan and elsewhere the Brahmin students are chiefly to be found in the schools in the Thurr and Parkur Districts, which in language and manners and customs more nearly resemble Gujarat than Sind proper. The proportion of Hindus and Mahomedans is very much the same as that reported last year.

43. *Female pupils.*—In Girls' Schools the Mahomedan element preponderates, being 74·3 per cent. or nearly three-fourths of the total number. Of the Mahomedan girls about 20 per cent. only belong to the higher classes, the remainder belong to the working classes.

44. *Castes in Private Schools.*—The following Table shows the number of pupils of different castes in Private Aided Institutions. Here the proportion between Hindus and Mahomedans is very striking, the latter being as one to ten of the former—the figures given in the column "others" (or the children in the Saint Patrick's and European and Indo-European school) exceed in a very slight degree the number of Hindus and Mahomedans put together :—

Names of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Saint Patrick's School, Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	159	159
Indo-European School, Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	122	122
Mission School, Kurrachee	...	...	80	20	...	13	113
Mission School, Hydrabad	...	...	143	4	...	...	147
Total	...	...	223	24	...	294	541

45. *Remarks on the working of the Local Cess.*—Soon after the despatch of my last annual Report I again addressed the Commissioner in Sind on the subject of the assignment of a larger portion of Local Funds for Educational purposes from each Collectorate, and I gave the following reasons for the proposed increase:—

"The question of Female Education, which has been agitated during the last year, appears to have created a stir among the people, and there are several schools which I wish to open, but cannot for want of Funds. I also wish to increase the salaries of Vernacular schoolmasters, as young men will not readily attend our Normal schools in consequence of the low scale of pay.

"I also wish to found exhibitions to be held in the Anglo-Vernacular and High schools at Hydrabad, in order to induce up-country residents to avail themselves of the superior education afforded at that place.

"It is difficult to say exactly what amount will be required for the above mentioned and other improvements, but I think that the Local Fund Committees may be asked to assign one-sixth of the annual Revenue for Educational purposes. Should any balance remain unexpended it will be available to be expended on general purposes at the discretion of the Collector."

46. This appeal was not made in vain; for the several Collectors and the Political Superintendent Thúrr and Parkur, at the request of the Commissioner, placed at the disposal of the Educational Department the following grants:—

Districts.	Original Grants.	Additional Grants.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kurrachee.....	9,000	4,000	13,000
Hydrabad.....	15,000	7,000	22,000*
Shikarpoor	4,500	7,500	12,000
Thurr and Parkur	.....	1,000	1,000
Total.....	28,500	19,500	48,000

* Equal to one-sixth of the Local Fund Revenue of the Hydrabad Districts.

47. This increase will enable me to open new schools for both male and female children, and to increase the salaries of the most deserving masters.

48. The number of *children of cess-payers* attending 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools is given below :—

Collectorate.	Schools.	Number
Kurrachee	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.....	71
	Vernacular Schools.....	95
Hydrabad.....	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.....	78
	Vernacular Schools	141
Shikarpoor	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.....	83
	Vernacular Schools	471
	Total.....	939

49. *The cost per head of instruction to Government* is shown below:—

	Cost per head per pupil on average daily attendance.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) General ... High Schools	56 7 5
(*a*) General ... Middle Class Schools	3 12 8
(*a*) General ... Lower Class Schools	2 6 1
(*b*) Special	148 4 3
(*c*) Female Schools	0 1 3
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.	
On the System of Payment by Results.	
(*a*) General ... High Schools	12 0 9
(*a*) General ... Middle Class Schools	8 9 0
(*a*) General ... Lower do.	.....

50. A comparison between the figures given above and those for 1867-68 is very greatly in favour of the year under report. The cost per head in Government High Schools has decreased from Rs. 103-13-5 to Rs. 56-7-5, in Government Middle Class Schools from Rs. 4-0-5 to Rs. 3-12-8, and in Lower Class Schools from Rs. 2-6-3 to Rs. 2-6-1. This decrease in charge must be attributed to an increase in attendance. The charge for special schools on the contrary has increased from Rs. 133-4-6 to Rs. 148-4-3 per head; the cause is to be found in the decrease of attendance in the Hydrabad Engineering School, about which I have written in my 57th paragraph.

51. As regards Private Institutions I need only remark that the increase under Middle Class Schools is partly owing to a larger grant awarded to the Hydrabad Mission School, and partly to decrease in attendance.

52. The average *monthly rates of Fees* in Government and Private Schools are the same as those reported last year.

53. *Remarks on the Education of Minor Chiefs.*—I regret to report that the fears expressed regarding Meer Abdul Hussen Khan in para. 52 of my last Report have been realized; every thing has been done to induce him to avail himself of the means of education placed at his disposal by Government, but all in vain. Both the Collector of Hydrabad and I came to the conclusion that it was simple waste of money and of time to allow the Tutor to remain with the young Meer any longer, and I accordingly requested the Commissioner in Sind to obtain the sanction of Government to the transfer of the Tutor to Upper Sind, where there are several young Meers belonging to the Khyrpoor Branch who are ready and willing to learn English. Sir W. Merewether most kindly complied with my request, but as yet Government have not passed any order on the reference. I trust in my next report to give a long list of minor chiefs who are being educated under the supervision of this Department.

54. *Normal Schools.*—After the reorganization of these Institutions certain Rules were experimentally framed in 1864 for their management; experience, however, suggested modifications, and a new set of Rules were prepared in September last. The chief features of the new Rules are—(1) lengthening of the period of instruction from 18 months to two years; (2) Expunging English from, and making other alterations in, the curriculum; (3) fixing a graduated scale of salaries for Normal scholars when appointed to masterships. For further particulars I beg to refer you to Appendix A.

55. *Annual Examination of Normal Schools.*—The annual examination of these schools was held as usual by a Committee, of which the Deputy Educational Inspectors were members. Five students only from both schools were presented for the final or certificate examination, and all passed—two in the second and three in the third grade. Eighteen boys (nine from either School) underwent the first year's examination. The Committee make more favourable mention of the progress of the Sukkur School than that of the sister institution.

56. *Scholars sent out.*—During the past year fourteen scholars were sent out as masters and assistant masters, besides the fifteen

alluded to in the 55th para. of my report for 1867-68. Of the former number 9 had not passed their final examination, but as the demand for assistants was very urgent, I sent them out.

57. *Engineering School.*—There were 13 students at the end of 1867-68, other two were subsequently admitted. Seven left the school. Six obtained appointments as Sub-overseers or Draftsmen in the Public Works and Local Funds Departments, and two only remained in the school at the close of the past year.

58. On a reference having been made to me I wrote to the Commissioner as follows:—

"The School was established in July 1865, and was open for instruction till December 1868, when Mr. Hurry Vishnoo Kethur, the Head Master, was transferred to the superior appointment of Local Fund Surveyor, Kurrachee Collectorate. The School was then in a moribund state, and I had serious thoughts of recommending that it should be altogether closed; but, on reconsideration it seemed a pity to allow the Institution to die without one more struggle on its behalf. I therefore addressed the Superintending Engineer in Sind, Captain Merriman, and owing to his cordial co-operation, and to the beneficial effects of the circular which you were kind enough to issue, I think the School will now flourish more vigorously than ever."

59. Government in a recent Resolution have decided that the majority of the students should be appointed to the Public Works Department. I trust that it may be found practicable to carry out the wishes of Government. I have recently brought down a number of promising young men to join the School from Upper Sind, and on the arrival of the Master whom I have asked you to send, the school will, as it were, make a fresh commencement under very favourable auspices.

60. *Book Department.*—This general heading includes the Translation Department, the Educational Lithographic Press, and the Book Depôts, all under the management of the Deputy Educational Inspector.

61. *Translation and Book Departments.*—While each of the three Divisions in the Presidency has its Educational Translator, with a full complement of Assistants, Sind is still left unprovided for in

this important matter. We have an Assistant Translator on Rs. 25 per month, who, in consequence of increasing business in connection with the Book Depôts, has, in the absence of any better arrangement, been placed in charge of the principal Depôt at Kurrachee. But it is hardly necessary to state that the combined duties cannot be satisfactorily performed by one person, and I therefore trust that Government will sanction an Educational Translator in Sind. In spite however of all drawbacks I am glad to be able to say that considerable progress has been made, as will be seen from the following list of works which were prepared and sent to Press:—

(*a.*) Notes on the History of Sind, by Mr. Alumal Trickamdass Bhojwani, B.A. The want of a text book on the history of Sind, which forms a subject in one of the Vernacular Standards, was very much felt. The little book which gives a mere outline of the principal events in the local history will supply this want, though imperfectly, until a more complete work is produced.

(*b.*) Geography of the Presidency, including a more detailed account of Sind, by Mr. Gurnamal Lalsing; this book was thoroughly revised by Mr. Narayan Jaganath Waidya, before sending it to press.

(*c.*) Kamsen and Kamrup. This is an original Sindhi poem, which was transliterated into Arabic Sindhi by Moonshee Udharam, who prepared it for the press, and appended a vocabulary to the book, which will be an interesting addition to popular literature.

(*d.*) A complete treatise on Arithmetic, containing both theory and practice, with numerous exercises by Mr. Krishna Shastri Godbole, Assistant Master High School Kurrachee. This book will supply a very great want.

(*e.*) Elements of Natural Philosophy, translated by Mr. Kowramal Chandanmal Khelanani. This work will much facilitate the study of the subject in the Normal Schools.

(*f.*) Translation of the History of England, Part I., consisting of 13 chapters of Morris' History of England, by Mr. Pribdass Anandram Ramchandrani; last few chapters of this Translation were revised by Mr. Bhojwani.

(*g.*) The First and Second Books for Hindu Girls, prepared under the guidance of the Deputy Educational Inspector, by Moonshees Udharam and Hassaram.

(*h.*) A new Map of India for Vernacular Schools. This was specially prepared for the Department some three years ago, but for want of means it was not lithographed. When Mr. Waidya visited Bombay, in November, as an examiner at the last Matriculation Examination, he arranged with the Superintendent Education Society's Press for its publication. I have since seen a copy of the Map, which has been very neatly turned out.

(*i.*) An English and Sindhi Dictionary by Mr. Laxaman Vishnu Páránjpé, Head Master Anglo-Vernacular School Hydrabad, a very useful work for boys studying in Anglo-Vernacular and High Schools.

62. *Educational Lithographic Press.*—There was such demand for new Editions of old books and such urgency for the publication of new ones, that I found it necessary to buy another Lithographic Press, and to entertain an establishment to work it. Still the two presses are insufficient to meet the daily increasing demand for books, more especially since we have introduced two additional characters—Hindu Sindhi and Gurumukhi—into our Schools. The reasons for introducing the former are given in Appendix B, being a notification by the Commissioner in Sind, and Gurumukhi has been adopted for use in our Hindu Female Schools.

63. The following Books were lithographed at the Educational Press during the year under report:—

1.	History of Sind	1,000
2.	Second Reading Book, 3rd Edition	1,000
3.	Do. 4th Edition	1,000
4.	Geography of the Presidency	1,000
5.	Babnamah or Sindhi Primer (a new edition).	2,000
6.	Kamsen and Kamrup	1,000
7.	Third Reading Book, 3rd Edition.....	1,000
8.	Krishna Shastri's Arithmetic	1,000
9.	Girls' First Reading Book (in the Gurumukhi character)	1,000
10.	Do. Second do. do. ...	1,000
11.	History of England, 138 pages (13 chapters).	500

64. The following books were printed and purchased for the Department :—

1. Translation of Natural Philosophy 500
2. English and Sindhi Dictionary..... 650

65. *Book Depôts.*—There is one head Book Depôt at Kurrachee, called the Sind Central Depôt, and there are 16 subordinate Depôts scattered throughout the Province. The following statement will show the receipts and issues of books, together with their value, throughout the Province. It may be remarked here that this return does not show the transactions with the Central Depôt at Bombay, which supplies books in English, Latin, Sanskrit, Marathi, Gujarati, &c :—

66. Statement exhibiting *Receipts and Disbursements of Books* during the year 1868-69 :—

Number.	Languages.	Balance of Books on 31st March 1868.		Received during the year.		Total.		Deduct, disposed of.								Balance on the 31st March 1869.	
								Issued gratis.		Struck off.		Sold.		Total.			
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Sindhi	24,798	9,359 7 6	9,445	3,422 8 0	34,243	12,782 0 0	3,020	1,370 4 0	9	2 8	5,330	1,244 0 6	8,361	2,616 13 0	25,282	10,165 3 0
2	Persian	2,838	846 13 0	4,137	893 4 0	6,975	1,740 1 0	876	157 6 6	..	..	2,079	317 15 6	3,555	475 6 0	3,420	1,264 11 0
3	Urdu or Hindustani	2	3 0 0	140	75 0 0	142	78 0 0	24	8 11 6	..	..	53	16 4 6	77	25 0 0	65	53 0 0
4	Arabic	....	....	14	11 6 0	14	11 6 0	2	3 1 0	..	..	5	3 4 0	10	6 5 0	4	5 1 0
5	Other sorts ..	2,219	2,418 13 0	652	1,141 8 0	2,871	3,560 5 0	17	33 9 0	..	..	109	188 0 0	126	221 9 0	2,745	3,338 12 0
6	Maps	305	398 3 3	10	45 0 0	315	443 8 3	78	143 13 3	..	..	7	2 9 0	85	146 7 0	230	297 1 3
	Total....	*30,162	13,026 9 9	14,398	5,588 10 6	44,560	18,615 4 3	4,026	1,716 13 9	9	2 8	8,179	1,772 2 3	12,814	3,491 8 0	31,746	15,123 12 3

* The difference between the balance as shown in the last Annual Report and that shown here is owing to the omission to enter Books received from the Punjab in the account for 1866-67.

67. *Sale of Books.*—It will be seen that during the year 1868-69 the number of books sold was 8,179, and that the actual sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,772-2-3. This gives a net increase of 2,698 Books and Rs. 657-1-6 over the year 1867-68. The large number of books entered as "Issued Gratis" were given as Prizes and as Class Books, and for use in newly opened Female and Primary Schools, where it was deemed advisable not to discourage the children or their parents by making them pay for their own books. The value of these books, viz., Rs. 1,716-13-9, which would have been paid out of the contingent grant had it been rich enough, should be added to the amount given above, Rs. 1,772-2-3, and this would raise the value of books issued from the Depôts to Rs. 3,489.

68. I give below the headings under which expenditure on account of the Book Department was incurred during last year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenses in connection with the Lithographic Press.	4,098	5	1
Remuneration to Authors and Translators	1,192	8	0
Dead Stock Articles	311	0	0
Commission of sale proceeds of Books	119	10	6
Printing and Purchase of Books from outside	2,152	2	0
Total.....	7,873	9	7

69. The expenditure exceeds the grant of Rs. 6,000 for publication of works by Rs. 1,873-9-7. The deficiency was met from savings out of the amount provided in the Budget for other purposes.

70. *Vernacular Literature Committee.*—The orthography of Arabic-Sindhi is in a very unsettled state. Different writers spell the same words in different ways. It is not unusual to find the same words spelt differently in the same book. Since, however, Sindhi literature is now beginning to assume a permanent character, it is necessary to fix definitely the system of orthography. With this object in view, I appointed a Standing Committee, composed chiefly of officers in the Educational Department, under the designation of the "Vernacular Literature Committee," and framed Rules (see Appendix C.) for their guidance. The Committee held its meetings several times at Kurrachee and Hydrabad, and decided upon a well-defined system of spelling Sindhi words. The Com-

mittee's proceedings have excited a very useful discussion, which will no doubt prove ultimately beneficial to the cause of Vernacular literature. Mr. Ryland, Deputy Collector, Nowshera, Reverend Mr. Isenberg, of the Hydrabad Mission, and Mr. Krishna Shastri Godbole, Assistant Master Kurrachee High School, have chiefly taken active parts in this discussion.

71. *Sindh Sudhar.*—My objects in publishing this periodical are fully explained in my Report for the year 1866-67. The "Sindh Sudhar" has now nearly completed the third year of its existence and is, I think, fulfilling its purpose. The circulation is steady, being nearly 700 copies, but although the annual subscription is only Rs. 3, including postage, there was a large amount in arrears. On my representing the difficulty of remitting small sums of money from distant places, the Commissioner was kind enough to order all the Mooktyarkars to receive subscriptions on account of the "Sindh Sudhar," and to remit the same through the Hoozoor Treasuries to the Editor. Sir W. Merewether, in giving these instructions, thus wrote to the Collectors and other Revenue and Judicial officers in Sind:—"As this periodical will help materially towards a better understanding by the Natives of this province, official and non-official, of the principles and working of Government, it is most deserving of every support, and the Commissioner trusts that such aid will be fully and cordially given by officers in furtherance of the object in view."

72. *Hindu Sindhi Character.*—I have alluded to the introduction of this character above as well as in my Report for 1866-67. During his visit to Sind the subject was prominently brought to the notice of Sir A. Grant, who, in a letter to Government No. 3,315, dated the 19th February 1868, admirably summarised the whole question.

73. An Alphabet was drawn up by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and submitted to Government, who finally sanctioned it in a somewhat modified form (see Government Resolution No. 698, dated 12th December 1868).

74. The new character was not introduced early enough to enable me to pronounce decidedly on the success or otherwise of the measure, but judging from the large attendance at the schools which have been lately established at Hydrabad and Shikarpoor, and from

the numerous applications which are being made from different quarters for the Hindu-Sindhi Schools, I think I am justified in saying that the prospect is cheerful.

75. *Female Education.*—At last the efforts made by Educational officers in Sind to bring about this much desired reform have met with a degree of success. In former reports I have mentioned that the subject was surrounded with great, and I thought at one time almost insurmountable, difficulties. The Zenanah system, which prevails with all classes except the lowest, by which even little girls are excluded from appearing in public was, and is still, although to a lesser extent, the greatest bar to our efforts, but the appointment of two extra Deputy Inspectors, which enabled me to detach a Deputy to each Collectorate, may I think be regarded as the origin of the success which I have the pleasure to record. By the new arrangement each Deputy was enabled to confine his exertions to a limited portion of the Province, and thus they had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the people in their circle and of discussing with them both sides of the question of educating their Females. Articles also appeared from time to time in the "Sindh Sudhar," advocating the measure, and the movement was very greatly assisted by Dewan Wadhumal, the Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Shikarpoor, to whose zealous and hearty co-operation on this and on other occasions I most gladly testify.

76. I have already alluded to the exertions of the Deputy Inspectors, but I must prominently bring to your notice the services of Mr. Meeah Mahomed, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Shikarpoor Sub-Division, who, by his personal influence among his Mahomedan brethren, brought about the establishment of several girls' schools in Upper Sind.

77. The subject also acquired considerable importance among the people when they saw that Sir W. Merewether invariably visited the newly-established girls' schools, and I have to thank him, not only for this, but for the invariable and substantial assistance which he renders to the cause of education whenever his aid is sought.

78. Out of the 22 girls' schools 11 are presided over by Masters and 11 by Mistresses—the latter are not well educated women, but they are, as a rule, of respectable family; they can read and write,

and they know needlework. This is sufficient as a commencement. Indeed I consider that we are very lucky to secure the services of women who can even read and write; they have promised to learn Arithmetic, and to teach it to their girls, and I have no doubt we shall be able to manage very well.

79. What has been done in the way of Female Education is of necessity merely a commencement. I do not wish it for one moment to be understood that we have entirely overcome the prejudices of the people; that of course must be a work of time. Strong measures would ruin our cause materially, or at least postpone its success indefinitely—but patience and tact will win the day.

80. It is with great pleasure that I am able to state that I have received cordial co-operation from all Government officers with whom I have been in communication, from the several Municipalities whose aid I have sought (especially the Kurrachee and Hydrabad Municipal Commissioners, who have been most liberal in their assistance), and from the whole Educational staff. I must especially mention my Senior Deputy, Rao Saheb Narayan Jaganath Waidya, whose invaluable services I have on several previous occasions represented.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. MOORE,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

A.

RULES FOR THE NORMAL SCHOOLS IN SIND.

Object of Establishment.

1. The Normal Schools at Hydrabad and Sukkur are established with the object of training young men for the profession of school-master.

Admission.

2. Candidates will be admitted into the said schools on passing an examination in the following subjects, provided that they have completed the sixteenth year of their age.

Sindhi.—(*a.*) Reading and explanation of 4th Reading Book.
(*b*) Writing 8 lines to Dictation.
(*c.*) Grammar—Oodharam's, 1st Part (Accidence).

Persian.—(*a.*) Gulistan, Chapter I.
(*b.*) Oodharam's Grammar, Part I. (Accidence).
(*c.*) Translation of an easy passage, containing not more than 10 lines from Third Reading Book, or Esop's Fables.

Arithmetic.—Up to Compound Proportion and Vulgar Fractions.

Geography.—Definitions, Elementary. Geography of Asia.

3. No boy will be admitted as a stipendiary scholar unless he obtains 25 per cent. of marks in each subject, and more than one-third of the total number.

4. Boys will be admitted as free students into the Normal Schools when they obtain upwards of 25 per cent. on the aggregate number of marks.

Course of Study.

5. Normal scholars will be usually under training for two years and will be required to study the following subjects:—

First Year's Course.

Sindhi.—(*a.*) School series to be revised—Roy Diyach, Saswi Punhu.
(*b.*) Grammar (Oodharam's).

Persian.—(*a.*) Gulistan, Chapters I., II., III.
(*b.*) Bostan, Chapters I., II.
(*c.*) Oodharam's Grammar.
(*d.*) Translation into Persian.

Mathematics.—(*a.*) Arithmetic complete.
(*b.*) Algebra, first four rules.
(*c.*) Geometry, 20 propositions of the 1st Book of Euclid.

History.—India, up to the conquest of Mysore. England, to the Reformation.

Geography.—General knowledge of Asia and Europe, and Map Drawing of India and England.

School-work.—Making School Returns and Accounts.

Science.—The Solar System.

Second Year's Course.

Sindhi.—(*a.*) Poetry; Kamsen and Kamrupi, selected portions of Shajo Risalo.
(*b.*) Grammar, Miya Mahomed's.
(*c.*) Composition, Essay writing.

Persian.—(*a.*) Anwar Suhli, first two Chapters.
(*b.*) Diwan Hafiz; 80 Gazals from Muntakhabat.
(*c.*) Chahár Gulzár, whole.
(*d.*) Translation from and into Persian.

Mathematics.—(*a.*) Arithmetic, including Mensuration of Planes and Solids.
(*b.*) Algebra, up to Quadratic Equations.
(*c.*) Geometry. The First two Books of Euclid, complete.

History.—Morris' India, complete.
Do. England do.

Ancient History.—Lives of the most remarkable personages in Ancient Greece and Rome.

Geography.—Four Continents, and Australia. Map Drawing of France, Italy, South America, China and Central Asia.

Science.—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

School Method.—Practice of teaching.

Examinations.

6. There will be an annual examination of the Normal Schools about the end of each calendar year, or as early as may be convenient after that time. This examination will be conducted by a Committee to be appointed by the Educational Inspector, and of which the Deputy Inspectors of the Kurrachee and Shikarpoor, and of the Hydrabad Sub-Divisions, will be members.

7. In the Appendix A. is given a list of the papers to be set before the Normal students both of 1st and 2nd year's standing, together with a maximum number of marks to be assigned to each paper.

8. An oral examination of the students who have completed their course of training will be held by the Deputy Educational Inspectors, in their respective Sub-Divisions, in reading and writing both Sindhi and Persian, and also in conducting a class; and no scholar should be selected for employment in the Educational Department unless the Deputy Inspector is satisfied with his fitness for the duty of schoolmaster.

9. Besides the annual examination there will be, in the month of June every year, an intermediate examination of the Normal scholars, which will be conducted by the teachers of the Institutions.

10. No students will be considered "passed" unless he obtains a minimum of 20 per cent. in each subject and 30 per cent. of the total number of marks.

11. The students having completed their course of training will be divided into the following classes, and granted certificates of proficiency, under the signature of the Educational Inspector:—

(*a.*) Students obtaining more than 75 per cent. marks to be in the first class.

(*b.*) Students obtaining less than 75, but more than 50, per cent. of the aggregate number of marks to be in the second class.

(*c.*) Those who get less than 50 per cent. and above 30 per cent. to be in the third class.

12. Those students who fail to pass the final examination will be remanded to their respective normal schools for further study.

Scales of Salaries on Appointment.

13. Normal scholars after passing their final examination will receive salaries according to the scale given below, on being appointed Masters or Assistant Masters in Schools in Sind :—

1st class men from	.....	Rs.	20 to 25 per month.
2nd ditto	.....	„	15 to 20 „
3rd ditto	.....	„	12 to 15 „

Future promotion of Masters, or Assistant Masters, will depend upon the skill, tact, and energy, which they may display in the performance of their duty.

Scholarships.

14. There will be four grades of Scholarships, viz. Rs. 8, 7, 6, and 5 per month. Those of the last grade will be conferred upon boys admitted into the Normal Schools under Rule 2.

15. Normal scholars obtaining more than 40 per cent. of marks at either the intermediate or annual examination will be entitled to scholarships of the next higher grades.

16. Scholars obtaining less than 40 per cent. but more than 25 per cent. of marks will not be promoted, but may be allowed to retain scholarships of their respective grades.

Vacation, Leave of Absence, &c.

17. Besides the number of holidays as per list in Appendix B, a vacation will be granted to the Normal school every year extending over six weeks, *i.e.* from 1st May to 11th June.

18. Casual leave not exceeding six days at a time will be given to any student by the Head Master, on sufficient reasons being shown. Such leave, however, will not exceed 20 days during the year.

19. In the event of sickness, a student will be sent to the Civil Hospital or Dispensary for medical treatment, and if the Medical officer certifies that a change of air is necessary, he will be permitted to proceed to his native village. But he will not be allowed to draw more than a month's stipend while so absent.

20. If any student absents himself without leave, or without showing sufficient reason for his absence, he will forfeit his stipend for such time as he may remain absent.

Books.

21. One set of all text books in Sindhi required for study in the Normal School will be supplied to the Normal students during the period of their training, at half the price at which they are usually sold by the Department; and the amount due on this account will

be recovered by deducting 8 annas per month from the stipends of the third and fourth grade scholars, and a Rupee per month from those of the first and second grade scholars, and such deductions will be paid into the nearest Treasury.

22. Whatever balance there may remain against Normal students at the close of their training, will be recovered from their salaries after their employment in the Public service; and, in the event of any student being allowed to leave the Department, he will have to pay the whole of the balance that may stand against his name.

23. Boys on admission into the Normal Schools will be required to pass an agreement (according to form given in Appendix C) binding themselves to serve in the Educational Department, for a period not exceeding the time they have attended the Normal School.

24. If any student leaves the Normal School without the consent of the Educational Inspector, or without showing satisfactory reasons for so doing, he will be proceeded against in a Civil Court for breach of contract, with a view to recover damages as agreed upon in the bond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

25. A certificate signed by the Head Master will be sent at the end of each examination to the parents or guardians of each student in the Normal School, as to his attendance, studies, and conduct.

26. Batta or travelling expenses will be paid to any boy who, not residing at the place where a Normal School is situated, proceeds to that place for the purpose of joining the school, or of presenting himself at the entrance examination, provided, in the latter case, that the boy produces a certificate from his Master to the effect that he is qualified under the Rules, to appear at the said examination.

27. The Deputy Educational Inspectors will, on their tour, select such boys as they may find qualified and send them to the Normal School; such boys will not be required to pass the entrance examination at the school.

28. An admission register will be kept in the Normal Schools according to the form given in Appendix D. A monthly return (vide form in Appendix E) should be submitted to the Inspecting Officer under whom the school is placed. The practice at present in force as regards the submission of monthly pay and contingent bills should be continued.

30th October 1868.

J. MOORE,
Educational Inspector in Sind

APPENDIX A.

1st Class.

Paper I. Sindhi Literature and Grammar	100
Paper II. Persian Literature and Grammar	100
Paper III. Persian Translation	100
Paper IV. Arithmetic	75
Paper V. Algebra	75
Paper VI. Geometry	75
Paper VII. History of India and of England	100
Paper VIII. Geography and Map Drawing	75
Paper IX. Science	50
Paper X. School Management	50
	800

The 1st Class will be also examined orally in the following subjects:—

1st. Reading and Explanation, both Persian and Sindhi	100
2nd. Writing both Languages	50
3rd. Teaching a Class	50
	200
Grand Total	1,000

2nd Class.

Paper I. Sindhi; Paraphrase and Grammar	100
Paper II. Persian ditto and Grammar	100
Paper III. Translation from and into Persian	100
Paper IV. Arithmetic	100
Paper V. Algebra and Geometry	100
Paper VI. History of England and of India	100
Paper VII. Geography and Science	100
	700

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF HOLIDAYS.

General Holidays.

1 New Year's Day.
1 Good Friday.
1 Queen's Birthday.
1 Christmas Day.

4

Hindu Holidays.

1 Makar Sankrant.
2 Hutrán.
1 Cheti Chand.
1 Janma Astami.
1 Dasara.
3 Diwali.
2 Thadri.

11

Mahomedan Holidays.

1 Shabi Barat.
2 Ramzan Id.
1 Bakri Id.
2 Ashura.
1 Wafati Bari.
1 Ghilan.
1 Merarhi Mahomad.
1 Maila Haj.
1 Last day of Saffar.

11

Grand Total..... 26 days.

APPENDIX C.

Agreement made this day of between of the first part, and Educational Inspector in Sind of the second part

I in consideration of a Scholarship awarded to me, in accordance with the rules and scale of scholarships prescribed for the Normal School , do hereby agree to remain in the Normal School , so long as I may be permitted to remain by the Educational Inspector in Sind, or until such time as I shall pass the requisite certificate examination, and then to serve in the Educational Department as a Master for a period not exceeding the time I may have remained in the Normal School . In the event of my committing any breach of this Agreement, however trivial or unimportant, I further agree to pay a sum of Rs. 150 to Government, to be considered as liquidated and ascertained damages, and not in the nature of a penalty.

And I the Educational Inspector in Sind, do hereby agree, on behalf of Government, to pay monthly to the said such sums of money as shall be due to him on account of his Scholarship, or salary as Master, provided that nothing in this Agreement shall bar my right to withhold any portion, or all, of the Scholarship or salary of the said during any one or more months, or to dismiss him from the Normal School , or from the employ of the Educational Department, should I consider such a step necessary.

Witnesses

APPENDIX D.

Admission Register (to be kept in the School).

No.	Name and Father's Name.	Caste or Religion.	Age at Admission.	Father's occupation.	Native place.	Date of admission.	Percentage of Marks at Final Examination.	Percentage of Marks at Final Examination.	Grade of Certificate obtained.	Date of leaving.	What Appointment conferred.

APPENDIX E.

Monthly Return of the *(to be submitted to the Inspecting Officer).*

No.	Name.	No. of days present.	Absent on leave and sick.	Absent without leave.	Holidays and Sundays.	Amount of Stipend.	Deduct.			Net amount paid.	Studies during the Month.
							On account of Books.	Fines.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

B.

NOTIFICATION.

1. It is well known that a large portion of the Hindoo population in Sind, consisting principally of Merchants and Shopkeepers, are averse to the Arabic-Sindhi character which is used in Government Offices and our Schools; it is further known that the Bunya-Sindhi character, in use among the class of persons mentioned above, is generally illegible except to the writer; it is also known that there is no literature in that character;—bearing the above facts in mind, Government have decided upon introducing a uniform Bunya-Sindhi or Hindu-Sindhi alphabet, in the hope that:—

(1.) By its use in our Schools, it may be the means of very largely increasing the attendance.

(2.) By the publication of books in the new character, the education of the children of Native merchants and shopkeepers may be facilitated and knowledge largely diffused among that class.

(3.) By the gradual introduction of the new character, the difficulty generally experienced by our Law Courts, in deciphering documents drawn up in the present Bunya-Sindhi character may be avoided.

2. The Educational Inspector has made arrangements for printing 3,000 copies of the new alphabet, which will be widely distributed; he has also directed that the students who are being trained in our Normal Schools shall be taught the character, and that all masters of Vernacular Schools shall learn it and teach it to such Hindu boys as may desire to acquire a knowledge of it. Shortly, it is hoped that school books will be printed in the new character and classes formed in connection with it.

3. Meanwhile the Commissioner in Sind desires the hearty co-operation of the Hindu public generally in the work of introducing the new character; and he calls upon all Mookhees, and the heads of the Hindu community in the several towns and villages throughout the Province, to set an example to their brethren, by adopting the revised character themselves and sending their children to Government Schools.

4. The names of all persons who heartily respond to this invitation will be brought to the notice of the Commissioner in Sind, who will be happy to reward them in a suitable manner.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

C.

Rules for the guidance of the Vernacular Literature Committee.

1*st*. That with a view to improve, promote, and encourage Vernacular Literature, a Committee shall be appointed in connection with the Educational Department, under the designation of "the Vernacular Literature Committee in Sind."

2*nd*. That the said Committee shall consist of a President and eight ordinary Members, to be appointed by the Educational Inspector, who shall have power to invite the attendance of such persons as they may think proper to consult at any of their meetings, provided that the said persons shall not have the power to vote at any such meetings.

3*rd*. That the said Vernacular Literature Committee shall assemble at such time and at such place as the President, with the consent of the Educational Inspector, may appoint.

4*th*. That at such meetings the matters laid before the said Committee by the President shall be discussed and decided by a majority of votes, the President having a casting vote.

5*th*. That the said Vernacular Literature Committee shall fix a well-digested and uniform system of orthography both for the Arabic-Sindhi and Hindu-Sindhi characters, and that it shall instruct the Reader to the Educational Press to follow that system invariably in all the works which may, from time to time, be published by the Educational Department in Sind.

6*th*. That the said Committee shall discuss and pronounce on the merits of such Vernacular Books as may be referred to them by the Educational Inspector or the President.

7*th*. That the said Committee shall, subject to the approval of the Educational Inspector, fix the amount of remuneration to be paid to the author, translator, or compiler of all such books as may, from time to time, be referred to them.

8*th*. That if the said author, translator, or compiler shall happen to be a member of the said Committee, he shall abstain from attending and voting at any meeting whereat the merits of his work may from the subject of discussion.

9*th*. That in the absence of the President at any meeting of the said Committee, the members present shall select from among themselves a President, *pro tem*.

10*th*. That at any meeting of the said Committee four members, including the President, shall form a quorum.

11*th*. That in the case of emergency when a meeting of the said Committee cannot conveniently be convened, the President shall obtain the opinions and votes of the several members on a paper which he shall circulate for that purpose, which paper shall be duly filed on the records of the said Committee, and the majority of votes thus obtained shall decide the question.

12*th*. That at the close of each year the Committee shall submit a report of their proceedings to the Educational Inspector.

13*th*. That the correspondence of the said Committee shall be carried through the President.

14*th*. That the Educational Inspector shall have power to cancel, amend, or alter any of the Rules framed by the said Committee, and to add from time to time such Rules as he may think proper to frame for their guidance, and that no Rule whatever shall come into force unless previously sanctioned by that officer.

J. MOORE,
Educational Inspector In Sind.

Educational Inspector's Office, Kurrachee,
7th August 1868.

APPENDIX B.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

1. Report of Elphinstone College for 1868-69.
2. Report of Deccan College for 1868-69.
3. Report of Grant Medical College for 1868-69.
4. Report of Poona Civil Engineering College for 1868-69.

1. REPORT OF ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE FOR 1868-69.

1. *College Staff.* (1.) The College has four full-time Professors; one teaching in Philosophy and performing also the duties of Principal, another teaching in English Literature, a third in Mathematics, and a fourth in Sanskrit. Besides these there is a quarter-time Professor of Chemistry.

By a readjustment of salaries, Sir Alexander Grant was enabled, with the sanction of Government, to create an Assistant Professorship of English Literature with a salary of Rupees 250 per mensem. Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., was appointed to this post on the 20th of October. But Mr. Hughlings, the Professor of English Literature, having obtained an extension of six months' leave from the 1st of February, Mr. Ranade has acted in his place for the whole year under report, and has not yet taken up the Assistant Professorship.

Dr. Bühler, the Professor of Sanskrit, was appointed on the 25th of December Acting Inspector of Schools in the Northern Division. Consequently from the fourth of January Mr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., has been in charge of the Sanskrit Professorship.

The Professors of Mathematics and Chemistry, Mr. Candy and Dr. Lyon, and the Principal, have lectured throughout the year.

The success of the College depends upon the efficiency of the Professors; and it has been many times pointed out that this present staff is most inadequate, if considered in relation to the various Examinations in the Arts course of the University, the many subjects in each Examination, and the large and increasing number of undergraduates in College. Sir Alexander Grant made attempts to assist the College, but his proposals do not appear to have been as yet accepted by the Government of India. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, in his remarks* on the Educational Report of this Presidency for 1866-67, says that: "Sir Alexander Grant alludes to a considerable sum being annually diverted from the Elphinstone Funds to other than strictly Educational purposes. * * * If this sum could be recovered for the direct benefit of the Elphinstone College, one, or possibly the two, ('History and Latin') Professorships might with no great difficulty be established." The sum alluded to amounts to some Rs. 7,600 per annum, of which Rs. 4,000 are expended in part payment of a pension to a former Principal of the College, while the remainder of the money was formerly spent on the salary of a Secretary, and the maintenance of an office for the Trustees of the Funds. As the Trustees no longer have a Secretary and an office, part of the money is available for a Professorship of History and Political Economy; and if Government would agree to pay the whole pension of one who was practically a Government servant, the salary of the new Professor would be more than provided for, and in consideration of the great importance of giving sound teaching in History and Politics to those who form the real connecting links between the western and the eastern mind, and who will some day exercise great influence for good or for evil over the opinions of their less educated fellow-countrymen; it is to be hoped that Government will now sanction the Professorship asked for. Nor is the Latin Professorship less necessary to the College. The University of Bombay requires a knowledge of a classical language, and Parsees and others, non-Brahminical Hindoos, and Christians, who are unwilling and unable to learn Sanskrit or Arabic, will

* Para. 7 of Despatch No. 3, dated 30th April 1868. From the Secretary of State for India to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

always be found in large numbers in Elphinstone College. At present the work done by Professors in teaching Latin is done voluntarily; and whilst taxing unfairly the energies of those willing to teach, tends necessarily to divert their attention from their special subjects. Nor is there any financial objection to the creation of a Latin Professorship. At the present rate of increase, the fees collected next year should cover the increased charge. But were the Professors appointed the rate of increase in fees would be far greater than it has been hitherto, and with care on the part of the College officers, experience would show that here economy had not been the best policy for the State. To conclude this point it is certain that a better division of labour consequent on the creation of the two Professorships asked for, ought greatly to increase the efficiency of the whole College Staff, so that 300 undergraduates could be taught better than two-thirds of the number at present; whilst even according to the present rate of increase in fees collected the only additional expense so caused to the State would be the payment of the Rs. 4,000 mentioned before.

(2). Among the Dakshina Fellows, who are senior members of the College assisting in teaching whilst themselves reading for the higher examinations in Arts and Law, many changes have occurred during the year under report. In June, on the resignations of Mr. Sitaram Vishvanath Patvardhan, B.A., appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools, and of Mr. Dadabhai Sorabji Patel, M.A., Messrs. Jamsetji Ardasir Dalal, B.A., and Bamanji Edalji Modi, B.A., were made Fellows. The Senior Fellowship of Mr. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., terminating in July, Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, M.A., was promoted from a Junior Fellowship, Mr. Kashinath Trimback Telang, B.A., taking his place as Junior. Mr. Govind Ramchandra Bhágvat, M.A., resigning a Senior Fellowship in November on his appointment to the Headmastership of the High School at Chanda, was succeeded by a Junior Fellow, Mr. Ambálál Sakarlal Desái, B.A. The Junior Fellowship was given in January to Mr. Barjorji Edalji Modi, B.A. In consequence of the large number of Freshmen joining after the December examinations, Messrs. Hormasji Jahangir Bhábhá, B.A., and Manecksha Jahangir Taleyarkhan, B.A., were appointed Probationary Fellows for one year. At the same time Mr. Dalal, being required to spend more than six hours a week, the usual allowance for the

Fellows in assisting Professor Candy, was appointed an extra Senior Fellow. Finally Mr. Sayani resigned in February. This made room on the regular list for Mr. Dalal and Mr. Bhábhá. The extra Senior Fellowship was not continued.

Of the five fellows who left the College during the year, two obtained responsible appointments, and three have openings more or less promising in business or in the legal profession.

The seven Fellows now on the College Staff, two senior and five junior, have been with one exception entirely occupied this term in teaching the three divisions into which it was necessary to arrange the Freshmen of the year. Three have been chiefly teaching English, two Mathematics, and two the elements of Sanscrit and Latin. They have all shown zeal in their work of teaching, which is not the least valuable part of their own education in College.

The Reader in Arabic, Mr. Syed Abdool Fattah Moolvi, has had a small class varying from 12 to 7 throughout the year.

The two Shastris have worked continuously under the Sanskrit Professor.

The Drawing classes are not in a satisfactory state. Mr. Madan Pandurang Parelkar, the new master, appointed in June, does his best, but the number of students is now so large that it is impossible for one man to do much in the way of instruction. As it is improbable that any increased expenditure on this score would be sanctioned, it is the recommendation of the common room that the classes be discontinued. If the college is not in a position to teach Drawing thoroughly, any superficial teaching does more harm than good, and encourages the growth of lazy habits of working. The abolition of the classes would save Rs. 56 per mensem, a sum, it must be confessed, now spent to little purpose.

Those of the students who have any taste for Drawing attend the studio of Mr. Griffiths. This term some 20 have been thus under instruction in the School of Art.

2. *Number on the rolls.*—An increase is shown in the number of Graduates and Undergraduates attending college. A similar increase may be expected next year when the college will own more than 300 members. This year 130 Freshmen joined against 70 or so last year. But some of these come only until they can find employment.

The following table gives the numbers for this and the three preceding years:—

Years.	Average daily Attendance.	Average monthly No. on the Rolls.	No. on the Rolls at the end of the year.	Highest No. at any time on the Rolls.
1865-66	79	87	98	100
1866-67	84	96	106	128
1867-68	109	130	153	167
1868-69	152	172	218	231

The average attendance since the 1st of January on days when the college was open for lectures has been 204.

Of the 218 present members of the college, 138 are Hindus (85 Marathas, 50 Gujaratis, and 3 from Sind), 74 are Parsees, 4 Mussulmans, (two from Sind), one is a Portuguese, and one a native Christian.

The castes of the Hindus are given in the following table:—

Marathi Brahmins.	Gujarati Brahmins.	Goud or Shenvi Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Prabhus.	Kayastas.	Banias.	Sonars.	Bhatias.	Kunbis.	Others.
41	22	11	3	24	2	23	3	3	1	2

Bhatias appear now for the first time on the rolls.

3. *Expenditure.*—The existence of a large endowment has placed the Elphinstone College in an anomalous position, as compared with similar institutions. Theoretically the State aid was at first limited to a grant of Rs. 2,200 per annum, the interest of the endowment, fees, and subscriptions producing the rest of the money needed. Practically, besides granting from time to time allowances for special purposes, the State has for a long time made good an annual deficit.

The only result of divided authority has been hitherto confusion of accounts.

The expenditure for the year under Report, including all legitimate educational charges (with the exception of some seniority allowance drawn by Mr. Hughlings in England, and a few Government Exhibitions to students from Sind or the Central Provinces), is given below under three heads:—

Expenditure, 1868-69.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Teaching	5 Professors and Seniority allowance	44,846	9	8
	Reader in Arabic	1,800	0	0
	2 Shastris	1,392	0	0
	7 Dakshina Fellows	5,889	8	6
	Drawing Master	601	1	0
	Total	54,529	3	2
Establishment	Rent	5,400	0	0
	Office clerk, Peons, &c.	1,488	0	0
	* Library allowance	162	10	0
	Contingencies	480	0	0
	Superintendent of resident students	220	0	0
	Total	7,750	10	0
Scholarships	Scholarships	7,920	0	0
	Prizes	175	0	0
	Total	8,095	0	0
	Grand Total	70,374	13	2

In the previous year the expenditure was Rs. 68,316-1-9. The increase this year is mainly due to the appointment of a reader in Arabic.

Dividing these sums by the average daily attendance, the total cost of education per head was in 1867-68 Rs. 627-0-5, and last year Rs. 462-15-10.

* The whole of the grant has not been spent, as all the books ordered have not yet arrived from England.

Allowing Rs. 20,663-3-8 for interest on endowment, and taking into account the fees, the cost to the State should have been in the two years Rs. 405-2-8 and Rs. 284-6-1. But the actual proceeds of the endowment each year are not communicated to this office.

Of the items of expenditure the allowance to the Fellows is a special payment, in continuance of the Peishwa's grant to Brahmins at Poona. The Shastris, too, are given to assist the Sanskrit Professor in literary as well as educational work. Lastly the large payment for rent will soon cease on the completion of the Cawasji Jahangir Buildings.

The fees collected are still small, but an advance on previous years, being now Rs. 6,480, against Rs. 3,520 in 1867-68 and Rs. 1,980 the year before. Next year the amount should be Rs. 12,000 or more. There are three reasons for the small amount of fees in Elphinstone College:—(1) Education is not often valued for its own sake. (2) Because of the endowment, even well-to-do people often imagine that education here should be eleemosynary. (3) Very many of the students, especially Hindus from the Mofussil, are unable to pay fees. In connection with this point the following table is given to show the social position of parents whose sons attend the college:—

Land owners, and persons of independent income.	Professional men.	Merchants.	Government servants and Pensioners.	Persons in the employ of Native States.	Merchants' employés.	Petty traders and shopkeepers.	Others.	TOTAL.
20	22	48	68	16	15	20	9	218

As remarked last year the table gives only an approximation to the truth. It is often impossible to find out the real position of the parents, vaguely described as gentlemen, merchants, or Government servants, by sons who, unless bringing a certificate of poverty naturally are not inclined to say less than the truth. It is believed, however, that the proportion of rich to poor is this year somewhat larger than before.

4. *University success, &c.*—In the University Examinations the college was in all circumstances considered fairly successful. For the First Examination in Arts 43 present members of the College stood, and of them 25 passed. One of them had studied for part of his first year at the Free General Assembly's Institution. Five ex-students, too, were examined, and of them one, belonging also to the Free General Assembly's Institution, passed. This gives a total of 26 against 13 the year before, and is a larger number than the whole number of passed men from all the Colleges in any previous year. For the B. A. Examination 12 present members of the College stood, and four passed. This small number contrasts badly with last year, when 15 present members of the College passed this Examination. But of the 8 who failed one only ought to have passed. These 12 candidates were the remnant of a very weak class noticed unfavourably in previous reports.* Seven old members also, many of whom have frequently been examined, appeared for the B.A. Degree, but all failed. For the M.A. Examination 5 Candidates went up from the College, and four passed. Of these two passed in English and Sanskrit, one of them, Mr. Ambálál Sakarlál Desai, being put in the first class; a third passed in English and Latin; and the fourth, Mr. Jamsetji Ardesir Dalál, obtained a first class in mathematics. Six ex-students also presented themselves in different branches, but all failed.

Mr. Sitaram Narayen Pandit, a Junior Scholar of Elphinstone College, obtained the Government of India Scholarship, as of passed men in the F. A. Examination who were desirous of proceeding to England; he had the highest marks.

Mr. Ambálál Sakarlál Desai, a Senior Fellow, was awarded the Stafford Northcote prize of books for passing the best Examination for the M. A. degree. In March Mr. Kashinath Trimback Telang, a Junior Fellow, obtained the Bhugwandass Parshotamdass Sanskrit Scholarship.

With reference to the Gilchrist Scholarships, it may be remembered that some criticisms were passed on the apathy of Bombay students, none of whom appeared as candidates in January. In

* *Vide* Report of Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1867-68, page 172, para. 5; also Report for 1865-66, page 99, para. 17.

part justification of Bombay it must be urged that in the previous year several candidates appeared on the day of examination, only to find that the promises held out to them were not to be fulfilled. After this no notice about the scholarships was given to the public this year, until about a week before the examination began in the three Presidencies. After the disappointment of the previous year, and in the absence of any advertisement setting forth in reasonable time the day of Examination and the books to be prepared, the absence of candidates in Bombay is not unnatural.

5. *Lectures.*—The courses of Lectures in College are decided by the requirements of the University, and as all the Professors and Teachers have the good of the College at heart, an expression of thanks is nearly all that is necessary here from the Principal. A few points, however, need special remark.

(1). Besides voluntary subjects there are six great branches of study compulsory on the students, who are arranged into classes according to their University standing.

In English there are four classes containing in all 213 students.

In Mathematics there are four containing 210.

In History, there are four containing 190.

In Philosophy and Logic there are four containing 190.

In Sanskrit there are four containing 90.

In Latin there are four containing 116.

With two more Professors as noted before, all these classes with a little management could be fairly worked. As it is, some have to be neglected, not only for a time but altogether. At present each year the choice has to be made, which two of four subjects are to be looked after, and which two ignored. One year History and Philosophy suffer, and the next year English and Latin. The four Professors cannot, with such large numbers of learners, manage six subjects: and it is unfair to put too much upon the Fellows, who have their own studies to pursue. It is hoped that, pending the final decision of Government on the proposed increase to the College staff, the beginning of next term will find the college provided, until the return of Mr. Hughlings, with some additional help.

(2). The difficulty respecting Classical Languages remains. But possibly, now that greater facilities are given in the Schools

for the study of Sanskrit by the Hindus, and of Latin by the Parsees, the College may in time find itself able to refuse admission to all ignorant of the elements of a Classical Language.

(3). The success of Dr. Lyon in interesting members of the College in Chemical studies is most satisfactory. The class has largely increased during the year; and many no doubt attend from pure interest in the subject, and not with any formed intention of utilising the knowledge so acquired in examinations.

6. *College Life.*—Before touching on what may be called the domestic life of the College, it is necessary to notice a scheme now much discussed in parts of India. The scheme in effect proposes the substitution of University for College Professors, of Professors properly so called for those who are really more like Tutors. This scheme must be founded on the idea that the present system has failed to produce sufficient fruits. But those who hold such views must either shut their eyes to many signs of a revolution working in the native mind, or imagine that a whole nation can form characters and habits in one or two generations, and whilst the assumption on which the scheme is based is erroneous, it can further be shown that the proposed system, whilst absolutely of uncertain value, is in relation to India less desirable than the one existing.

Absolutely, University Professors are, from a University point of view, of first or secondary importance, as the primary aim of a University is decided to be the increase of knowledge or the education of youth. And this is a question at present by no means satisfactorily decided.

But relatively to India the proposed system is certainly undesirable. In the first place any essential change in University matters is for years to be deprecated. The people of India are only just beginning to understand something of the objects, constitution, and requirements of the Universities, and of the relation in which they stand to the Colleges. So that this is no time to make experiments, and to force the natives to unlearn what they have learnt, by bringing in a system in principle diametrically opposite to the present one, as needing new charters to enable the Universities to teach as well as to examine, and as entailing, on grounds of economy, the suppression of the affiliated colleges. Secondly, whether the

University Professors make researches and discoveries for themselves, or merely educate, on either supposition the system proposed is less good than the existing one. If the Professors are to be really successful in research they will have no time for education; and the work, now (on the hypothesis of those who desire the change) done poorly, will so not be done at all. Thus all practical results will be sacrificed for the encouragement of a merely exotic learning and science, never likely under the circumstances to take root in India. If on the other hand the Professors are to educate, then the proposed system is in principle less right than the present one, and in practice also will be found difficult to work. It will be less right in principle because in the first place attendance at the courses of Lectures being necessarily compulsory on the undergraduates, a very close monopoly is so formed, and competition—the most effective stimulus to teachers as to other men—is entirely removed. Again the very charge now urged against Government Colleges could be pressed with tenfold force against the new system, which professedly would attend to nothing but the intellectual training of students. From the nature of the case the native student especially needs something more than this—needs something of moral and social training in his education. And this something he does get in greater or less degree from his college. As a member of a college he is throughout the day under discipline, and hears words of praise and blame; he is one of a society not too large that he should feel lost in it, and having a history and tradition of its own, and calling out his sympathies and better qualities, he is associated with those older and more advanced than himself, and comes under the personal influence of his teachers; he lives in an atmosphere of study, and receives unconsciously each day a thousand moral and social as well as intellectual impressions. Only by personal experience of College life can it be known how great a change in the character is so produced in a few years; and that the students appreciate this is plain from the fact, that even those who fail of intellectual success, look back with regret on their college life as the happiest part of their lives. Lastly the practical objections are, the difficulty of working such a scheme in Indian Universities, and the improbability of there being so much in a name, that in India for nearly the same average pay, better teachers could be secured in University, than in College, Professors.

Probably the real idea of the scheme is to enable the Universities to contribute something to learning and science. And of course under ordinary circumstances the presence of philosophers and men of science is necessary to give permanent vitality to University education. But India is in an exceptional position, and just as the Revival of Letters preceded the development of modern science, so education in India must not be sacrificed by a premature attempt to foster science and original research before education itself is general and set on a firm basis. And such a sacrifice must be the result, if any portion of the present State grants were employed in the way proposed.

The practical way of improving higher education in the Colleges irrespective of the High Schools, is for Government to exercise care in the selection of teachers, to bring the usual motives to exertion to bear upon the teachers, and to encourage competition, as far as competition is possible between State institutions.

And many of the advantages at which the new scheme aims could under the present system be secured, if there were in each College a proper staff of Professors of whom in addition to their work of teaching, some public Lectures were expected each year. The idea of intellectual life would so be kept alive, at least among former members of the College.

(2.) In Elphinstone College the general discipline of the students has been throughout the year good. In fact during the last term no case of bad conduct in College has been reported to the Principal.

In the three senior classes there is a great deal of industry, but among the Freshmen there is as usual a large amount of idleness and ignorance. It is hoped that next term it will be found possible to remedy these evils.

The Library is greatly used by the members of the College. The usual grant of Rs. 500 was received this year.

The number of students living in College is now 30. Many applications are made for the few rooms that can be spared for this purpose. It is only a few years since, with all encouragement given, that it was difficult to get any resident students. The students have been throughout the year under the care of the Superintendent and Librarian, Mr. Ganasham Nilkant Nadakarin, B.A., who is assiduous in the discharge of his duty.

The Shakespeare Society did not act any play this year, owing to the press of work upon the Teachers and those members of the College who superintend such matters.

Various debating and literary societies have sprung into existence among the students during the year, but the work for University Examinations presses too heavily upon the Seniors for such societies to flourish. Some hope is entertained that the University will see fit to double the time given for the B. A. examination. At present the students, so far from having time for collateral study or private reading, cannot in a year really assimilate even the books given for examination. The strain too now put upon candidates for the B.A. degree is sometimes too great for their bodily health.

The college has outgrown the old Gymnasium, which has always been popular. The large building for Gymnastics, which it is understood is sanctioned in the new College compound, will be a great boon to the students.

The Government of India, with the view of spreading among the natives the knowledge of European medicine, ordered the Government Colleges to be put under the Presidency Surgeons. Consequently, in June, Dr. Ward took medical charge of Elphinstone College. For some years previously Dr. Dirajram Dalpatram had, as mentioned in previous Reports, kindly attended any students in need of advice.

7. *Sir Alexander Grant.*—This report cannot close without mention of the loss sustained by Elphinstone College in the resignation last September of Sir Alexander Grant, Director of Public Instruction. Sir A. Grant, during the years he was connected with the college as Professor and Principal, did everything necessary to ensure its permanent success, nor when appointed Director did he lose his interest in the college. The esteem felt for him by former pupils was well expressed in an address presented before his departure from Bombay. His administration and teaching gave a character to the place, and those who best know Elphinstone College, know best the debt it owes to Sir Alexander Grant.

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Principal.

Elphinstone College, Bombay, 30th April 1869.

2. REPORT OF THE DECCAN COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

No. 87 OF 1869-70.

Deccan College, 30th June 1869.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

S.R,—I have the honour to lay before you the following short report of the work of the Deccan College during that portion of the past official year during which I have held the charge of Principal.

2. I resumed my duties on the 15th of August. During my absence, Mr. Oxenham, who has since taken six months' leave, acted for me. Mr. Crowe, of the Bombay Civil service, undertook for the same time the work of Professor of English Literature, Dr. Kielhorn continuing as before in charge of the Sanskrit Department. The studies and discipline of the College were, I believe, very adequately maintained by these gentlemen during my absence.

3. The Fellows of the College who have also taken part in the work of teaching, are at present Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Mr. Abaji Wishnu Kathvate, Mr. Achut Narayen Ajgowker, and Mr. Damodar Bhikaji Jatar. The first of these gentlemen is a Master of Arts of the University, and at present is principally employed in teaching Latin. The others have passed the examination for the degree of B.A., and are at present preparing for the degree of M.A. in the school of History and Philosophy. I have forwarded short reports* from all four of their work in the College.

4. During Mr. Oxenham's absence, an additional Fellow, Mr. Gungadhar Anant Bhat, M.A., has been employed in the College. The remaining portion of Mr. Oxenham's lectures has been undertaken by Dr. Kielhorn, Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, and myself, in addition to our customary work.

5. The results of the University examinations this year were satisfactory. Three candidates presented themselves for the degree of B.A., of whom two passed. The unsuccessful candidate, who failed exclusively in Mathematics, had a higher total than either of the two who succeeded, and indeed, I believe, ranked among the best in Logic and Political Economy. Two other candidates were prevented by serious illness from going up. Fifteen presented themselves at the First Examination in Arts: of these twelve passed.

* Not published.

6. The admissions of new Students this year were 36, the highest amount we have yet had. The annexed table* shows the birth-place of these Students, the occupation of their parents or nearest relatives, and the school in which they were educated. I also annex a table* showing the number of Students who have left the College during the year, and their present employment, as far as this can be ascertained.

7. The rate of increase at the Deccan College is still far below that of the Elphinstone College, and will probably long continue so. Perhaps some of the overflowings of the latter may reach us next year. I do not wish to see the College overcrowded, but it would be satisfactory to find that there was an increasing number of parents in the Deccan who appreciated the value of a Collegiate education. At present I see no signs of this. The students with few exceptions are extremely poor, and barely able to maintain themselves. Their diligence and good conduct are most exemplary. The number on the books is at present 71; of these no fewer than 45 are receiving their education gratuitously. As I am very particular in inquiring into the circumstances of those who apply to be admitted free-students, and in all cases demand a certificate of poverty attested by two respectable witnesses, I am very certain that few of them could continue in the College if a fee of 5 rupees were demanded from them. The economical justification of this liberality is to be found, I suppose, in the present great want of Schoolmasters in all parts of the country. As education cannot be extended to the masses without Schoolmasters, it may be maintained I think with truth that the Deccan College is not maintained, as might appear, at a considerable cost to the public revenue, solely for the benefit of one favoured caste. In connection with the subject of fees, we have decided in common room on certain amendments and regulations, which I propose shortly to lay before you.

8. There are many topics connected with the College buildings and the accommodation for Students and Professors which I propose also to reserve for a separate letter.

9. I beg to express in conclusion my high sense of the services of my various colleagues, European and Native, and their forwardness to co-operate with me in all measures promoting the welfare of the College.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
Principal of the Deccan College.

* Not published.

3.—REPORT OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Session.—The alterations made in the College Session have during the past year been found to work well, and several inconveniences, under which the old system laboured, have been done away with.

The number of Students.—The following students received instruction during the past Session:—

1. An English class 27
   (Graduates and Under-Graduates of University.)
2. A Student Apprentices class 30
3. A Vernacular class..... 36

Making a total of 93 pupils, who have been under instruction.

University Examination for Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.—In the Month of September last seven students went up for the 1st Examination for the degree of L.M., of whom four passed, two of them in the first class and two in the second class, viz:—

1st Class.

1. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A.
2. J. A. de Gama.

2nd Class.

1. Suruplal Baluckram Shrivastam.
2. Balwant Gopal Bhate.

Of the three unsuccessful candidates two are prosecuting their studies in the College, and one has ceased to attend. It gives me much pleasure to bring prominently to notice Mr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A., whose name heads the list of those who have passed their first examination. This gentleman, by his ability and assiduity, has succeeded in obtaining the 1st place in the 1st class, though his period of study has been limited to 20 months. The credit attaching to his success will be the more understood when I state that previously no student from this College has succeeded in passing this examination under three years, and that on this occasion he had to compete with some students who had been under instruction for four years.

In December one student, M. F. Pereira, went up for the second or final examination, and succeeded in passing in the first class. His examination was so highly creditable to him that he was recommended by the examiners for the Sir Stafford Northcote prize of Books, of the value of Rs. 100, which has since been awarded to him by his Excellency the Chancellor of the University at the Convocation held on the 12th instant.

Final Examination of Student Apprentices.—Four student apprentices, who had completed the prescribed curriculum, presented themselves for their final examination for the grade of Assistant Apothecary; of these three were found qualified, viz:—

E. O'Sullivan.
J. Cahill.
S. Caldeiro.

As this was the second occasion on which the unsuccessful candidate had failed to pass, his name has been removed from the College rolls. E. O'Sullivan and J. Cahill acquitted themselves with great credit, the former more especially, and it was with some difficulty the Examiners could come to any conclusion as to their relative merits.

Final Examination of the Students of the Vernacular Class.—Twelve students of the Vernacular class presented themselves for Examination for the grade of Hospital Assistant, and the seven following were found qualified:—

Govind Keshew Safree.
Venkaji Dewji Packapoorka.
Keshew Wishanath Bhide.
Jairam Sakhoji More.
Shridhar Ramchander Chobhe.
Wamon Ramchander Vaidh.
Sheik Usiff.

Five failed to satisfy the Examiners, and were referred to their studies for another year. The successful candidates were much beyond the average in intelligence, and will, I believe, be found fully equal to the duties they may be called upon to perform in connection with the Subordinate Medical Department. With one exception all had a good elementary knowledge of English, and could speak, read, and write it with some fluency and precision.

Examination of Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the higher grade.—In the month of April 1868 Sub-Assistant Surgeons Rattonji Hormasji (2nd Grade), and Nasserwanji Dhanjibhay and Abdul Karrem Lackmonji (3rd Grade), presented themselves for examination in accordance with Rule XVII. relative to Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They were successful in obtaining their promotion to the higher grade.

The following Scholarships have been awarded :—

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Prize of Rs. 250, for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery, to Mr. M. F. Pereira.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 20 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, including Practical Anatomy, to Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Comparative Anatomy, to J. A. DeGama.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to Suraplal Balackram Shribastam.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Physiology, to Balwant Gopal Bhate.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology, to D. B. Valles.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, theoretical and practical, to Shantaram Venayak Kantak.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 14 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to Yeshwant Pandurang Godambe.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13 monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to Nana Dwarkanath Talpade.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, to A. M. DeSouza.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in the 2nd degree in Anatomy, to Kassam Verji Patel.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, to Dossabhoy Barjorji Kandavalla.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to Hormasji Dadabhay Massam.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in the subjects of study during the session, to Tribhowandas Motichand Shah.

I would here remark that Mr. Bedford, whose name has been omitted in the above list of successful competitors for scholarships, passed a highly creditable examination, and would under ordinary circumstances have received a Scholarship, but that he is precluded from holding one, being already in the receipt of Rs. 40 per mensem, tenable for two years, in consequence of having passed the Matriculation examination of the University with credit. (See clause B of Government Notification, Educational Department, dated 27th February 1867.)

McLennan Medal.—The McLennan Medal has been awarded to E. O'Sullivan, for having proved himself "the most proficient and best conducted 3rd year Student Apprentice."

Burnes Medal.—The Burnes Medal has been awarded to H. Murray, for having proved himself "the most proficient and best conducted 1st year Student Apprentice."

VERNACULAR CLASS.

The Juggonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for 10 months, for proficiency in the subjects of study during the session, to Harry Raghunath Bapat.

The Juggonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for 10 months, for proficiency in Physiology and Materia Medica, to Laxumon Anunt Mulay.

The Juggonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for 10 months, for proficiency in Anatomy and Chemistry to Vithal Bhikaji Nene.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund.—The interest of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Book Fund, amounting to Rs. 478-2, has been distributed amongst the matriculated students, to aid them in purchasing the several prescribed Text Books.

Changes in the College Staff.—On my return from Europe I resumed charge of my offices of Principal of the College and First

Physician to Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital from Professor Stedman, who acted for me during my absence, and with the sanction of Government handed over the chair of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery to Surgeon J. H. Sylvester, in exchange for that of Physiology, which by the order of the Government of India No. 370, dated April 18th 1867, had been disassociated from that of Anatomy.

Certain minor professorships which were vacant have been filled by the following gentlemen :—

J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.,	to the chair	of Dental Surgery.
J. B. Lyon, Esq.,	ditto	of Medical Jurisprudence.
J. H. Sylvester, Esq.,	ditto	of Comparative Anatomy.
Sydney Smith, M.D.,	ditto	of Materia Medica.

In the month of September, Dr. Birdwood, Professor of Botany, found it necessary, through failing health, to relinquish his duty and seek a change to Europe. As his return to this country is somewhat problematical, I would take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the great ability and thorough earnestness with which he carried on his professorial duties. Previous to his departure the students of the college presented him with an address and a shawl, in acknowledgement of their appreciation of his services as a teacher and friend.

The Museum.—A steady re-arrangement of the specimens contained in the Museum is being undertaken by the Curator, W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Anatomy. During the past year 21 valuable preparations have been added to the collection. Urgent want of space is needed to meet the requirements of this department, for at present it is difficult to move without risk of injury to one case or another.

The Library.—The handsome gift of Rs. 2,000 by Mr. Cawasji Jehanghir for the use of the Library has been generously supplemented by an equal sum from Government. The amount thus placed at my disposal has enabled me to add many valuable and handsome works. During the year 248 volumes have been received, and a further supply is shortly expected.

The Materia Medica Collection has been in a great measure reorganized in conformity with the preparations contained in the last British Pharmacopœia. During the autumn recess Mr. Saka-

ram Arjun, L.M., and Teacher of Medicine to the Vernacular class, devoted his time to collecting and arranging 240 specimens of indigenous drugs, which will prove of considerable value. Much still remains to be done in this department. I trust, however, in the course of a few months to see this collection in satisfactory order, and that ere long space will be found in which numerous and various specimens may be arranged in a manner fitting the demands of this growing institution.

Progress of the College and General Observations.—A condition which at one time threatened a serious injury to the College has been, I am glad to think, happily overcome. The Vernacular Class has been re-established and under somewhat more favourable conditions than formerly. Five extra stipends have been granted by Government; and the late Sir John Pollard Willoughby has left a legacy of Rs. 2,000, the interest of which Government has sanctioned being laid out in a prize of books, to be given annually to the class. At the recent examination for admission 53 candidates presented themselves, forty from "various sources" and thirteen from the Medical Department; of the former nineteen, and of the latter twelve, succeeded in passing successfully. If to this number there be added 16 who remained at the close of the session it will give a total of 47 who are now receiving instruction. If evidence were wanting of the spread of education throughout the masses, it will be found among the applicants for admission to this class. In consequence of the number annually admitted being limited the competition is very active, and those now rejected possess qualifications which at one time would have ensured their success. I look hopefully forward to the time when the Vernacular class will be largely increased, and that at no very distant period the poorer population of this country will be delivered from the baneful influence of ignorant quacks and pretenders, and their bodily infirmities relieved by practitioners versed in the "healing art" as practised among European nations. When this has been done, and not till then, will this class have realized the expectation not only of its founder, Sir George Clerk, but of all those who take an interest in its progress and welfare. To no one I feel sure would the realization of such a prospect give greater pleasure than to Dr. Peet, formerly Principal of this college. The interest he took in this project was manifested from its foundation, and I have reason to

know has not abated in the slightest degree since he left this country. Accommodation on the college premises is urgently required for these young lads, and I trust so important a consideration will not be lost sight of.

Another object which this college has in view, is the education through the English language of members of the European Branch of the Medical Department for the grade of Apothecary. The recent order of the Government of India, No. 550 of 1868, requires that all candidates for this grade shall undergo a course of instruction at the several Medical Colleges. Twenty-three of these Hospital Apprentices have during the current session joined this college. As there were twenty-five student apprentices remaining at the close of the last session, it brings the total of the Hospital Apprentice class to 48. There not being room to accommodate so large a number in the college precincts, I have for the present located them in a house in the vicinity.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report on the rapid increase which has taken place in the number of Matriculated Candidates for admission into the English class during the last 3 years. In 1864 not one application was received, for reasons so well known that I need not here again refer to them. In 1865 there were six admissions, in 1866 but two, in 1867 eight, and in 1868 thirteen. As it takes five years as a rule before a student is qualified to submit himself for the final Examination for the L.M. Degree, the paucity of those going up for Examination during the last two years has been noticeable, and at the next Examination in December not one, I regret to say, will present himself for Examination. Since the foundation of the college in 1845 to the end of the last year the average number of admissions was eight. The maximum of any one year being 15. During the current session 30 Candidates have come forward. Nine have received Scholarships or Exhibitions awarded them in order of their precedence on the rolls of the Matriculation Examination of the University. Twelve are free students, and nine have ceased to attend. There remained under instruction at the close of last session 22 students, which, with the new admissions, gives a total of 43 graduates and undergraduates now attending the college.

The following is a grand total of students of every class who are being educated in this College.

Graduates and Undergraduates	43
Student Apprentices' Class	48
Students of the Vernacular Class	47
Total.....	138

A number unprecedented in the history of this institution. The attendance has outgrown the accommodation afforded by the college, and it has become imperatively necessary that I should move Government to take into consideration its extension. It is not my intention to make any comment on the above facts, but leave them to speak for themselves.

This college, like many other kindred Educational Institutions, has passed through a critical period, and has passed it in safety. It is the expectation of many who are conversant with its prospects, that in its future there lies before it a wider field of usefulness and honour than it has yet attained.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, Grant Medical College,
14th January 1869.

4.—REPORT OF THE POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR 1868-69.

No. 89 of 1869-70.

Civil Engineering College,
Poona, 5th July 1869.

To The Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the administration of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the year 1868-69.

1. *Changes in the College Staff.*—The only change which has taken place in the College staff since the last report is the appointment of a Professor of Chemistry and Geology by the Secretary of State for India. This Professor, Mr. Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E., of the University of Dublin, joined his appointment on 27th December 1868.

2. *Attendance.*—During last term the entire number of pupils on the roll was 59, being 12 in excess of last year's attendance. These 59 students were distributed as follows:—

I.	University Department—	
	1. Senior class	7
	2. Middle class	7
	3. Junior class	15
II.	Second Department—	
	Senior class	8*
III.	Vernacular Department—	
	One class	22

3. The marked increase in the number of matriculated students entering the junior class is encouraging. Last year only four pupils were admitted to this class, while the present Session opened with an attendance of 15. This is to be attributed to the encouragement afforded by the additional scholarships sanctioned by Government, and to the success of the college pupils at the University Examinations. Government has recently offered an additional induce-

* This class consisted of unmatriculated students who joined the college prior to its affiliation.

ment to Candidates for the University Degree in Civil Engineering, viz., an appointment in the Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department to the first Licentiate in each year.

4. *University Examinations.*—At the late University Examinations (L.C.E. and F.C.E.) I am happy to say that the pupils of the Civil Engineering College were eminently successful, as out of nine candidates who presented themselves, eight succeeded in passing the Examinations. The following tabular statement shows the result of the Examinations :—

Examination.	No. of Candidates.	Passed.	Failed.
Examination for Licentiate in Civil Engineering	1	1	.....
First Examination in Civil Engineering	8	7	1

5. It must be borne in mind that the above table shows the number of students sent forward to the University by the College within two years from the date of its affiliation. The single candidate who appeared for the degree of Licentiate was enabled to present himself only in consequence of a grace which the Senate had some time previously passed in his behalf. The students who entered the lowest class immediately after the affiliation of the College have not as yet attended a sufficient number of terms to enable them to present themselves for the L.C.E. Examination, but will appear at that Examination in November next.

6. To ensure, however, a fair measure of success at subsequent University Examinations, it will be absolutely essential that the course at present appointed by the University be made more definite. Mr. W. S. Howard, who acted as Principal of the College for some months during my absence in England, addressed you on the subject, but the Resolution of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, as communicated in your letter No. 1830, dated 13th July 1868, was as follows :—

"Resolved, that the Syndicate be informed that the Faculty is of opinion that it is not desirable that text-books should be fixed in Architecture or in any other subjects, at the First or Second Examination for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

It is my intention to bring the question again before the Faculty, as a course of such an indefinite nature as that laid down in the Calendar is eminently calculated to foster the injurious system of cramming, and thus prevent the students from acquiring other than a superficial knowledge of many of the branches of their profession. In all the European Universities to which Engineering schools are attached, the prescribed course of study is most definite, and the success of the men from these schools is a sufficient proof of the excellence of the system. In the reports of the Professor of Chemistry and Geology, and of the Professor of Engineering you will perceive that allusion is also made to the indefinite and unsatisfactory nature of the course prescribed for the University degree.

7. *Library and Museum.*—Since the date of the last report 140 Volumes have been added to the Library. The Public Works Department to which the Library is open obtained Government sanction to make a grant to the College of Rupees 500 towards the purchase of books. Standard works on Engineering subjects are expensive; hence with our present resources time must elapse before a really good Library can be established.

8. The Geological Museum has made great progress. From the late grant made by Government, I purchased from Messrs. Griffin and Sons 1,800 specimens of rocks, minerals, and fossils. These, with the specimens obtained in this country, make in all upwards of 3,000 specimens. Former pupils of the College, who are employed in various parts of India, have assisted by their contributions, and I hope that at no distant period the Engineering College may be in possession of a number of good specimens of the most important Indian ores and minerals. It is my intention to introduce into the Museum models of the rude machinery used in Native manufactures, as well as of the machines employed in Europe for similar purposes; in order that the advantages gained by the latter may be fully appreciated. These models will be made in the College workshops by the students of the Vernacular Class.

9. *Laboratory, &c.*—From the report of the Professor of Chemistry and Geology you will perceive that the Laboratory is still very poorly supplied with necessary apparatus, and that some improvements in the Laboratory itself are also needed. I have made these requirements the subject of a special letter.

10. *College Buildings.*—Since the last report the College has been removed into the new and commodious building provided by the liberality of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney. In fitting up the College I regret much that raised benches were not introduced into the Chemical and Physical lecture rooms; as in the case of lectures in which experimental illustration forms an important feature, such an arrangement permits an entire class to see the processes without inconvenience or crowding. I have endeavoured to obviate the inconvenience by the erection in these rooms of small platforms for the lecturers, but this, though an improvement, does not completely remedy the defect. I trust that at some future time a more perfect arrangement may be made to meet the requirements of these lectures.

11. *Drawing School.*—This Department has been well supplied with all minor essentials, such as drawing boards, T squares, desks, &c. One most important requisite remains however still unsupplied, viz. "A Drawing Master." It seems surprising that no provision should have been made in an Engineering College for instruction in this most important branch of an Engineer's education. Although the late Mr. E. I. Howard, and his successor Sir Alexander Grant, both strongly urged the necessity of the establishment of a teachership in this branch, the College is still without a Professor of Drawing. Roorkee College possesses no less than 4 Teachers of Drawing, while the average attendance at that Institution for the last five years has been but little more than double the average total attendance in this College during the same period.* The appointment of a single teacher of Drawing cannot therefore be considered an extravagant demand. A Professor of Drawing is as essential to an Engineering College as a Professor of Chemistry or of Surgery is to a Medical School, and I trust that Government may be prevailed on to sanction the appointment of a qualified Professor.

* The actual numbers are 131 to 58.

12. *Workshops.*—At the time of the removal of the College from Bhowanee Peit to the new building the workshops were also removed, and a small temporary shed constructed in the College compound, pending the erection of the new sheds. In consequence of the limited accommodation in this temporary workshop, the Superintendent has been unable to take all the work that has offered, but when the new workshops are erected I have every reason to believe that the Mechanical School will be a most important department of the Engineering College. The institution has been self-supporting for many years, and a number of models and pieces of apparatus for the College are annually made and repaired therein.

13. *College studies &c.*—The reports of the Professors, Teachers, and Fellows which are attached* will show the course of instruction pursued by each individual instructor. During the early part of the year pending the unpacking and arrangement of the chemical apparatus and geological specimens which had arrived from England, Mr. Samuel Cooke kindly lectured the Senior class on Hydraulics and Practical Mechanics. The duties of the Professor of Chemistry and Geology have been particularly arduous during the last term owing to the imperfect state of the Laboratory and its appliances; as a large amount of unprofitable labour is necessarily entailed on a Professor who is obliged to devise and construct apparatus for experimental illustration by the employment of portions of apparatus intended for other purposes. Much rearrangement and loss of time is rendered necessary by the employment of these makeshifts.

14. I have myself taken up the following subjects with the various classes during the past term:—

I. *Physics.*—Pneumatics, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.

II. *Engineering.*—Construction and Theory of the Steam Engine, Roads, Irrigation, Mortars and Cements, strength of materials; the Classic orders in Architecture. I also instructed the senior class in the Field in several methods of laying out Railway curves.

15. The course of instruction of the several classes during the year included a considerable amount of actual work in the Field.

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* Not published.

From Mr. Daji Nilkant's report* you will perceive that the Senior class has completed a Trigonometrical Survey of about 10 square miles, and that the Chain Survey of the Middle class comprises an area of more than 300 acres.

16. In addition to the teaching duties of the two Fellows who are attached to the Civil Engineering College, I have required them to keep in alternate months a Meteorological Register, and to make the necessary corrections and calculations from the date given, by observation. The observations include the readings of the Barometer, Anemometer, Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Hygrometer, and Rain-gauge.

17. Hitherto, it has been the practice to hold an examination at the commencement of each month in the subjects studied during the month immediately preceding. I am of opinion, however, that weekly examinations are likely to be more beneficial, and have therefore introduced the system of weekly examinations since the opening of the present term. Saturday, on which day the students attend College in the morning, will, in future be set apart solely for examinations.

18. Shortly after my reassuming charge of the college I recommended the establishment of an intermediate department, between the University and Vernacular classes, in order that the College might be able to turn out a class of men competent to undertake the duties of overseers. I regret, however, that Matriculation in the Bombay University should have been dispensed with in the case of students joining this department. I have already in my letter No. 194, dated 19th February 1869, alluded to the subject.

19. *Evening Lectures.*—Previous to my departure to England on sick leave I was in the habit of occasionally delivering in the old College, evening lectures on Natural Philosophy. These lectures were chiefly intended for the benefit of such of the former pupils of the College as were stationed in Poona, and who one and all were desirous of improving themselves in this department of science.

20. During the past term a few popular evening lectures were delivered in the College Hall. As these lectures, which were well

* Not published.

attended, were undertaken with a view to create among the natives an interest in the subjects treated of, a number of striking experiments formed their chief features. For instance, I on one occasion exhibited the Electric light and some of the applications of electro-magnetism as a motive power. At another lecture, representations of the solar system and some of the heavenly bodies were exhibited by the oxycalcium light. Mr. Samuel Cooke and Mr. Daji Nilkant have kindly offered their co-operation in establishing a regular series of evening lectures, which will be of a sufficiently popular character to amuse, and at the same time convey much useful instruction. The want of candelabra in the College Hall is felt to be a great impediment to success in these lectures, as a well-lighted room is especially needed for experimental demonstration.

21. *Employment of passed Students.*—I have hitherto had no difficulty in procuring employment for the passed students of the higher Departments of the College. In fact the demand from the Public Works and Local Funds Departments alone for Overseers of this class is greater than the supply. As regards the Vernacular class, I find that the men do not so readily obtain employment. Pupils of this class who possess a slight knowledge of English are almost always employed, but the simply Vernacular students are not equally successful. I have therefore thought it advisable in future to require a moderate knowledge of English from all candidates who appear for entrance to this Division.

22. Respecting the probability of the employment of University Licentiates in their legitimate sphere, I am of opinion that the decision of this question must rest with Government. The Supreme Government has in a late Resolution contrasted this College unfavourably with Roorkee College, in consequence of this Institution having as yet produced no men qualified for appointments as Engineers. It must be remembered that the Supreme Government guarantees eight appointments annually in the Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department to the Roorkee students, while the Bombay Government has within the last five months only consented to reserve a *single* appointment in the same service for this College. Without a tolerable certainty of employment young men can scarcely be expected to devote several years of their lives to the study of the higher branches of Engineering; and as almost all Engi-

neering employment in this country is in the hands of Government, a full attendance or otherwise in the higher classes of this College will simply depend on what Government will do for the successful students. Seven candidates will present themselves at the approaching examination for Licentiate in Civil Engineering. Should all pass, and one only be employed, great discouragement, which will be felt in next year's attendance, will be the inevitable result. I think that a guarantee from Government which would provide for a certain proportion (say 20 per cent.) of the successful candidates would be more satisfactory than the present arrangement, which provides employment for a fixed number only without reference to the total amount of claimants. It is at all events certain that the attendance at the College will always be in exact ratio to the encouragement to the students offered by Government.

23. I append a list* showing the present employment of the passed students of the College since its commencement to date, which will suffice to show what the College has already done, in its infancy, for the various branches of the Public Service.

24. I beg to tender my best thanks to the Professors and teachers of the College for their co-operation during the last term.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

THEODORE COOKE,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

Poona, 5th July 1869.

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* Not published.

APPENDIX

REPORTS OF THE TRANSLATORS IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1868-69.

1. Report of the Marathi Translator for 1868-69.
2. Report of the Guzerati Translator for 1868-69.
3. Report of the Canarese Translator for 1868-69.
4. Report of the Dakshina Prize Committee for 1868-69.

1. REPORT OF THE MARATHI TRANSLATOR, EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, FOR 1868-69.

I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done in the office of the Marathi Translator and Literary Referee, E. D., during the year 1868-69.

(A.) *My own work.*

During the past year I recast and revised, preparatory to their being stereotyped, the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Books of the Departmental Marathi Series.

In this revision a good deal of matter has been omitted, a good deal of new matter has been added, and pains have been taken to make the lessons more graduated.

During the year I examined and reported upon the following works sent to me for my opinion and report:—

1. Easy Path to English, by Mr. Bajaba Balajee Nene.
2. A Marathi Version of "John Gilpin," by do. do.
3. An Epitome of the History of India, by Mr. V. K. Oke.
4. Vidyá Kalpataru (2 numbers), by Mr. R. K. Sámbáre.
5. Sayujya Sadan Natak, by Mr. R. H. Bhágwat.
6. Shighra Ganit, by Mr. G. H. Phadke.
7. Beauties of Indian History, by Mr. V. K. Oke.

8. Marathi Translation of the "Merchant of Venice," by Mr. S. P. Pandit.
9. A Review on (of) Grant Duff's History of the Marathas (author's name not given).
10. Prabháw Máliní áni Kaláwati, by "A Patriot."
11. The English Primer, with Translation and Pronunciation into Maráthi, Hindustáni, and Persian, by Mr. G. P. Airekay.
12. A Grammar of the Marathi Language, by H. S. K. Bellairs, M.A. (Oxford) and L. Y. Ashkhedkar, B.A. (Bombay).
13. Specimen Pages and Prospectus of a Comprehensive English and Marathi Dictionary, by Mr. Bábá Padmanji.
14. Student's Manual of Marathi Grammar (author's name not given).
15. Shrimadbhag Bhagwata chyá Saptáha Samárambhá chen Pada, by Mr. S. A. Shástri Lele.
16. Amerikentíl Mothi Ladháí wa Shahar Mumbai Yanchya Warnanáchen Pada, by the same.
17. Gopichand Rájáchen Nátak, by Mr. N. D. Godbole.
18. Poona, Ancient and Modern, by Mr. N. B. Joshí.
19. Ganit Sangraha, by Mr. Náráyan P. Deval.
20. The Numbers for March, April, May, June, July, September, and October of the Wiwidh Dnyán Wistár Magazine.

Besides examining the above works I prepared a list of Names of Places in English and Marathi for a Map of India; and examined the names of places entered on another Map.

A good many proof sheets were sent to my office for correction, which work was usually done by my clerk, Mr. Ganesh Jayrám Vaidya.

(B.) *Work done by Mr. Parshurám Pant.*

1. Examination and Correction of a Marathi Book on Surgery sent for that purpose from the Grant Medical College, 975 pages.

2. Examination of Mr. Bál S. Deo's Maráthi version of Kádambari, condensing it and preparing from it a readable book, 110 pages.

3. Rendering help to the Marathi Translator in recasting and revising the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Books of the Marathi Series. (N.B.—The poetical pieces were entrusted entirely to Mr. Parshurám Pant).

4. Rendering help to the Marathi Translator in his examination of some other books.

(C.) *Work of the Translation Exhibitioner from the 1st of April to the 19th November 1868 when he went on sick leave for six months.*

Translation of Robinson Crusoe. Pages 117.

(D.) *Work done by the Pandits transferred from the College.*

Mr. Shankar Joshi.—Marathi Translation of the Ganitádhyaya of Siddhant Shiromaní. Pages 79.

Marathi Translation of Surya Siddhant. Pages 23.

(N.B.—Mr. Shankar Joshi died 9th January 1869.)

Mr. Krishna S. Rajwáde.

Mr. Mahadeo Shastri Godbole.—Marathi Translation of Mágh Kávya. Pages 251.

Mr. Bál Shástri Deo.—Marathi Translation of Kadambari.—Pages 182.

(Signed) THOS. CANDY, Major,
Marathi Translator and
Literary Referee, Educational Department.

Sion Fort, Bombay, 1st April 1869.

2. REPORT OF THE GUJARATI TRANSLATOR, EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, FOR 1868-69.

I have the honour to submit an account of work performed in my office during the year 1868-69.

My personal work was as set below:—

Revised the Compilation of the History of England from the reign of Edward IV. to that of Queen Victoria.

Examined Proof-sheets of that History from its commencement up to the reign of George I.

Revised the first four Chapters of the translation of Morris' History of India.

Examined and reported on the following works:—

1. Prem Rásmálá, by Mr. Tribhovan Ragnath.
2. Gujarati and English Sentences, by Mr. Narharram Narbheram.
3. Tucamé Tasir and Sobate Asar, by Mr. Prabha Shanker Samulji.
4. History of Saurushtra, by Mr. Bhagvánlál Samputram.
5. Madhar Kavita, by Mr. Madhuvacharam Balvachram.
6. Mucta Mála (Translator not known).
7. Vikramorvashi, by Mr. Ranchodbhai Uderam.
8. Travels in China, by Mr. Damoder Ishverdass.
9. Gujarati into English, Dictionary, by Mr. Karsandass Mulji.
10. Sri Dnyan Dipak, by Mr. Sorabji Mancherji.
11. Kavita Sangrah Arath, by Mr. Vithaldass Dhanji.
12. Astronomy, Astrology, and the Tricks of Native Astrologers exposed, by Mr. Pitamber Tribovandass Mehta.
13. Manual of Mahomedan Civil Law, by Messrs. Manibhai Jasbhai and Chotalal Sevakram.
14. Jadu Kapat Prakash, by Mr. Icharam Ambaram.
15. Sabda ná Múl, by Syed Abdulá Meyan Sahib and Khimji Premji.

16. Paul and Virginia, by Mr. Darasha Rastomji.
17. Parashra Dharam Shastra, by Mr. Dayabhai Gelabhai.
18. Vidya Vilas (Magazine), by Mr. Maduvachram Balvachram Surat.
19. Vignan Vilas (Magazine), published at Rajkote.

Work done by the Translation Exhibitioner, Mr. Chotalal Sevakram, during the first six months of the official year under report :—

Translated Morris' History of India from page 105 to the end, and revised the whole.

Corrected the Proof-sheets of the following books in their progress through the press :—

1. Gujarati Translation of Candy's Geography, Vol. I.
2. Do. do. Vol. II. from page 1 to 220.
3. Gujarati Native Accounts, Part I.
4. A portion of Ank Ganita.
5. Do. Green's Phrases.
6. Do. Kavita Sangrah.
7. Do. Hope's Geography, Part I.
8. Outlines of Roman History, the whole.

Work done by Mr. Vithalrai Sevaklal Parghi, the substitute for Mr. Chotalal, during the remaining part of the year:—

Corrected the Proof-sheets of the following books :—

1. Ank Ganit, from page 12 to the end.
2. Green's Phrases, do. 16 do.
3. Kavita Sangrah, do. 22 do.
4. Hope's Geography, Part I., page 26 to the end.
5. Candy's Geography, Vol. II. do. 220 do.
6. History of Gujarat, pages 1 to 96.
7. Kavya Dohan, pages 1 to 32.
8. Native Accounts, Part II., the whole.
9. Lekhavali, the whole.
10. Assisted in examining the Proof-sheets of History of England.

Translated marginal notes from Morris' History of India and compared a fair copy of the translation of the History of India with the original manuscript.

Work done by my Carcun, Shastri Sukheswar Bapuji :—

Made fair copies of the following Translations :—

History of England, from page 200 to the end.

Morris' History of India, the whole.

He assisted the Exhibitioners in examining the Proof-sheets.

(Signed) MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM LILKANT,

Gujarati Translator,
Educational Department.

Ahmedabad, 31*st March* 1869.

3. REPORT OF THE CANARESE TRANSLATOR, EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, FOR 1868-69.

My personal work was as follows :—

Compiled.

1. A General Geography, containing the description of the Four Quarters, and the Elements of Astronomy and Physical Geography, with some problems on the use of the Terrestrial Globe and Maps.

2. Four chapters of a new Description and History of the Carnatic.

Translated.

Seventy-five pages of Martin's Natural Philosophy.

Revised.

1. The First Reading Book, in 2 parts.
2. The Second do.
3. The Third do.
4. The Sixth do. translated by Mr. Gangadhar Madiwaleshwar.
5. The Catechism of the History of the Marathas.

Examined and Reported on.

1. A Description of the Bombay Presidency, in Marathi, by Moro Narayan, an Assistant Master.
2. Rajashekhara, an old Poem.
3. An Introduction to Sanscrit.
4. Problems on the use of the Globes in Marathi, by Narayen Babaji, a School-master.

I had also to publish the Canarese School Paper every month.

Work done by the Translation Exhibitioner, Mr. Gangadhar Madivaleshwar Turmuri.

1. Translated 250 pages of the Marathi Sixth Reading Book.

2. Selected Lessons in Poetry for the above, from ancient poems; and affixed notes to the same.

3. Prepared for the press the Karnataka Dhatupatha, with translations of the original Sanscrit explanations into Canarese.

4. Examined the Proof-sheets of the First Book of Poetry.

Copied fair and Compared.

1. The new General Geography.
2. The Sixth Reading Book.
3. The Karnataka Dhatupatha.

(Signed) VENKAT RANGO KATTI,
Officiating Canarese Translator,
Educational Department.

Belgaum, 20*th April* 1869.

4. REPORT OF THE DAKSHINA PRIZE COMMITTEE FOR 1868-69.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Dakshina Prize Committee during the year just past.

1. During the past year the Committee consisted of the same members as in the previous year, except that one gentleman taking a permanent employment out of the Bombay Presidency, reduced the number of members from 15 to 14.

2. Three meetings were held of the Committee, two in Poona—on the 24th of September and the 9th October 1868 respectively—and the third in Bombay on the 29th March 1869.

3. During the year under report the following works were received for patronage :—

1. *Sayujyâ Saduna*, a play on the Identification of the individual Soul with the Deity, by Mr. Ramkrisna Hari Bhagvat.
2. *Karpûramanjûri*, a translation of, from the original Sanskrit of Rajasekara, by Mr. Ganesh Shastri Lele. The original of this work, which is a play on an intrigue of King Chandrapala, is wholly written in the Prakrit Dialect.
3. *Vatsalâharana*, an original Marathi play on the story of Vatsala's Marriage with Abhimanyu, by Mr. Sitaram Narhar Dhavale.
4. *Manjughosha*, a Marathi fiction, by Mr. Naro Sadashiva Risbud.
5. Two Poems on "*Indian Seasons*," submitted to the Committee in competition for the prize of Rs. 400, advertised for the year under report.
6. *Bâdshaha âne Birbal yanchya Gosthi*, or stories of Akber and his Minister. Submitted to the Committee in accordance with a notice of the Committee published last year, advertising a prize of Rs. 400 for the best Marathi collection of Deccan Legends.
7. *A Story for the entertainment of little girls* (in Marathi), by Mr. Ganpatrao Babuljee.

8. *Kararasambandhi Nukasaniparimana*, on the measure of Damages relating to Contracts, by Mr. Damodar Venkatesh.

4. The following Prizes were awarded during the year just closed:—

1. *Chandrakanta*, a tale, by Balkrishna R. Donde, Rs. 40.
2. *Shiva Râjacharitra*, a competitive poem on Shivaji, by Mr. Ganesh Shastri Lele, Rs. 300.
3. *Shivâji Râjâ*, a competitive (Epic) poem on Shivaji, by Mr. Mahadeo M. Kunte, Rs. 100.
4. *Vichitra-puri*, or the Strange City, sent into the Committee for the Rs. 400 prize for the best Novel on the conflicting agencies now operating on a young Hindu's mind, by Mr. Keshava Laxuman Joverkar, Rs. 150.
5. *Karpuramanjari*, translation of (see above para. 3) by Mr. Ganesh Shastri Lele; Rs. 50.

5. Two works, Nos. 7 and 8 mentioned in para. 3, were refused patronage, the former on account of its being a mere school-book, and the latter because it was not a book of general literature.

6. During the year under report a translation of the Vidhasalabhanjika was revised and carried through the Press by the Secretary, and also a translation of the Mahaviracharitra has been partly revised and prepared for the Press.

(Signed) SHANKAR PANDIT,
Secretary to the Dakshina Prize Committee.

Poona, 8th April 1869.

APPENDIX D.

RETURN of New Applications for Grants-in-aid registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction for Examination during the year 1869-70, *under the Provisional Revised Rules dated 24th December* 1867.

1	2	3	4	5		
No.	Name of Applicant.	Name and description of School.	Probable number of Pupils to be presented for Examination under each Standard.	Utmost amount of Grant payable were all presented candidates to pass.		
				Standard allowance.	Capitation allowance.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1	Rev. G.C. Reynell, Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.	Sholapore European and Eurasian English-teaching School, under Bombay Diocesan Board of Education.	Standard I. Boys 10 ..	60	20 0	
				60	20 0	80
			Carried over.. Rs.	....	....	80

1	2	3	4	5		
No.	Name of Applicant.	Name and description of School.	Probable number of Pupils to be presented for Examination under each Standard.	Utmost amount of Grant payable were all presented candidates to pass.		
				Standard allowance.	Capitation allowance.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.
			Brought over.. Rs.	....	....	80
2	Dinsha Dorabji Maistry....	Nasarwanji Punjiaji Vernacular School for Boys and Girls at Surat, under a Managing Committee.	Standard I. Boys 30.	30	15 0	
			Ditto Girls 18.	36	9 0	
			Ditto II. Boys 15.	30	7 8	
			Ditto Girls 6.	24	3 0	
			Ditto III. Boys 12.	36	6 0	
				156	40 8	196½
3	Rev. C. T. Wilson, Acting Secretary S. P. G.	European and Eurasian School in Egutpoora, managed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.	Standard I. Boys 9.	90	....	
			Ditto II. Do. 5.	75	....	
			Ditto III. Do. 2.	50	....	
				215	....	215

4	Framji Motabhai Vakilna and Burjorji Nasarwanji Vakilna, Proprietors of the private English School.	Shapore Private Anglo-Vernacular School, under Framji Motabhai and Burjorji Nasarwanji Vakilwa.	Standard I. Boys 35.	210	....	
			Ditto II. Do. 40.	360	....	
			Ditto III. Do. 20.	240	....	
			Ditto IV. Do. 30.	630	....	
			Ditto V. Do. 10.	300	....	
				1,740	....	1,740
5	P. Hafely, Secretary Roman Catholic Orphanage.	St. Vincent's School at Bandora, English-teaching Orphanage of Native Girls, under the control of the R. C. Bishop of Bombay.	Standard I. Girls 50.	300	100 0	
			Ditto II. Do. 30.	270	60 0	
			Ditto III. Do. 10.	120	20 0	
				690	180 0	870
6	Dinsha Dosabhai	Boys' and Girls' Vernacular School at Wakee Boardee in Surat, managed by Dinsha Dosabhai.	Standard I. Boys 48.	48	....	
			Ditto Girls 26.	52	....	
			Ditto II. Boys 27.	54	....	
			Ditto Girls 20.	80	....	
			Ditto III. Boys 12.	36	....	
			Ditto Girls 9.	54	....	
				324	....	324
			Carried over..Rs	....	....	3,425½

1	1	3	4	5		
No.	Name of Applicant.	Name and description of School.	Probable number of pupils to be presented for Examination under each Standard.	Utmost amount of Grant payable were all presented candidates to pass.		
				Standard allowance.	Capitation allowance.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.
			Brought over.. Rs.	....	.. ..	3,425½
7	Mahipatram Rupram Lilkant, Honorary Secretary Maganbhai Kuramchand Girls' School Committee.	Rao Bahadoor Shet Maganlal Karamchund Vernacular Girls' School No. I. at Ahmedabad, under the Managing Committee.	Standard I. Girls 40. Ditto II. Do. 11. Ditto III. Do. 8.	80 44 48	20 0 5 8 4 0	
				172	29 8	201½
8	Ditto ditto.	Ditto No. II. ditto.	Standard I. Girls 28. Ditto II. Do. 6. Ditto III. Do. 2.	56 24 12	14 0 3 0 1 0	
				92	18 0	110

9	H. Baker, Honorary Secretary.	European and Eurasian Girls' School at Dharwar.	Standard	I.	Girls.	4.	40	....	
			Ditto	II.	Do.	4.	60	....	
			Ditto	III.	Do.	4.	100	....	
			Ditto	IV.	Do.	4.	200	....	
			Ditto	V.	Do.	4.	360	....	
							760	....	760
					Total..	Rs.	....	....	4,497

APPENDIX E.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS, LETTERS, &c.

No. I.

No. 275.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1868.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 2, dated the 15th April 1868.

With reference to despatch No. 10, dated the 28th of September 1867, and enclosure, regarding the first year's working of the Grant-in-Aid Rules in force in the Bombay Presidency, forwards copy of a despatch addressed by him to the Government of India on the subject.

RESOLUTION.—A copy of this despatch should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, with reference to the Government Resolution No. 517, dated the 9th September last.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

To The Director of Public Instruction. (With copy of the above despatch).

Educational.
No. 2.

INDIA OFFICE.

London, 15th April 1868.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

SIR,—With reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 10, dated 28th September 1867, forwarding a report by the Director of Public Instruction on the first year's working of the Grant-in-Aid rules, I transmit a copy of a despatch* which I have addressed to the Government of India on the subject.

* No. 9, dated 31st March 1868.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Educational.
No. 9 of 1868.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 31st March 1868.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

SIR,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council dated 24th of December, No. 16 of 1867, on the subject of the practical working of the Grant-in-Aid Rules in force in the Presidency of Bombay has been considered by me in Council.

2. I concur with your Excellency in Council in regarding the results of the operations of the first year as not unsatisfactory, and also in considering that further experience is necessary before a confident opinion can be pronounced on the economy and efficiency of the new system. I shall await therefore a further expression of the opinion of your Excellency in Council, before arriving at any decision on the comparative merits of the varying systems now in force in India.

3. With reference to the correspondence between your Excellency's Government and that of Bombay on the subject of "Private" Schools, I must express my opinion that, even with the provisos, insisted on by Sir A. Grant, the assistance of Government should be extended to schools maintained for the profit of the Master only under very exceptional circumstances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

(True Copies)
(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

No. II.

No. 282.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 26th May 1868.

The Commissioner in Sind, No. 184, dated the 16th April 1868.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 114, dated 5th ultimo, submits his views relative to Education in Sind.

RESOLUTION.—The appointment of the Committee composed of the gentlemen mentioned in paragraph 7 of Sir A. Grant's letter for the purpose of determining the Bannya-Sindhee Alphabet to be henceforward used for Hindoos in the Government Schools throughout Sind is entirely approved.

2. The Commissioner proposes that a separate Educational Inspector for Sind should be appointed on Rupees 750 a month. He is to relieve Mr. Moore, the Assistant Commissioner, of that duty, but it is considered that Mr. Moore should nevertheless continue to receive as compensation the allowance, Rupees 250 per mensem, which has been hitherto attached to its performance. Mr. Havelock further proposes that the Educational Inspector should also perform the duties of Oriental Translator. He is aware that Colonel Southey has been appointed to the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee on the understanding that he is to retain the Translatorship, but he thinks that the Educational Inspector should be told of his liability to undertake the duty when no longer performed by Colonel Southey, and that on this taking place his pay should be raised from Rupees 750 to 800. Under this proposal there would be an immediate increase of charge to the extent of Rupees 750 a month, which would continue for an indefinite time, and eventually there would be an increase of Rupees 300 a month, but this is exclusive of a new charge for tentage and travelling allowance. Government cannot concur in this proposal. The present state of Education in Sind does not justify the expenditure proposed. It will no doubt be eventually preferable to have a separate Educational Inspector for Sind, but the time has not yet arrived. By the time that the allowances now drawn by Mr. Moore and Colonel Southey are fully available an opportunity will have been afforded to judge of the effect of the fixing of the Bannya-Sindhee Alphabet in removing the principal obstacle which exists to the extension of Education in Sind. The question of the Inspector can then be again considered. In the mean time it is only necessary to remember that the Educational inspection is a minor and secondary duty of Mr. Moore's, and therefore what is expected of him should be exactly defined. The Director of Public Instruction has done this in his 8th paragraph, and this arrangement is the best that can be made for the present.

3. The arrangements for the Deputy Educational Inspector proposed in Sir A. Grant's 9th paragraph are approved.

4. The Commissioner concurs with Sir A. Grant in the opinion that Local Committees may be formed for the administration of the Local Funds. The Committees for Education will not be essentially different from those organized in the Public Works Department, the only difference being an addition of certain Educational Officers. It is a mistake to require the Educational Inspector in Sind to attend all the meetings of Committee, it being his duty rather to guide the Committees in the way that the Director of Public Instruction does in the rest of the Presidency, and see that the Funds are not appropriated otherwise than in accordance with what is lawful and proper.

5. It seems that the question of the proportion of the Local Funds which should be assigned to Education had better be deferred till the Commissioner has framed Local Committees, and obtained the benefit of their advice. It is doubtful whether the same amount as is assigned for Educational purposes elsewhere should for the present be assigned in Sind, but a proportion should certainly be fixed with as little delay as possible.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

To The Commissioner in Sind.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Accountant General, Bombay. (With copy of Sir A. Grant's letter No. 3315 of 1868.)

No. III.

No. 546.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1868.

The Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 347, dated the 25th June 1868.

With reference to Government letter No. 28, dated the 9th April last, on the subject of granting pensions to Schoolmasters whose salaries are paid from Local Funds, refers to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2197, dated the 24th idem.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the Government of India's Resolution, dated the 24th April, No. 2197, should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information, with reference to that officer's letter dated the 13th March, No. 3594 of 1868.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

To The Director of Public Instruction. (With copy of the Resolution of the Government of India No. 2197, dated the 24th April 1868.)

No. 1423.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Financial Department, dated 17th September 1868.

READ again the following papers regarding the grant of pensions to persons employed on Establishments maintained from Local Funds:—

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner S. D., No. 4057, dated 20th November 1865, with enclosure.

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Ellis, dated 13th February 1866.

Letter to the Government of India No. 3444, dated 7th October 1867.

Extract from a Resolution of the Government of India No. 2197, dated 24th April 1868, with accompaniment.

Letter to the Government of India No. 751, dated 2nd June 1868.

READ also a letter from the Government of India No. 1496, dated 10th August 1868, in reply to the letter from this Government No. 751, dated 2nd June 1868.

RESOLUTION.—The Educational and Public Works Departments should be requested to submit a draft of the Rules which it is proposed to be laid down in order to carry out the ruling of the Government of India in the Educational and Public Works Local Funds.

2. It will be a question in what cases deductions should be made from present pay, and in what cases provision should be made separately from the Funds.

3. From the Cotton Frauds' Department a report should be called for, showing in regard to every official enjoying Rs. 100 and upwards in salary whether he prefers to remain on his present salary without claim to pension, or to submit to a deduction of Rs. 5 per cent. to secure the privileges of pension. Rules regarding those on salaries below Rs. 100 should also be submitted.

4. Copies of the Correspondence may be forwarded to all Departments concerned.

ORDERED that copies of the above Resolution, and of the papers referred to, be forwarded to—

The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department,
The Revenue Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Accountant General,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Revenue Commissioner S.D.,
The Revenue Commissioner N.D.

(Signed) M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4057 OF 1865.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

To The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT.

SIR,—In handing up the accompanying letter from the Director of Public Instruction, I beg to observe, with reference to paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 684, of the 14th ultimo, that if it

is intended that the amount of pension to be granted to Local Fund Schoolmasters, and to other Public Servants who may have served a portion of their time in Schools maintained out of Local Funds, should be made up entirely out of Local Fund income, the question as to the percentage to be levied on the salaries drawn by them while employed in Local Fund Schools would require to be determined on the same principle as that on which Pension and Annuity Funds are established, and the Accountant General would, I submit, be the proper Officer to refer to on the subject.

2. It seems to me, however, that rather than make the requisite calculations and fix the percentage, the simplest rule would be to pension Local Fund Schoolmasters under the existing Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, and to disburse the amount of pension out of the annual Local Fund income set apart for Educational purposes, and in the case of persons transferred from Local Fund Schools to appointments paid out of Imperial Revenues to give the persons found entitled to pension so much for their service in Local Fund Schools as they would have received as pension or gratuity if they had retired from the service altogether on leaving such schools, and for their subsequent service in Imperial Departments to give them such gratuity or pension as they may be found entitled to, independently of service in Local Fund Schools.

3. I am, however, respectfully of opinion that service in Local Fund Schools should have the same advantages as service in Imperial Schools, or in other Imperial Departments. As Government make a grant from the Imperial Revenues for Education, there would, I submit, be neither difficulty nor impropriety in debiting such portion of it as may be required to the payment of pensions to Local Schoolmasters and others employed in Local Fund Schools. When the Local Funds are found to be more than sufficient for the establishment of properly organized schools all over the country, it seems to me to be time enough to consider whether or not the excess of income might not be devoted to purposes such as the payment of pensions to Local Fund Schoolmasters. At present the Local Funds simply serve to assist the Imperial Funds for Education, and although Government may deem it advisable to determine that certain schools shall be called Local Fund Schools and others Imperial Schools, I fail to perceive any sufficient reason for treat-

ing Local Funds as essentially distinct from Imperial Funds, so as to make it necessary nicely to apportion Local Funds and Imperial Expenditure.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. HADOW,
Acting Revenue Commissioner S.D.

Poona Districts, Camp "Kheir,"
20th November 1865.

No. 1103 of 1865-66.

To J. W. HADOW, Esq.,
Acting Revenue Commissioner S. D.

SIR,—In acknowledging your letter No. 3765, dated 27th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I think the simplest way to provide pensions for Schoolmasters employed by Local Funds Committees would be for Committees in each case to pay to Government a percentage (say three per cent.) on all salaries awarded by them. Government would, on these conditions, doubtless consent to undertake the payment of pensions, when due to Local Funds Schoolmasters, on the same terms as those accorded to their own servants in the Educational Department.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) A. GRANT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona,
Office of Director of Public Instruction,
31st October 1865.

MINUTE by the Hon. Mr. ELLIS, *dated* 13*th February* 1866.

The letter from the Acting Revenue Commissioner S. D., and its enclosure from the Director of Public Instruction, relate to the question of the best mode of providing pensions for Schoolmasters paid from Local Funds. The subject is one which demands careful

attention, as it is of grave importance to the success of our attempts to improve Vernacular Education.

2. It may be asked why a Superannuation Fund cannot be formed and charged to the Local Funds? There are many objections. The Government will not guarantee such a fund, and it would require an expensive machinery to work it. The body of Schoolmasters in each District is very limited, and no accurate calculations could be based on the lives of so small a body of men. There are difficulties owing to the funds of each Collectorate being distinct, and greater difficulties still, owing to the Local Schoolmasters not being necessarily throughout their service attached to schools supported from Local Funds. It would hamper the Department greatly were there any check on their power to transfer freely any Schoolmaster either from one District to another, or from a Local Fund School to one paid from an Imperial grant; and as such checks are not practicable, the adjustment of pensions would involve many complications.

3. I consider, for these reasons, that the proposal to create a separate Superannuation Fund for Local Schoolmasters cannot be entertained; other means must be devised to secure pensions to Schoolmasters paid from Local Funds.

4. For many years all Schoolmasters were refused pension, and it is only within a few years that justice has been done to this very deserving class, and they are now allowed to participate with the employés of other Departments in the benefits of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules. Since the concession the Service has become more popular, and I may without hesitation assert that a far better class of men has been secured as Schoolmasters than could have been obtained at much greater cost in actual salary had no pension been allowed.

5. The very same grounds on which pensions were conceded to Schoolmasters paid from Imperial revenues would justify our demanding pensions from the Imperial revenues for the Schoolmasters paid from regularly organised Local Funds.

6. For it must be borne in mind that the class of men is precisely the same. We have the same men sometimes serving in an exclusively Local Fund School, and sometimes in an exclusively Imperial School, or sometimes in a School maintained from both sources.

7. Nor is the work on which the local paid Schoolmasters are employed different from that admitted to be in other cases fairly a charge on the Imperial revenues. The work is equally the education of the people under the direct control of the Government Department of Education, and in this consists the difference which I would ask the Government of India to recognise between a Department such as the Cotton Frauds', organised for an object on which it is not considered justifiable to expend Imperial Funds, and the Department of Education, in which all alike are employed on an object which is considered worthy of all the Imperial Funds that can be spared. The Local Funds are not in this case established for a distinct object unrecognised as a fit object for Imperial charge, but are devoted to supplement the Imperial revenues, and, in fact, to aid Government in doing what, if the Imperial funds were sufficient, would be done from the Imperial exchequer.

8. For these reasons, I would urge the Government of India to adopt the view taken by the Acting Revenue Commissioner S. D., and declare that all Schoolmasters paid from Local Funds collected by Government Officers, and doing service in schools under the direct management of the Educational Department, should be admitted to the same pensionary privileges as Schoolmasters in similar schools paid from Imperial revenues.

9. I am aware that the Home Government is reluctant to increase pension charges without some equivalent; but I hope that, under the view that in this case the Local Funds only supplement the Imperial revenues, the concession may be granted to Schoolmasters paid from Local Funds, just as the Town Police paid from local sources are allowed the same pensionary privileges as the Police maintained at the Imperial cost. The cases are precisely parallel.

10. If, however, these arguments be not admitted, I would then strongly urge the adoption of some proposition such as is made in Sir Alexander Grant's letter accompanying the Revenue Commissioner's report.

11. I may observe that this proposal is submitted by the Director of Public Instruction not because he prefers it to the course advocated by the Acting Revenue Commissioner, but for the same

reason that I would support it, namely, as the best plan if the Government of India, or Her Majesty's Secretary of State, refuse the more liberal concession.

12. In that event I trust the Accountant General may be authorised to receive annually 3, or even 4, per cent. (if 3 be deemed insufficient) on all Local Fund salaries of more than 10 Rupees. The contribution may be levied whether the masters be paid wholly or in part from Local Funds, though, of course, only on the amount of local contribution; and as the Local Funds would pay on all such salaries, whether the master be above 22 years of age, or not, the contribution to Government would in effect amount to more than 4 per cent. on the salaries of persons entitled to count their time towards pension. In consideration of this contribution all Schoolmasters paid from regularly organised Local Funds, and serving in schools under the direct control of Government, would be on the same footing as other Schoolmasters in regard to all pensionary privileges.

13. I trust, however, that this scheme will be adopted only in the event of the first proposal being rejected.

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS.

Since writing the above I have been reminded that Mr. Foster, who was recently deputed here by the Government of India, has proposed a plan for the Educational accounts which concedes the full benefit of pensions to all Schoolmasters, from whatever source their salaries be derived. He proposes, in fact, to apply the principle I have already referred to as being admitted in regard to Police, and he considers the Local Funds as making a grant to the Imperial revenues in aid of Education. Whether his particular plan be adopted or not, his testimony is valuable, as showing that he has no doubt as to the claim of these Schoolmasters to pensions from the Imperial revenues.

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS.

18*th February* 1866.

No. 3444 of 1867.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 7th October 1867.

From the Honourable M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,—I am directed to submit to the Government of India the following remarks, on the subject of the measures to be adopted for allowing Government servants to accept employments that are paid from Local Funds under Government control without forfeiture of their right to pension.

2. The subject came under the consideration of this Government last year as it affected the claims of Schoolmasters paid from Local Funds, and a proposal was submitted in the Educational Department (letter No. 23, dated 4th June 1866), to which as yet no reply has been received. This letter was based on a portion of a Minute of the Honourable Mr. Ellis, which I am now desired to submit entire, and to point out, that, in the opinion of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the adoption of the alternative plan proposed by Mr. Ellis would meet the present requirements of the case.

3. If the Government of India should have agreed to the proposal that was then submitted, for the provision of pensions from the general pension list, to the masters of local Schools, I am to suggest, in the first instance, that the same principle should be extended to all Government servants similarly situated, but if there is an objection to concede so much (as in the opinion of this Government may not improbably have occurred to the Governor General in Council), I am to submit that it seems very desirable to apply the principle enunciated in the latter portion of Mr. Ellis's Minute to the case of all Government servants, of the Educational or any other Department, who have been, or may be, permitted to take employment in offices paid from Local Funds under Government control, and to permit all time spent in such service, during which the pro-

portional deduction that may be fixed is duly paid to Government by the Local Funds, to count as service entitling the servant to pension under the ordinary pension rules applicable to his case.

4. Under the present rulings a Government servant is in two ways discouraged from taking such employment: in the first place, the time during which he is so employed does not count as service for pension, and, in the second place, if the period of this employment exceeds one year he loses all his previous service, and counts none of it in computing his pension.

5. It is evident that this virtually prevents any Government servants taking employment in Local Fund establishments, and, in the opinion of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council this is very unfortunate and undesirable, as there is no question, in this Presidency at least, that great advantage arises to both the Government and the Local Fund services, and to the public generally, from a free interchange of the *personnel* of both establishments. It is, in the first place, most advantageous to the Local Funds Committees (which are now becoming very important institutions in this Presidency) that they should be permitted to draw some at least of their Overseers, Managers, and Accountants, and such like, from our District Officers, and get trained and trustworthy servants, and, on the other hand, the training of a few years' charge of a Local Fund, or of works paid out of Local Funds, is of no small use in fitting men to hold higher offices that are open to public servants of their standing.

6. If the Government of India is pleased to adopt the principle of this proposal, the details can be easily worked out. This Government does not desire to insist on 3 or 4 per cent., as suggested in the Minute, but would be prepared to adopt a higher percentage if 4 per cent. be found after inquiry to be too low.

7. The proposals that are now made refer only to such persons as, having been regularly admitted into the public service, are transferred to employments paid from Local Funds under Government control, and do not necessarily apply to other persons whom the Local Fund Committees may employ; and to enable the Account Department to scrutinise applications for pensions under the rule now proposed, it will probably be enough if the Local Fund Com-

mittees furnish, yearly or half-yearly, returns of the service of such persons while in their employment, in any form that the Accountant General may consider necessary.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Extract of Financial Resolution No. 2197, dated the 24th April 1868.

PARA. 2.—The rulings of the Home Authorities and the Government of India respecting the pensionary claims of persons employed under Municipalities, or in establishments maintained from Local Funds, are stated in the accompanying Memorandum. There is no objection under those rulings to the pensioning of persons in otherwise eligible grades, who may be employed in establishments controlled by Government and paid from Local Funds, provided that the pensions be paid from the same source from which those persons received their salaries.

3. This proviso makes it indispensable that the income of the Local Funds which incur this liability for pension should be derived from taxation, like the cesses on land revenue, for education, roads, &c., or from other permanent sources, like those of the Bengal Amalgamated District Roads Fund, and not from charitable donations or voluntary and revocable contributions, like some of the contributions for schools, which are comprehended in Local Funds under a loose acceptation of the term.

4. In the same view it is indispensable that the Local Funds should, as to the sources of their income, be under the control of Government, although Municipal Committees may, as in the interior of the Bombay Presidency, be employed to administer the funds.

5. The eligibility for pension from the source from which salary is paid of persons employed on establishments maintained from such Local Funds as fulfil these two conditions is recognised by the rulings in the accompanying Memorandum, and it may be provided for in such a way as to facilitate transfers of persons from establishments paid from Local Funds to those maintained from the general revenues, and *vice versâ*.

6. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to rule—

I.—That persons employed in establishments that are maintained from Local Funds which fulfil the two indispensable conditions above stated shall be eligible to pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, on the understanding that when the service has been rendered wholly on those establishments the pension shall be charged to those funds.

II.—That where a person has served partly in the establishments appertaining to the Local Funds above described, and partly in establishments paid from the general revenue, the pension shall be charged to the Local Fund and to the general revenue in the proportion of the total receipts of the applicant from those sources during the whole course of his service.

III.—That the pension or portion of pension which may be payable from a Local Fund under the two preceding rules shall be the first charge on the fund, so that provision to meet it shall be reserved before other expenditure of the year is defrayed from the fund.

IV.—That the pension, if payable partly from the general revenues, shall during the course of the year be disbursed wholly from those revenues, which will be recouped at the end of the year by the proper contribution from the Local Fund from the sum to be reserved for the purpose under Rule III.

V.—That where the strength and pay of an Establishment are fixed with the sanction of the Government of India, pension for service on such an establishment shall be charged to the general revenues, although a portion of the cost be defrayed by a contribution from a Local Fund, unless a debit of a part of the pension to the Local Fund be ordered in regulating the fund's contribution.

7. The Engineer Officers employed under Municipal Committees in the interior of the Bombay Presidency may be graded with the Imperial Public Works Department, on the understanding that their pay will be disbursed wholly from Local Funds, that their pensions will be adjusted under these rules, and that the income of the Local Funds will be secured by the levy of the anna cess, for which permission to legislate has been accorded by the Secretary of State.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution and of the Memorandum annexed to it be sent to the Home and Public Works Departments with the papers received from those Departments; also that an extract of the 2nd and following paragraphs of the Resolution and a copy of the Memorandum be sent to the Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller General of Accounts, and the several Provincial Officers of Account.

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEMORANDUM.

Questions have arisen from time to time regarding the eligibility to pension of persons employed—

1. By Municipalities.
2. In establishments which are paid from Local Funds, and also of Government servants who are permitted to take the foregoing employments.

2. The decisions on these subjects are numerous, but not inconsistent when the governing principles of the decisions are regarded.

3. The two fundamental principles are, that pensions—

1. Shall be restricted to service under Government, or in establishments which are controlled by Government in such a manner that the officers employed in it are Government servants.
2. Shall be paid from the same source from which the salaries of the applicants for pension may have been defrayed.

4. In accordance with the first of these principles, service under Municipalities has been held in the following decisions not to confer any claim to pension from the General Revenues :—

I.—The Court of Directors, in a letter No. 36, dated 21st July 1852, negatived an application for pension by an Uncovenanted Officer who had held different offices under Government for a period of 32 years, but whose salary in the last 6 years of his service had been paid from the Municipal Fund of Singapore. A gratuity of 12 months' pay was given, in consideration of the applicant's summary dismissal upon a ground which did not affect his moral character.

II.—In a letter No. 98, dated 3rd December 1856, the Court of Directors negatived, as quite inadmissible, an application for pension by the House Assessor of the Town of Calcutta, his appointment having been held under the Municipal Commissioners, and his salary been charged upon the Municipal Funds.

III.—An Assistant Resident Councillor and Commissioner of Police at Singapore, whose salary for some years had been paid from Municipal Funds, was exempted, in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 106 dated 16th May 1864, from the latter of the foregoing decisions, on the grounds that the appointments which he held (except for a short period in one year), though paid by the Municipality for some years, had been conferred upon him by Government, that the pay of these appointments had since become chargeable to the revenues of the Government of India, and that from 1855 he had been employed and paid by Government.

IV.—In 1865 the Government of India recommended to the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the employment of Military Officers in the Office of Municipal Commissioner, "that the time passed by Officers in Municipal employ may "be allowed to reckon as service towards pension, but that "no such employment be permitted save when Officers can "be spared from Military duty, with the sanction of Govern- "ment and the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to "which they belong, and that they be considered liable to

Financial Proceedings Nos. 146 to 150, August 1865.

"return to duty whenever their services are required." The Secretary of State for India regretted, in a letter dated 30th June 1865, that he was not able to allow the recommendation, adding—"there can be no objection to an Officer taking "employment of the nature referred to during leave taken "under the regulations of the Service; but I cannot sanc- "tion the recognition of the time passed in such employment "as qualifying towards pension under those regulations."

About the same time the Government of Bombay represented to the Government of India that they had appointed Major Thacker, an Officer of the Bombay Staff Corps, to be Controller of Municipal Accounts; that, owing to the large debt due by the Municipality to Government, it was desirable that a Government Officer should fill the appointment, the Municipality paying his salary,—and that, accordingly, the Officer selected by the Government of Bombay might be allowed to count his service in the appointment "as service "in India for all purposes, pension included, in the same "manner as if it had been in any office of the Account De- "partment under the Govern- "ment of India." The application was twice negatived by the Government of India with reference to the decision of the Secretary of State, dated 30th June 1865, but simultaneously with its rejection for the second time a further application from the Government of Bombay that Major Walker, Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Frauds' Department, who was paid from a Local Fund, might be allowed to count his service towards pension, on the condition of his suffering a deduction of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. from his salary, was granted without enforcing any deduction from his salary. In explanation of this distinction between the two Officers it was pointed out that the Secretary of State's decision of 30th June 1865 was passed on the case of a Military Officer whose appointment was "unconnected "with the administration under His Excellency in Council," on which account Major Thacker, whose case was similar, could hold his appointment "only during leave taken under "the regulations of the Service, that is, during any furlough "to which he may be entitled;" whereas Major Walker was

Financial Proceedings, Nos. 146 to 150, August 1865.

(5) *pi*

differently circumstanced, "inasmuch as his appointment in "the Cotton Frauds' Department is directly and exclusively "under the administration of the Government of Bombay. "All that had to be determined with regard to him was "whether his employment in the Cotton Frauds' Department "was admissible or not; and that having been determined in "his favour he is entitled, in virtue of his Military Commis- "sion and Covenant, to count his service in that Department "towards Military pension without being required to sub- "mit to any deduction from his salary."

In a letter to the Secretary of State for India, dated 27th January 1866, the Government of Bombay demurred to the distinction that Major Walker's appointment was, but Major Thacker's appointment under the Municipality of Bombay was not, directly and exclusively under the administration of the Government of Bombay. This distinction (it was urged) did not in any way affect the financial aspect of the question, which would be met by a suitable deduction from Major Thacker's salary, on account of which he might be allowed to reckon towards pension his service in the Municipal appointment, which it was urged, was of a *quasi* Government character.

The Secretary of State, in a despatch to the Government of Bombay dated 17th April 1866, No. 45, replied that "the views expressed by the Government of India are in accordance with those communicated in the Financial despatch, dated the 16th December 1864, No. 302, and in the Military despatches dated the 30th June and 15th December 1865, Nos. 215 and 351, and Her Majesty's Government see no reason to interfere with the decisions which have been passed in regard to the cases of Majors Walker and Thacker. Officers of the Army should not be employed in other than situations under Government, though there may be, as stated in para. 3 of the Military Despatch No. 215, no objection to an Officer taking employment of the nature referred to during leave taken under the regulations of the Service.

V.—In Financial Resolution No. 966 dated 18th July 1861 it was ruled, with respect to Municipal Police Forces in the

interior of the three Presidencies, that where the Police of a town is wholly supported by, and under the control of, a Municipality, no pension can be allowed to the force, from either Imperial Revenues or a Police Superannuation Fund; but that wherever the Government is so much interested in the efficiency of Municipal Police as to undertake its organisation and control, in connexion with and auxiliary to the Constabulary, the responsibility connected with both the pay and pensions of such Municipal Police must rest with Government and the Police Superannuation Fund, the Police Cess going to relieve the Government as far as it may be.

5. The foregoing decisions are adverse to the reckoning of service towards pension in appointments under Municipalities in which the Officers are not under the direct and exclusive control of Government. But mere subordination, more or less, to Government control does not in itself bring an appointment within the category of those which qualify for pension *exclusively from the General Revenue,* it being another fundamental principle that pensions should be paid from the same source from which the salaries of the applicants for pension are defrayed.

6. In accordance with this latter principle the following decisions have been passed:—

I.—When education was being introduced into the Bombay Presidency numerous Vernacular schools and several English schools were established by Government, on the understanding that one-half of the pay of the teachers would be paid by Government, and that the other half, with the remaining charges, would be defrayed by popular contributions. The Government of Bombay recommended that in the cases in which the Government pays half of the salary, pension computed on the full salary be granted nevertheless by the State, the schoolmasters being Government servants employed in Government schools, the expense of which is partially defrayed by popular contributions. The Court of Directors in a despatch No. 84 dated 17th September 1856, paras. 6 to 8, ruled that "we cannot adopt this principle with due regard to financial considerations.

Consn. No. 58, 5th Jan. 1856.
" " 38, 25th April 1866.

"In cases in which the masters and assistant masters of schools "receive salaries of Rs. 10 per month and upwards, partly "paid by Government and partly by local contribution," the "pension from the State on retirement must be computed "only on the Government share of the salary, according to "the length of service. If the Local Funds applicable to "the schools should admit of the grant, an additional pen- "sion might be given from that source."

II.—In the same correspondence the Government of Bombay recommended that masters of schools in Kattyawar which were under the control of the Director of Public Instruction should be allowed pension from the General Revenues, notwithstanding that their salaries were paid from the Infanticide Fund and by a contribution from the Native Chiefs. The Court of Directors replied, in the despatch above quoted, that "it does not appear that the Government pay any "portion of the salaries, and in this case, therefore, the school- "masters would not be entitled to receive pensions from the "State, but they might from the old Infanticide Fund, from "which the schools in question are supported."

III.—A like decision was passed respecting the masters in the Elphinstone Institution, which is regarded by Government as an institution not differing substantially from a public establishment maintained by the State, but which is supported partly by Trust Funds. The pensions of the masters, it was held, should be borne by Government and the Trust Funds in the proportion of their respective contributions towards the expenses of the school.

IV.—An equitable division of charge between the General Revenues and Port Funds has been authorised in the case of a Master Attendant and other officials payable from a Port Fund, excepting that the whole charge is borne by the fund when the service was rendered wholly on establishments chargeable to it.

Finl. Pros. Nos. 80 to 83, June 1865.
" " " 29 & 30, June 1867.

V.—In a despatch No 57 dated 16th April 1863, the Secretary of State declined to allow pension under the rules appli-

Financial Proceedings, Nos. 36 to 38, January 1863.

cable to members of the "Uncovenanted Service," *i. e.*, from the General Revenue to clerks employed on the accounts of the Police Superannuation Fund, on the ground that "the "clerks referred to do not appear to be strictly servants of "Government, and their salaries are defrayed from the fund, "and not by the Government; I see no reason for making "their cases exceptions to "the rule under which clerks "similarly employed by the "other funds* noted by "you are ineligible to the "benefits of the Pension Rules." In a subsequent decision the Government of India allowed these clerks to subscribe for a pension to be paid from the Police Superannuation Funds.

* Municipal Funds.
District Local Funds.
Military and Medical Service Funds.
" "

Financial Proceedings, Nos. 47 to 49, July 1863.

VI.—The Government of Bombay proposed that service on the establishments employed under the Cotton Frauds' Act should count for pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, that is, from the General Revenues. The Government of India objected, on the ground that the Cotton Frauds' Act is not a general but a local Act, based on a local fund the income of which is connected with the operation of the Act. The Secretary of State for India negatived the proposition, in a despatch No. 302 dated 16th December 1864, observing that "if it were admitted that servants "appointed under Local Acts, whose salaries are paid from "fees levied under the provisions of those Acts, were to be "granted superannuation pensions out of the General Reve-"nue, the charge to the State for those pensions would be "largely and indefinitely increased. The correct principle in "regard to superannuation appears to be that pensions should "be granted out of the same funds from which the salaries "have been paid."

7. In the foregoing decisions the principles established are, that persons employed on the establishments of Local Funds should not be pensioned from the General Revenues, but from the source from which their salaries are defrayed; and that if employed on establishments which are maintained partly from the General Revenue and

partly from a Local Fund, their pension from the General Revenue should be limited in the same proportion.

8. These principles have been approved or affirmed by the Home Authorities. In 1861 the Government of India authorised the employment of Engineers of the Imperial Public Works Department as Divisional Engineers for the control of works under Road and Ferry Fund Committees, without prejudice to their prospects of promotion and furlough, and on the understanding that they should be considered as temporarily transferred to the Divisional Service. In a Financial Resolution dated 4th September 1862 it was ruled that that the time spent by Government servants of the Public Works Department in superintending, by order of Government, local works under Road and Ferry Fund Committees, shall count towards pension. The charge of a portion of the pension to Local Funds was not stipulated for, and the decision was not reported to the Secretary of State. On a further inquiry whether persons who are wholly employed on Local Funds works, and have no connection with the Public Works Department, should be considered to have any claims for pension from Government; it was ruled that they are not entitled to pension from the Imperial Revenue, and if the Local Government propose that such persons should be pensioned out of Local Funds the Government would be prepared to take the matter into consideration.

Proceedings, 1st and 3rd September 1862.

In April 1863 a portion of the charge for the Punjaub Secretariat, equal to the pay of the Assistant Secretary and Office Establishment employed in the Local Fund Branch of the Secretariat, was made payable from Funds chargeable to Local Funds. The establishment having been previously charged to Imperial Revenue, and eligible to pension, it was urged that they should not lose their title to pension, and it was explained that there was no intention to keep the establishment permanently distinct from that for imperial public works;—eventually there would be one establishment paid partly from different sources. The recommendation was allowed.

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 751 OF 1868.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1868.

From The Honourable M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,—With reference to the Extract from the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 2197, dated the 24th April 1868, containing rules for the grant of pensions to persons employed on establishments maintained from Local Funds, I am directed to request that you will submit the following points for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

2. In the first place, I am directed to refer the Government of India to the letter from this Government No. 3444 dated the 7th October 1867, submitting with a minute by the Honourable Mr. Ellis, dated 18th February 1866, certain remarks on the subject of the measures to be adopted for allowing Government servants to accept employments that are paid from Local Funds under Government control without forfeiture of their right to pension. No notice has been taken by the Supreme Government of the proposals therein contained, which, with great deference, this Government think are, on the whole, superior to the measures now sanctioned.

3. Perhaps the difficulty of giving effect to the principles laid down by the Government of India will be most strongly illustrated by a reference to the appointments paid from the Cotton Improvement Fund levied under Act IX. of 1863. It is not probable that the Cotton Frauds' Department will last for ever, and when it is abolished there will be no provision to meet the cost of pension to those who have served in it and eventually become entitled to pension.

4. If these persons are now to be held entitled to pension, it will be equitable to make a deduction from their salaries, for the rate

of salary has been expressly fixed on the supposition that there is no claim to pension. The option would be given of continuing to received the present pay without deduction, or of submitting to a deduction to secure pension.

5. But, as there is no way of ascertaining how long the special Cotton Fund may last, such payments should be made to the general revenues. This again comes back to the proposition submitted by this Government in their letter No. 3444 dated 7th October last.

6. Again, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council would remind the Government of India of the excessive inconvenience which will be caused by the adoption of their proposed scheme, in asmuch as many may serve under different Local Funds. The Government of India perhaps looks on the Local Funds of this Presidency as one Fund, but I am to state that it is not so. Each Collector has a separate fund separately managed, and charges on the Local Fund of one district cannot be defrayed from the Local Fund of another. When the time comes for a pension to be granted, the determination of the particular Local Funds to which the several portions of the pension are due will cause infinite trouble to the Account Department.

7. Besides, there is a practical difficulty which in the course of years must inevitably be felt, as indeed it has already been felt in the only instances in which the plan has been tried. The Local Funds of a district are all assigned annually. To take one important branch, that of Education, the whole available funds are allotted to the payment of Schoolmasters. If the ordinarily available assets devoted to this object are to be suddenly encroached on by a demand of heavy pensions, schools will have to be shut up, or the current course of education will be otherwise seriously impeded.

8. This has occurred already in the case of the Elphinstone Institution. The obligation to pay pensions to Professor Harkness and others has so crippled the available resources of the fund that measures are in progress for the entire abolition of the fund. In the same way the burden of pensions will eventually clog the action of Local Funds, and the object so much desired of developing local taxation will be entirely defeated.

9. It has already been stated that it is not possible to form small Pension Funds for each district. The averages would be spread

over too small a number, and, besides, the constant transfers from one District Fund to another would be a source of great inconvenience.

10. The memorandum of precedents received with the extract under reply is doubtless quite correct, but the question is not one of precedent and past practice, for the state of things has changed. Local Funds are a new institution, and new rules based on liberal principles are required.

11. His Excellency the Governor in Council can only again submit that the simplest way is to require a contribution of, say, 5 per cent. from the Local Funds on the salary of every office paid by them for which a right to pension is desired to be reserved.

12. It cannot be said absolutely that the grant of pensions will cost Government nothing, but it may be asserted that if it does cost anything the charge cannot be great, and it will be well worth some small expenditure if a simple means of providing for pensions be secured.

13. When the nature of a pension is considered, and that it is an undertaking to pay an annuity in consideration of services received, it seems clearly desirable that pensions should be paid from the most secure source available; and there can be no question that the Imperial Revenues are more secure than the Local Funds. Perhaps the safest way would be for the Local Fund to purchase an annuity for its servants who retire on pension, and the plan proposed by this Government nearly resembles this, as the Local Fund would purchase a right to pension not by a single payment at the time of retirement, but by annual subscriptions proportioned to the salaries of those whose right to pension is secured and continued during the whole term of their service.

14. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council therefore asks a consideration of these remarks in connection with the letter of last year, and has desired me to state that if the Government of India does not concur, this Government will then issue a notification in the terms of the extract now under acknowledgment.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1496.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIMLA, *the 10th August* 1868.

SIR,—I have laid before the Governor General in Council your letter No. 751 dated 2nd June 1868, which takes exception to the ruling in Financial Resolution No. 2197 dated 24th April 1868, that pensions should be paid from the same source from which the salaries of the pensioners were defrayed, and that accordingly the pension of a person who has served wholly in a Government establishment maintained from a Local Fund shall be paid from that fund, while the pension of another person who had served partly on such an establishment, and in remaining part on establishments paid from the General Revenue, shall be charged to the Local Fund and to the General Revenue in the proportion of his total receipts from those sources respectively.

2. In reply I am directed to state that this ruling upholds a principle which the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India have always maintained, viz., that the General Revenue shall not be liable for pension for establishments maintained from Local Funds, at the same time the Resolution fully meets the desire of Local Governments that public establishments maintained from Local Funds shall be eligible to pension if serving in otherwise pensionable grades.

3. It is objected that in the following ways the Local Funds in the Bombay Presidency may be embarrassed, or the Government of Bombay may be inconvenienced in applying the rule, viz.—

1st.—Though a Local Fund could pay towards a Pension Fund guaranteed from the General Revenues, 5 per cent. on the pay of the establishments maintained from it, yet it could not conveniently meet a direct charge for pension.

2nd.—In the Bombay Presidency the Local Fund of each district is distinct and separate from that of every other district; and, as transfers of service from one district to another may be numerous, the apportionment to the several District Local Funds of their respective shares of liability for each pension will be embarrassing.

4. On these grounds it is urged that pension in the cases mentioned in the 1st paragraph of this letter should be paid from the General Revenues in respect of every office (maintained from a Local Fund) for which a right to pension is desired to be reserved, and that the General Revenues should be compensated by a contribution to them of 5 per cent. on the salary of every such office.

5. This proposition is much the same as that which was adverted to in paragraph 4 of my letter No. 3121 dated 30th November 1865. The grounds on which the proposition is now made do not seem to justify any alteration of that decision, the principle of which is adverse to the present proposal.

6. But in order to give effect to the view of the Government of Bombay respecting the adjustment of pensionary payments among the several districts, the Government of India would suggest that the Local Government might conveniently direct the deduction of 5 per cent. from the pay of establishments maintained from Local Funds, credit those deductions to a Local Pension Fund, and meet from such fund that part of the stipend of a pensioner which, under the ruling quoted in the 1st paragraph of this letter, is not payable from the General Revenues.

7. Thus the objections recited in the 2nd paragraph of this letter would be removed without interfering with the order dated 24th April 1868, which was passed in accordance with rulings of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy to the several Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller General of Accounts, and to the Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge; also to the Home and Public Works Departments.

(True Copies)

A. COWAN,
Assistant Secretary.

No. IV.

No. 336 of 1868.

From C. GONNE, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To The Honourable Sir A. GRANT, Bart.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Dated 17th September 1868.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed to convey to you the acceptance by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of the resignation of your office of Director of Public Instruction from the 26th instant, as tendered in your letter No. 2483 of 15th ultimo.

His Excellency in Council desires me to express his very great regret that the cause of Education in this Presidency should be so prematurely deprived of the benefit of your distinguished services. He has, however, the satisfaction of believing that the good effects of your tenure of office will be permanently felt in the improved organisation, introduced into the Department of Public Instruction while under your superintendence, as well as in the growing sympathy with the cause of Indian Education now felt both in India and in England, which is eminently due to the earnestness and ability with which you have discharged the duties of the Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1868.

No. V.

Extract, para 3, of a Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3367, dated 26th October 1868.

"3. I have the honour to suggest then :—

(*a.*) That the whole of the correspondence be published in the *Government Gazette* at as early a date as possible.

(*b.*) That the scholarship to be competed for be placed at the disposal of the University, to be awarded in connection with the next First Examination in Arts.

(*c.*) That graduates of the University within the prescribed age be invited to submit applications for the second scholarship to the Registrar of the University on or before the 10th December, and that the University be requested to decide on the claims of the respective candidates, and to award the scholarship to the most deserving applicant."

No. 640.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1868.

The Director of Public Instruction, No. 3367, dated the 26th October 1868.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 572, dated the 1st instant, reports the measures to be adopted to give effect to the proposed arrangements for awarding annual scholarships to enable and encourage natives to proceed to England to study for entrance into the learned professions or into the services of Government.

RESOLUTION.—The Director of Public Instruction's suggestions should be carried out.

But with regard to the second scholarship the University should be requested to submit to Government the name of the person whom they recommend for the nomination.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To The Director of Public Instruction.
The University Registrar, Bombay, by letter.

No. VI.

No. 87.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1869.

The Director of Public Instruction, No. 3553, dated the 5th March 1868.

Forwards, with reference to Government Resolution No. 702 of 1867, respecting the revision of charges of the Poona Civil Engineering College, copy of a letter from the Principal of that Institution.

States his concurrence in the suggestions made by Mr. Howard that a prospectus, such as is issued at Roorkee, setting forth the objects and advantages of the College should be drawn up and published, and matriculation dispensed with in the case of students seeking admission only to the subordinate branch of the Public Works Department.

Expresses a desire to be informed what encouragement Government are prepared to offer to students of the different Departments before giving effect to the views of Mr. Howard.

The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 99 E. 260 M. dated the 9th February 1869.

Retransfers Sir A. Grant's letter, with accompaniment, No. 3553, dated the 5th March 1868, and states his opinion that matriculation may be dispensed with in the case of students seeking admission only to the subordinate branch of the Public Works Department.

States also that Government would give three appointments in the upper subordinate establishment annually as encouragement to students, and will offer one appointment annually in the Engineering branch, *i.e.* that of Assistant Engineer, to the senior student who obtains a degree of L.C.E.

RESOLUTION.—The Director's letter should now be replied to with an expression of the approval of Government, and notice that encouragement to the extent stated will be given annually.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

To The Director of Public Instruction.
The Accountant General, Bombay.
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

APPENDIX F.

DIRECTOR'S CIRCULARS.

No. 2354 of 1868-69.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
10th August 1868.

CIRCULAR.

To The Educational Inspectors,
Central, Northern, and Southern Divisions, and Sind.

Sirs,—I have the honour to inform you that I have reconsidered the order which was issued as an experiment in this office Circular No. 2506 of 4th December last.

2. As the increased fee for learning English appears to have caused inconvenience in some parts of the Presidency where the people are too poor to pay it, the first rule in the order will henceforth stand as follows:—

"The fee for every boy learning English, whether in a First Grade or Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular School is to be not less than eight annas per mensem."

2. The third rule in the order will be as follows:—

"Wherever in a (so-called) Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular School there are less than (15) fifteen boys, who can pass Standard III. and are willing to pay eight annas per mensem, the teaching of English in that School is to be stopped, and the school to be reduced to the rank of a superior Vernacular school."

3. The other portions of the order will remain in force.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) A. GRANT,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT showing the application of the sum of Rs. (15,000) *Fifteen Thousand for the Encouragement of Literature, during the year* 1868-69.

Name and Subject of Book.	Author, Translator, Editor or Publisher.	In what Language.	Amount of Copyright paid to author or Translator.	No. of Copies.	No. of copies purchased from author or Translator	Total.	Remarks.
			Rs.			Rs. a. p.	
Ghata Kharpar Kavya Chanduka.	Anatajee Vasudewa (P.)	Sanskrit.....	.....	...	25	12 8 0	
Zand Pahlilavi Glossary.	M. Haug (Editor)	Zand Pahlilavi, English.	.....	300	300	909 0 0	
Sabda Sidhi Nibandha	Janardhan Hari Athale (Author).	Marathi	200	...	.....	200 0 0	
Maps in Canarese.....	Pflederer and Richm	Canarese	250	...	.....	250 0 0	
Daiva Senior, or a story of the King of Jayapoor, a Poem.	Bajaba Ramchandra Prudan (Author).	Marathi	.....	...	345	138 0 0	
Abyssinia desha tatha teheno Raja Theodore, or Abyssinia and its King Theodore.	Sorabsha Dadabhoy (Author).	Gujarati	.....	...	100	50 0 0	
Shakespear Katha Samajee, or Translation of Lamb's Tales from Shakespear.	Ramachodabhai Uderam, and others (Translators).	Ditto.	.....	...	500	700 0 0	
Second Book of Sanskrit.	R. G. Bhandarkar (Author).	Sanskrit and English.	1,000	...	.....	1,000 0 0	

Gilpin Charitra, or Translation of Cowper's Diverting Tales of John Gilpin.	B. B. Nene (Translator)...	Marathi	.....	...	1	55	0	0
Essay on the Sindhi Language.	Krishna Shastree Godbole (Author).	English and Sindhi.	50	...	.....	50	0	0
First Book of Arabic.....	Syed Abdool Fatteh (Author).	Arabic	.....	...	50	20	0	0
Tukha Tashe ke Sobat Asor...	Prubashunker Somalji (Author).	Gujarati	.....	...	100	28	2	0
Romana Rajano Sankshipt Itihas, or Outlines of History of Rome.	Ganpatram Veniram (Translator).	Ditto.	.....	500	.....	439	8	0
Vilakshana Nyaya Chaturaya, or the Merchant of Venice; Translated from Lamb's Tales from Shakespear.	Sucaram Purushram (Translator).	Marathi	.....	...	200	40	0	0
Saurashtra deshno Itihas, or History of Kattiwar, Part 1.	Bhagawanlal Sampookaram (Author).	Gujarati	.....	...	100	300	0	0
Prubava Malini ani Kalvati, a Tale.	Anonymous	Marathi	.....	...	200	135	0	0
Muktamálá, a Tale.....	Vrijalal Kalidass (Translator).	Gujarati	.....	...	100	101	4	0
Shalupatraka, or Marathi School Paper.	Krishna Shastree Chiploonkar.	Marathi	.....	...	450	67	0	0
Hindustani Third Book	Syed Abdool Fatteh	Hindustani	200	...	.....	200	0	0
Arya Vidya Sudhakar, or a Treatise on the Literature, Sciences, and Arts of the ancient Hindoos.	Yadneshwar Chimnajee Shastree (Author).	Ditto.	.....	...	150	420	0	0
Hindustanacha Sankshipt Itihas, or Abriged History of India.	Vinayek Kondadeva (Compiler).	Marathi	200	...	.....	200	0	0
		Carried over...	.....	...	.....	5,435	0	0

Name and Subject of Book.	Author, Translator, Editor or Publisher.	In what Language.	Amount of Copy-right paid to author or Translator.	No. of Copies.	No. of Copies purchased from author or Translator.	Total.	Remarks.
		Brought over...	Rs.	...	.....	Rs. a. p. 5,435 6 0	
Vikramoravashi, a Drama.....	Ranchodbhai Uderam (Translator).	Gujarati	.....	...	150	180 0 0	
Vividhadnyan Vistar	Ramchundra Bhikaji (Editor).	Marathi	.....	...	624	156 0 0	
Hindu Dhurum Shastra, or Translation of Wost and Buhler's Digest, Part I.	Girdharlal Dayaldas (Translator).	Gujarati	.....	...	20	125 0 0	
Genealogical Tree of the Royal Family of England.	T. Etheridge (Author) ...	English	.....	...	1,000	1,309 6 0	
Nishalapatraka or Gujarati School Paper.	Mahipatram R. Nilkhant (Editor).	Gujarati	.....	...	100	50 0 0	
Ameriketil Mothi Ladhayeond Shahar Mumbai yanche Varnana, a Poetical piece on the late American War and Bombay.	Sadashiva Anant Shastri (Author).	Marathi	.....	...	50	6 4 0	
French Views on Zoroastrianism.	Framji R. Vicajee	English	.....	...	100	90 0 0	

Student's Manual of Marathi Grammar.	Gunputrao Rugonath.....	Marathi and English.	.....	...	50	75	0	0
Educational Record	T. B. Kirkham	English	.....	...	439	104	10	0
Jotish Vishi, or Astrology.....	Pitambar Tribowandass. .	Gujarati	.....	...	50	40	0	0
The Bombay Builder	DeSouza (Publisher).....	English	.....	...	.....	30	0	0
Payment to Dustoor Hoshanjee Jamasji for editing Paholavi Texts, at Rs. 200 per mensem, from the 1st March 1868 to the 28th February 1869.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2,400	0	0
					Total Rs...	10,001	10	0

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF BOOKS SOLD IN THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT DURING THE YEAR 1868-69.

Names of Books.	No. of Copies sold.	Selling Price.			Amount.		
English Books.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Arnold's Classical English Grammar	476	2	4	0	1,071	0	0
Ditto Junior ditto	1	1	12	0	1	12	0
Ditto Spelling turned Etymology, Part I.	18	1	4	0	22	8	0
Ditto Part II. Latin viâ English	86	2	4	0	193	8	0
Ditto Lectures on Modern History	9	4	4	0	38	4	0
Ditto Roman Empire, 3 vols.	1	18	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto English Literature	1	3	12	0	3	12	0
Aldrich's Logic	6	0	12	0	4	8	0
Ditto ditto	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Alison's Epitome of History of Europe	7	3	12	0	26	4	0
Atlas for Bombay Schools and Colleges	19	6	0	0	114	0	0
Addison's Works, 6 vols.	2	10	8	0	21	0	0
Addison's Spectator	3	4	4	0	12	12	0
Arabian Nights Entertainments	8	3	0	0	24	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Adam's English Language	131	2	4	0	294	12	0
Airy's Mathematical Tracts	1	9	4	0	9	4	0
Archdeacon Smith's Synonyms	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Alison's Atlas for his Epitome of the French Revolution	1	3	8	0	3	8	0
Aristotle's Ethics, by Brown	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Ditto Metaphysics, by M. C. Mahow	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Ditto Organum or Logical Treatise, 2 vols.	1	3	8	0	3	8	0
Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence	3	2	8	0	7	8	0
Angus' English Tongue	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Ditto History of English Literature	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Bacon's Novum Organum	6	2	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto Advancement of Learning	43	1	8	0	64	8	0
Ditto Works	2	3	6	0	6	12	0
Ditto Essays, edited by Singer	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Ditto ditto, by Wright	3	2	4	0	6	12	0
Byron's Childe Haroldo	10	1	8	0	15	0	0
Ditto ditto	8	1	12	0	14	0	0
Ditto Poetical Works	1	8	7	0	8	7	0
Ditto ditto	1	4	8	0	4	8	0
Burke's Treatise on Oblique Bridges	1	6	0	0	6	0	0
Ditto Speeches	12	2	0	0	24	0	0
Carried over	.....	.....			2,050	3	0

Names of Books.	No. of Copies sold.	Selling Price.			Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
English Books—*continued.* Brought over....	.....	.....			2,050	3	0
Burke's Speeches	1	3	8	0	3		0
Ditto Sublime and Beautiful	7	0	12	0	5	0	0
Ditto Works, 8 vols	1	14	0	0	14	8	0
Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides	2	1	12	0	3		0
Ditto Life of Johnson	1	10	0	0	10	0	0
Browne's Religio Medici, Bombay Edition	9	1	0	0	9	0	0
Butler's Junior Atlas	5	1	12	0	8	12	0
Ditto Senior Modern ditto	2	5	4	0	10	8	0
Ditto ditto ditto	3	4	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto	12	2	4	0	27	0	0
Ditto Analogy, by Angus	7	1	12	0	12	4	0
Ditto Spelling Book	7	0	12	0	5	4	0
Betts' Map of England	1	3	8	0	3	8	0
Ditto of Scotland	1	1	12	0	1	12	0
Ditto of Ireland	1	1	12	0	1	12	0
Ditto Portable Globe	2	1	12	0	3	8	0
Ditto ditto ditto	4	8	0	0	32	0	0
Bombay University Calendar	17	2	0	0	34	0	0
Ditto Educational Record	1	0	6	0	0	6	0
Ballad Book	6	2	4	0	13	8	0
Bengal Social Science Association Transactions No. I.	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Ditto ditto No. II.	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Beyts' Notes on Euclid, Book I.	107	0	4	0	26	12	0
Berquin's Children's Friend	36	0	8	0	18	0	0
Bunsen's Philosophy of History	1	18	0	0	18	0	0
Brougham's Statesmen of the time of George III.	1	7	8	0	7	8	0
British Poets, Milton to Kirke White, 4 vols.	1	7	0	0	7	0	0
Beeton's Biography	4	3	12	0	15	0	0
Ditto Dictionary of Universal Biography	4	3	12	0	15	0	0
Buchanan's Analogy	3	6	4	0	18	12	0
Bechstein's Cage Birds	4	2	8	0	10	0	0
Broom's Common Law	1	15	12	0	15	12	0
Bayle's Bills of Exchange	1	12	0	0	12	0	0
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine	1	4	8	0	4	8	0
Brewer's Historical Atlas	2	6	4	0	12	8	0
Ditto ditto	1	7	8	0	7	8	0
Botanical Diagrams	1	4	8	0	4	8	0
Ethnological ditto	1	3	12	0	3	12	0
Carlyle's French Revolution	1	6	0	0	6	0	0
Carpenter's Spelling Book	3	0	8	0	1	8	0
Colenso's Arithmetic	998	2	4	0	2,245	6	0
Ditto Elementary ditto	48	0	14	0	42	0	0
Ditto Algebra, Part I.	441	2	4	0	992	4	0
Ditto Elementary ditto	42	0	12	0	31	8	0
Cornwell and Fitch's Elementary Arithmetic	25	0	12	0	18	12	0
Ditto ditto Large ditto	162	2	4	0	364	8	0
Carried over.....	.....	.....			6,164	15	0

Names of Books.	No. of Copies sold.	Selling Price.			Amount.		
English Books—*continued.*		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over.....	.....	.....			6,164	15	0
Cornwell's Young Composer	109	0	12	0	81	12	0
Ditto Geography	263	1	12	0	460	4	0
Ditto Grammar	53	0	14	0	46	6	0
Craik's English of Shakespeare.....	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Ditto ditto	1	7	8	0	7	8	0
Ditto Pursuits of Knowledge	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Coleridge's Aids to Reflection	5	3	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto Poems	11	1	8	0	16	8	0
Ditto Ancient Mariner	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ditto Literary Remains, 4 vols.	1	33	5	4	33	5	4
Ditto Friend	1	1	12	0	1	12	0
Copy Book, blank	2,342	0	2	0	292	12	0
Ditto ditto	38	0	3	0	7	2	0
Chambers' Natural Philosophy, Part I.	22	0	4	0	5	8	0
Ditto ditto ditto Part II.....	24	0	4	0	6	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto Part III.	7	0	4	0	1	12	0
Ditto Biography	4	0	12	0	3	0	0
Ditto History of Rome	6	0	12	0	4	8	0
Ditto Chemistry	32	1	8	0	48	0	0
Ditto ditto	13	0	12	0	9	12	0
Ditto British Empire	3	0	12	0	2	4	0
Ditto Miscellany, 10 vols.	1	6	0	0	6	0	0
Ditto Primer Atlas	64	1	4	0	80	0	0
Ditto Minor ditto	18	2	8	0	45	0	0
Ditto Larger ditto	45	5	4	0	236	4	0
Ditto Moral Class	13	0	12	0	9	12	0
Ditto Ancient History of England	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto English Grammar	36	0	12	0	27	0	0
Ditto Map of the World	1	10	0	0	10	0	0
Ditto do. of Europe	1	8	4	0	8	4	0
Ditto do. of Asia	1	7	0	0	7	0	0
Court's Philosophy of Science	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Classic Tales	85	1	12	0	148	12	0
Children's Garland	7	2	4	0	15	12	0
Cowper's Poetical Works	3	1	12	0	5	4	0
Ditto ditto	7	1	4	0	8	12	0
Ditto Task.....	1	0	12	0	0	12	0
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales	4	2	8	0	10	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto	1	1	6	0	1	6	0
Carlyle's Life of Cromwell, 3 vols.....	1	9	0	0	9	0	0
Caldwell's Dravidian Grammar.....	2	10	8	0	21	0	0
Chitty on Contracts.....	1	16	0	0	16	0	0
Clough's life of Plutarch	1	28	2	0	28	2	0
Chitty's Collection of Statutes, 4 vols.	1	126	0	0	126	0	0
Duff's History of the Marathas, 3 vols.....	4	18	0	0	72	0	0
Don Quixote.....	29	3	0	0	87	0	0
Carried over.....	.....	.....			8,195	9	4

Names of Books.	No. of Copies sold.	Selling price			Amount.		
English Books—*continued.*		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over.....	.....	.....			8,195	9	4
Defoe's Robinson Crusoe	635	0	8	0	317	8	0
Demosthenes and Æschines Translated	1	1	8	0	1	8	0
Duncan's Geography of India	167	0	10	0	104	6	0
Driver's Questions in Arithmetic	2	1	12	0	3	8	0
Davy's Letter History of England.....	690	0	12	0	517	8	0
Drew's Conic Sections	10	2	4	0	22	8	0
Dale's Thucydides, 2 vols.	6	3	12	0	22	8	0
Darnell's Copy Books, Nos. I. to IX.....	337	0	2	0	42	2	0
Essays on Social subjects from the *Saturday Review*	3	3	12	0	11	4	0
Ditto, Second Series	1	3	12	0	3	12	0
Elphinstone's History of India	7	9	0	0	63	0	0
Elliot's History of India.....	1	9	0	0	9	0	0
Emerson's Works, 5 vols.	1	16	8	0	16	8	0
Ditto Complete Works, 2 vols.	1	3	8	0	3	8	0
Encyclopædia Britannica, 21 vols.	1	321	4	0	321	4	0
Friends in Council	34	4	8	0	153	0	0
Fairy Book	25	2	4	0	56	4	0
Fowler's Deductive Logic	34	1	12	0	59	8	0
Fownes' Chemistry	2	6	4	0	12	8	0
Foster's Critical Essays, 2 vols.....	1	3	8	0	3	8	0
Ditto Essays on the Decision of Character,	1	1	12	0	1	12	0
Ditto on the evils of Popular Ignorance ...	1	1	12	0	1	12	0
Gibbon's Roman Empire, 7 vols.	1	12	4	0	12	4	0
Ditto Chapter on Roman Civil Law	4	0	8	0	2	0	0
Ditto Roman Empire	1	7	8	0	7	8	0
Goldsmith's Poems	647	0	4	0	161	12	0
Ditto Deserted Village, with Notes ...	213	0	12	0	159	12	0
Ditto Vicar of Wakefield	450	0	8	0	225	0	0
Ditto History of England	48	1	0	0	48	0	0
Ditto ditto of Greece	12	1	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto ditto of Rome	7	1	0	0	7	0	0
Ditto Works complete.....	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Goodwin's Course of Mathematics.....	2	7	8	0	15	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto	11	8	0	0	88	0	0
Ditto Dynamics	2	1	8	0	3	0	0
Ditto Mechanics.....	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
Gleig's History of Rome.....	104	0	6	0	39	0	0
Ditto ditto of Greece.....	123	0	6	0	46	2	0
Ditto ditto of British India	73	0	6	0	27	6	0
Ditto Geography	35	0	6	0	13	2	0
Ditto History of England	368	1	0	0	368	0	0
Ditto Atlas and Physical Geography.....	5	1	4	0	6	4	0
Graham's English Synonyms.....	30	3	0	0	90	0	0
Gray's Poetical Works	11	1	4	0	13	12	0
Ditto ditto	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Carried over.....	.....	.....			11,296	7	4

Names of Books.	No. of Copies sold.	Selling price.			Amount.		
English Books—*continued.*		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over.....	.....	.....			11,296	7	4
Girard's Heads of Course of Chemistry	2	0	4	0	0	8	0
Golden Treasury.....	10	2	4	0	22	8	0
Ditto Deeds.....	20	2	4	0	45	0	0
Gill's School Management	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Grote's History of Greece, 8 vols.....	1	56	0	0	56	0	0
Etheridge's Genealogical tree of the Royal Families of England	1	2	6	0	2	6	0
Ditto on Cloth without Roller	50	1	0	0	50	0	0
Goethe's Works, 5 vols.	1	8	12	0	8	12	0
Guizot's Representative Government	4	1	12	0	7	0	0
Ditto History of the English Revolution...	1	1	12	0	1	12	0
Ditto Civilization, 3 vols.	1	5	4	0	5	4	0
Goodeve on Evidence	3	24	0	0	72	0	0
Gladwin's Goolistan, 3 vols.	1	9	0	0	9	0	0
Gale on Easement	1	12	8	0	12	8	0
Howard's Notes on the English Verbs.....	49	0	8	0	24	8	0
Ditto ditto Article.....	39	0	3	0	7	5	0
Ditto English Senior Grammar	626	1	0	0	626	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto	51	0	14	0	44	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto	28	0	12	0	21	0	0
Ditto Rudimentary Grammar	3,740	0	3	0	701	4	0
Ditto ditto ditto	489	0	4	0	122	4	0
Ditto Syntax	174	0	8	0	87	0	0
Ditto Primer	841	0	1	0	52	9	0
Ditto ditto	36,924	0	0	9	1,730	13	0
Ditto Second Book, Part I.	1,920	0	2	0	240	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto	8,230	0	1	6	771	9	0
Ditto ditto Part II.....	1,956	0	4	0	489	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto	1,277	0	3	0	239	7	0
Ditto Third Reading Book, Part I.	5,883	0	5	0	1,838	7	0
Ditto ditto ditto	155	0	6	0	58	2	0
Ditto ditto Part II.....	863	0	8	0	431	8	0
Ditto ditto ditto	1,800	0	7	0	787	8	0
Ditto First Book of Poetry	1,410	0	3	0	264	6	0
Ditto *ditto* ditto	599	0	1	6	56	2	6
Herschel's Natural Philosophy	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Hyde Clarke's Dictionary	106	2	4	0	238	8	0
Hughes's Manual of Geography.....	3	2	8	0	7	8	0
Hunter's (Johnson's) Rasselas	220	1	4	0	275	0	0
Ditto Hydrostatics	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity	1	0	8	0	0	8	0
Hann's Plane Trigonometry	8	1	0	0	8	0	0
Hiley's Grammar.....	11	1	12	0	19	4	0
Hallam's Middle Ages, 3 vols.	2	9	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto Literature, 4 vols.	13	12	0	0	156	0	0
Ditto History of England	1	9	0	0	9	0	0
Hymer's Conic Sections	1	2	5	4	2	5	4
Carried over.....	.....	.....			20,925	9	2

Names of Books.	No. of Copies sold.	Selling Price			Amount.		
English Books—*continued.*		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over.....	.....	.....			20,925	9	2
Hymer's Differential Equations	1	6	0	0	6	0	0
Hegel's Lectures on the Philosophy of History	2	2	8	0	5	0	0
Herodotus, by Henry Cary.....	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Ditto Wheeler's Analysis	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Hand Book of Proverbs	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Humboldt's Views of Nature, by Otte	1	2	8	0	2	8	0
Irish Sequel No. I. to 2nd Book	100	0	2	0	12	8	0
Ditto ditto No. II. ditto	105	0	2	0	13	2	0
Ditto Supplement to 4th Book	103	0	8	0	51	8	0
Ditto Fourth Book	258	0	6	0	96	12	0
Ditto Fifth Book	134	0	8	0	67	0	0
Ditto Introduction to the Art of Reading ...	9	0	3	0	1	11	0
Irving's Sketch Book	189	1	12	0	155	12	0
Ditto ditto	108	0	12	0	81	0	0
Index of Dates, 2 vols.	1	5	0	0	5	0	0
Junius's Letters, with Notes &c., 2 vols.....	3	3	8	0	10	8	0
Johnson's Works, 2 vols.	1	17	7	0	17	7	0
Ditto Persian Dictionary.....	1	60	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto Pocket Dictionary	25	0	8	0	12	8	0
Ditto ditto ditto	418	0	6	0	156	12	0
Ditto Lives of the Poets, 3 vols.	2	12	12	0	25	8	0
Ditto ditto ditto	23	5	4	0	120	12	0
Ditto Works.....	2	7	8	0	15	0	0
Johnston's Physical Atlas	14	3	8	0	49	0	0
Ditto Map of Europe	4	5	8	0	22	0	0
Ditto of Asia	6	5	8	0	33	0	0
Ditto of Africa	1	5	8	0	5	8	0
Ditto of America	6	5	8	0	33	0	0
Ditto of India	2	5	8	0	11	0	0
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Ditto ditto ditto	10,052	0	3	0	1,884	12	0
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Ditto ditto ditto	5,485	0	6	0	2,056	14	0
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Ditto ditto	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
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Ditto ditto	3	0 3 3	0 9 9
Ditto ditto	1	0 7 0	0 7 0
Ditto ditto	51	0 2 0	6 6 0
Ditto ditto	4	0 6 9	1 11 0
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Ditto ditto	56	0 10 0	35 0 0
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Hitopdesha	4	0 14 0	3 8 0
Jinaki Parinaya Nátak	9	3 0 0	27 0 0
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Ditto „ III.	27	0 5 0	8 7 0
Ditto „ IV.	26	0 5 0	8 2 0
Ditto „ V.	20	0 5 0	6 4 0
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Ditto	69	1 12 0	120 12 0
Carried over.....	.....	.....	5,756 12 0

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Veni Sanhár Nátak	55	0 8 0	27 8 0
Do. ditto	11	2 0 0	22 0 0
Vyákaran Lesh	11	0 6 0	4 2 0
Arya Vidya Sudhákar	3	4 0 0	12 0 0
Málavikágnimitra Nátak.....	24	3 0 0	72 0 0
Pratap Rudra, Nátak	4	0 12 0	3 0 0
Ghát Kharparkávya Chandriká.....	2	0 8 0	1 0 0
Cowell's Prákrit Prakash	1	7 8 0	7 8 0
Naishadha Charitra.....	4	9 0 0	36 0 0
A'shubodha Vyakaran	8	3 4 0	26 0 0
Rig Veda	1	105 0 0	105 0 0
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Griha Sutra	1	1 8 0	1 8 0
Ditto	1	2 4 0	2 4 0
Kanhitaki Brahaman	2	1 8 0	3 0 0
Hindu Astronomy	1	2 4 0	2 4 0
Kávya Darsha.....	2	3 12 0	7 8 0
Lalit Vistár	2	3 12 0	7 8 0
Markandiya Purán	2	5 4 0	10 8 0
Maitrya Upanishadha.....	2	1 8 0	3 0 0
Mimansá Darsan.....	1	3 12 0	3 12 0
Ditto ditto	1	4 8 0	4 8 0
Nárda Panch Ratna Gita	2	3 0 0	6 0 0
Nyá Darshana of Gaadan	2	2 4 0	4 8 0
Rig Veda	2	3 0 0	6 0 0
Sánkhasár.....	3	0 12 0	2 4 0
Shankar Vijaya	2	0 12 0	1 8 0
Ditto	1	2 4 0	2 4 0
Sánkhya, Aphorism of Kapila	1	1 8 0	1 8 0
Sraута Sutra of Ashvalayan	2	7 8 0	15 0 0
Vaiseshika Sutra.....	2	3 12 0	7 8 0
Taitiriya	2	15 12 0	31 8 0
Ditto Brahmanam	1	15 12 0	15 12 0
Ditto ditto	1	16 8 0	16 8 0
Ditto Aranyaka	2	3 12 0	7 8 0
Shandoo Gopi Chanda	1	1 8 0	1 8 0
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Carried over.....	.....	.....	6,289 1 0

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Ditto Part II.	6	0 10 0	3 12 0
Ditto Part III.....	2	0 10 0	1 4 0
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Ditto	242	0 4 0	60 8 0
Ditto	238	0 5 0	74 6 0
Ditto	23	0 7 0	10 1 0
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Ditto ditto ditto	66	1 4 0	82 8 0
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Ditto ditto	722	0 0 3	11 4 6
Baba Padmanji's Marathi and English Dictionary	89	5 0 0	445 0 0
Help to Conversation	17	1 8 0	25 8 0
Ditto ditto	72	1 2 0	81 0 0
Molesworth's Marathi and English Dictionary.	22	36 0 0	792 0 0
School Dialogues	281	0 2 0	35 2 0
Ditto Dictionary	358	1 12 0	626 8 0
Vishnu's S., E., and M. Vocabulary	300	1 0 0	300 0 0
Wâchan Málá	406	6 0 0	2,436 0 0
Green's Phrases	47	0 14 0	41 2 0
Total.....	2,324	.....	4,794 12 6
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Alphabetical Plates.....	12	0 3 0	1 8 0
Ditto ditto	2,302	0 0 3	35 15 6
Green's Phrases	457	0 12 0	342 12 0
Javerilal's Gujarati and English Dictionary...	19	2 8 0	47 8 0
Shapurjee's Dictionary	54	5 0 0	270 0 0
Ardaseer Framjee's Dictionary.....	6	2 8 0	15 0 0
Kursondas's Dictionary	2	2 0 0	4 0 0
Ditto ditto	12	3 0 0	36 0 0
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Goldstücker's Panini	2	6 0 0	12 0 0
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Ditto ditto ditto	1	11 13 0	11 13 0
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Canarese and English Dictionary	3	3 8 0	10 8 0
Ditto ditto ditto	3	4 0 0	12 0 0
Reeve's Canarese and English Dictionary ...	8	12 5 0	98 8 0
Hodson's Grammar.....	15	2 4 0	33 12 0
Ditto ditto	2	2 10 0	5 4 0
Total.....	31	.....	160 0 0
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Colloquial Dialogues	2	2 0 0	4 0 0
Schlak's Arabic Selections with Vocabulary	2	2 0 0	4 0 0
Total.....	4	.....	8 0 0
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Vishnu Shastri Pandit's Sanskrit Dhatu Kosh	54	2 8 0	135 0 0
Harsha's Naganam with Marathi Translation	61	0 14 0	53 6 0
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Articles of Furniture, &c.			
Colour Boxes.....	9	0 8 0	4 8 0
Compass Boxes.....	1	2 0 0	2 0 0
Slates.....	1	0 6 0	0 6 0
Total.....	11	.....	6 14 0

M. N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Curator.

ABSTRACT OF BOOKS, IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES, SOLD IN 1868-69.

Books.	Number of Copies.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
English	98,155	39,675 9 2
Latin	687	1,029 9 4
Marathi	199,876	46,017 1 9
Gujarati	139,298	34,451 5 9
Sanskrit	6,015	6,826 9 0
Hindustani	8,231	2,285 13 6
Canarese	29,186	5,976 8 0
Anglo-Marathi	2,324	4,794 12 6
Ditto Gujarati	2,864	752 11 6
Ditto Sanskrit	156	1,567 1 0
Ditto Canarese	31	100 0 0
Ditto Hindustani	4	8 0 0
Sanskrit-Marathi	118	194 6 0
Articles of Furniture	11	6 14 0
Total.....	486,956	1,43,746 5 6

M. N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Curator.

Bombay, 18*th June* 1869.

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS FROM Drs. BÜHLER AND KIELHORN ON THE SEARCH FOR SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Surat, 5th July 1869.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Report regarding the search for Sanskrit Manuscripts, instituted in the Northern Division during the first five months of the year 1869.

I. *Operations.*

1. After receiving charge of the office of Inspector I addressed a Circular to the Deputies of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Katiawar, Rewakanta, and Khandesh, requesting them to name the chief towns where Sanskrit manuscripts are to be found, and to furnish me with lists of the persons possessing Sanskrit libraries. The Deputy Inspectors were also furnished with lists of desiderata and forms for cataloguing books. On my tour I visited a number of towns where Sanskrit learning is cultivated, and amongst which I may mention Ahmedabad, Dholka, Limdi, Rajkote, Gondal, Junagadh, Palitana, Bhaunagar, Nariad, Cambay, Broach, and Balsar. In all these places I had interviews with the Native scholars and possessors of libraries, and I explained to them the intentions of Government, and the purposes for which the present search for Sanskrit manuscripts is instituted. I mostly met with a very friendly reception on the part of the Brahmins and Shastris. They came willingly to talk with me, to show me the lists of their books, and to bring those which I wanted to inspect. At Balsar I held a regular Sabhá, or assembly of the learned, for the purpose of learned discussions. It was well attended. I examined first the pupils of the various Shastris, and next proposed a few questions to the teachers, which they discussed in their peculiar manner, one upholding the Púrvapaksha, the first proposition, and the other its opposite, Uttarapaksha. Finally I addressed them on the object pursued by Euro-

peans in studying Sanskrit, the intentions of Government in regard to the cultivation of that language, the purpose for which Sanskrit books are collected, &c. All these topics appeared to have great interest for them, as they listened eagerly, and frequently asked questions demanding fuller explanations. The ceremony was concluded by the recitation of improvised poetry, and the orthodox distribution of pán soparee and of dákshiná.

In Junagadh, also, the whole posse of Shastris was assembled at the examination of the Sanskrit School, and submitted to a rigorous examination in Sanskrit grammar, and I afterwards received a curious proof how deeply the Pandits had been impressed by seeing a foreigner able to converse in their sacred language, and acquainted with their Shastras. On the last evening of my stay in Junagadh a deputation came to me with an address, which assured me of their friendliness and requested me to answer some questions, amongst which the following were the most curious: —

1. Whether in Europe, especially in Germany, the learned lived according to the Brahminical law?
2. Whether they performed sacrifices, as a European had done in Poona (Dr. Haug)?
3. Whether I preferred sacrifice or the study of the Vedánta as the road to salvation?
4. How, supposing that I was descended, as I had told them, from the Aryan stock, I could consider myself entitled (adhikṛita) to study the Vedas and Shastras, without having been initiated?

Though I hereupon disclaimed all belief in the Vedas and Shastras, I succeeded in satisfying them that I had no sinister intentions against their creed, and one of them volunteered to teach me the correct way of reading the Śatapatha Brahmana from Professor Weber's edition.

Besides Shastris I saw also some Pandits of the Jainas, Jatis, who willingly talked about their creed and literature. One of them even invited me to his house and showed me his books there. He gave me permission to take away what I wanted, and asked in exchange nothing but a Railway Guide, a request which I readily granted.

Finally, I appointed some paid agents for making catalogues of the libraries, to which access had been gained, and for collecting books.

II. *Results.*

The results of these operations are—

(*a*) Catalogues of a number of libraries, containing a little more than 7,000 numbers.

(*b*) The acquisition of a number of old books and copies of old books.

(*a*)—*The Catalogues.*

All these catalogues are made, or at least appeared to be made, according to the plan proposed by Mr. Whitley Stokes, and amended by Dr. Kielhorn and myself. Selections from them, which will comprise between one-half and two-thirds of the number mentioned, are now being prepared for publication. As these preparations I hope will be completed shortly, I shall confine myself here to mentioning a few of the most important works contained in the lists. A great many Vedic manuscripts have come to light. Among them are not only copies of the more common books, such as the Sanhitás and Bráhmaṇas of the Rik, the Yajus and Sáman, with their commentaries, but also the rarer works, such as the Maitrayaṇí S'ákha of the Yajurveda, all the books belonging to the Atharvaveda, the Uvaṭa Bháshya on the Yajurveda, &c. To these may be added a few books, as the Aukhíya S'ákha of the Yajurveda and the Khadiragṛihyasútra of the Sámaveda, of which, up to this time, no copies had been obtainable. The lists are rich also in works on the various Shastras, and here likewise occur a number of rare books and novelties. Among the latter, I mention a portion of the Nyása, the Commentary of Jinendrabuddhi on the Kás'ika, a Bhojavyákaraṇa with a Commentary, a portion of the Kaumára Vyákaraṇa, some Smṛitis, *e.g.*, that attributed to Vyághrapáda, a fragment of the S'ákalya Smṛiti, and finally a Karaṇa of Brahmagupta, called Khaṇḍa Khádyaka, with the Commentary of Pṛithúdakasvámin, the Bṛihadyátrá of Varáhamihira, the Bharatas'ástra, &c. The lists include also about 800 Jaina works, and I saw large catalogues of books belonging to this important sect. But as the operations in this respect are still in an incipient stage, I refrain from giving any details. I hope, however, to be able to supply soon some fresh information on the Jaina literature. Besides the regular catalogues I received a large number of lists not executed according to the prescribed plan.

(*b*).—*Purchases.*

1. S'ánkháyana Bráhmaṇa, dated Samvat 1765.
2. S'ánkháyana A'raṇyaka, dated Samvat 1714.
3. S'ánkháyana A'raṇyaka, Adhyas I. and II., dated Samvat 1752.
4. S'ánkháyana Gṛihyasútra, (last page new copy).
5. Baudháyana Nakshatra Sattra, with the commentary of Bhadradeva, dated Samvat 1717.
6. Bhaudháyaṇa Dharmasútra.
7. Kás'iká Vṛitti, by Vámanáchárya, dated Samvat 1535 (A.D. 1479).
8. Kátantra Vyákaraṇa with the Daurgasimhí-vṛitti (to the end of the Taddhita Prakaraṇa), dated Samvat 1501 (A.D. 1448.)
9. Sárasvata Vyákaraṇa with the Chandrakírti Vṛitti, dated Samvat 1709.
10. S'íromaṇi (Sámányalakshaṇa) by Jagadís'a.
11. Máthuranáthí (Kevalánvaya, Pakshatárahasya and Sámányalakshaṇarahasya).
12. Sárasamgraha by Varadarája, a commentary on the Tárkikarakshá.
13. Dravyakiraṇávali (a fragment).
14. Padárthamálá (Dravyaparichchheda) by Jayaráma Panchánana (two first leaves wanting).
15. Vágbhattálaṃkára.
16. S'álihotra (on the treatment of horses) by Bhojarája.
17. Panchatantra.
18. Bhartṛihari's three centuries, with an anonymous commentary.
19. Charaṇavyúha, dated Samvat 1808.
20. Lingánus'ásana of Vararuchi (new copy).
21. Paribháshápradípa.

Besides these works actually obtained, I am in negotiation for more than double the number of the books bought already. Some Jaina works have likewise been procured. I shall have the honour to furnish later a separate list, together with a separate report on them.

3. The operations of this year have convinced me that Gujarat is exceedingly rich in Sanskrit libraries and books, and that, with patience and care, a good many valuable works may be obtained. I am told that to catalogue the more important libraries in Ahmedabad alone would take a man a full year.

4. I finally beg to mention that Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai, Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari at Ahmedabad, and Mr. Parvatishankar Manishankar, Headmaster of the Broach Anglo-Vernacular School, very readily and kindly opened their libraries to me, and that my best thanks are due to them. I beg also particularly to mention Rao Saheb Gopalji Surbhai Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector of Katiawar, from whom I received a large number of lists.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) G. BÜHLER,
Acting Educational Inspector N. D.

Deccan College,
Poona, June 20th, 1869.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq., M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you the following report on the work done by me from the 22nd of December 1868 to the 31st of March 1869 in carrying out the Government Resolution No. 2357, dated the 10th of December 1868.

2. I was directed in para. 2 of the Government Resolution referred to above to proceed on a tour through Dharwar, Belgaum, and Canara, and to be absent for not more than four weeks. Accordingly I left Poona on the 27th of December 1868, and returned on the 24th of January 1869. As I had only a few days time given to me to prepare for my tour, and to obtain preliminary information regarding the places at which Sanskrit manuscripts might be extant, I

decided, after consultation with your predecessor, to confine my researches chiefly to those places which Dr. Bühler had visited on his tour in November and December 1866 and January 1867, and about which he was enabled to give me some general information. Dr. Bühler also placed various lists of MSS. at my disposal which he had procured on his tour, or which had been sent to him subsequently. During the four weeks I was absent from Poona I visited Sattara, Kurrar, Ashte, Sanglee, Meeruj, Kolapore, Kagul, Nepani, Sankeshwar, Wattanmurree, Belgaum, and Dharwar. At Meeruj, at Kolapore, and at Belgaum I stayed three days; at each of the remaining places one or two days.

3. On the whole I may express myself satisfied with the results of my tour. I received a great number of lists of MSS., and examined as many MSS. as my very limited stay in each place would allow me to do. Yet I cannot but admit that I left some places disappointed. Many of the possessors of books are very averse to showing their libraries to strangers. Even with the assistance of Mamlutdars, Karbharis, Head Masters of Schools, &c., it took me often a long time to induce the owners of libraries to communicate to me lists of the books in their possession. I had great difficulty in convincing these gentlemen that Government, in ordering me to examine the various Sanskrit libraries, had no other object than the preservation of Sanskrit literature. And not seldom it happened that when I hoped I had succeeded in convincing owners of books of the real intentions of Government, lists were brought to me which I had good reason to believe, did not contain the titles of all the works which the owners really possessed. Much time was lost in this way which more advantageously might have been bestowed on the examination of MSS. From the experience which I have thus gained myself, as well as from the judgment which I have formed on tours made by other scholars, and from the opinions of gentlemen who are well acquainted with this country, it would appear to me advisable that whenever any scholar intends to proceed on a tour in search of MSS. he should fix at least three months beforehand on the part of the country which he wishes to visit, and that he should send a good Shastri to make inquiries, and to obtain lists of the books extant in the various libraries. By this means the scholar would be enabled to devote most of his time to the examination of the MSS. mentioned in the lists previously prepared by his Shastri.

4. Next to the examination of MSS. I considered it one of the main objects of my tour to interest native gentlemen residing in the various places which I visited in the plans of Government; and in this aim I venture to believe that I was successful. I explained to these gentlemen the way in which lists of MSS. ought to be prepared to be of use, and left with them printed forms in which to catalogue all books which they might meet with. I also furnished them with printed lists of desirable MSS., which I had previously prepared with the help of my colleague, Dr. Bühler. Several of these gentlemen have taken great interest in the work of cataloguing MSS. Since my return to Poona I have received some excellent lists from Mr. Mahadeo W. Barve, the Deputy Collector of Dharwar, containing the titles and descriptions of the MSS. that are extant at Nargund, at Dharwar, and at Konnoor; also from Mr. Lakshman Y. Ashkhedkar at Belgaum, and from Mr. Mahadeo M. Kunte, the Headmaster of the Kolapore High School. In some instances I appointed Shastris to prepare, with the permission of the owners, reliable lists of the works actually existing in certain libraries. Owners of libraries generally possess lists of the works in their possession, but these lists give only very scanty information; they contain mostly only the titles of the works, and rarely besides this the number of the slokas in each work. Moreover, in many cases a great number of the MSS. mentioned in the native lists have disappeared from the library, so that altogether but little reliance can be placed on these lists. Mr. Balkrishna M. Kalgaonkar, the master of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Ashte, prepared a good list of the books contained in the great library of the Limaye family, and other lists are still in preparation.

5. I have begun to compile a classified catalogue from the lists so received, and from those which I have prepared myself; but as much of the material for this catalogue has come only lately into my hands, and as by far the greatest part of my time is taken up by other duties, I have not yet been able to catalogue more than about 600 MSS. The result of my labours in this direction I submit to you in Appendix **D**.

6. From the lists of works which I have received, and from the information which I have gathered on my tour, I may, I think, state with confidence that only few books that are not known to European scholars are to be found in the Southern Maratha Coun-

try. There are no very old libraries in this part of the Presidency, and most of the Sanskrit learning has, so far as I am able to judge at present, been imported from the north of India within the last two centuries.

7. I cannot leave this subject without adding a few remarks on the state of Sanskrit learning in the parts which I have visited on my tour. Though I have endeavoured to become acquainted with all those Shastris who were mentioned to me with praise of their learning, I regret to state that I have found only few really good scholars. Most of the men with whom I conversed on various branches of their ancient literature, had only a slight knowledge of the subjects which they professed to know. The race of the old profound scholars is evidently dying out fast. I will not here discuss the causes which have brought about this state of things, nor will I dwell on the advantages which this country is sure to derive eventually from the European method of studying Sanskrit, but I venture to maintain that no unprejudiced scholar can anticipate without a feeling of deep regret and without serious apprehensions the day when the class of old Shastris will be extinct. The philosophical literature of India comprises many difficult works, written on a method which requires not only that they should be read but that their concise sentences should be explained by a full oral instruction. Many of these works, although accompanied by numbers of written commentaries, are almost unintelligible without the help of the tradition embodied in and kept up by the Shastris. But this tradition being merely oral, is likely to die with the generation. I have frequently discussed this subject with native scholars, and have found that the remedy which they propose is the reinstitution by Government of the old Sanskrit schools, in which nothing but Sanskrit was studied. But the time of these schools has gone by, and where they still exist, they do, as far as I have observed, no longer fulfil the functions for which they were established. A careful examination of the grammar and logic schools at Sanglee has convinced me that Sanskrit learning can derive only few benefits from the existence of those and similar establishments. In order to guard against its total loss, the traditional explanation of the scientific literature of India ought to be fixed in writing, otherwise, in the present neglect, it will pass away with this generation of Shastris. To avert this, it occurs to me that part of the magnificent sum

which Government has assigned to the preservation of Sanskrit literature might be expended on encouraging young native scholars to collect and publish as much of this traditionary learning as they can gather from the best Shástris.

8. I have purchased during the quarter under report the following 17 original manuscripts:—

1. Vájasaneyiprátis'ákhyadipiká, by Rámágnihotrí; 89 leaves.
2. Harivans'a, with commentary; 473 leaves.
3. Kálikápuráṇa; 239 leaves.
4. Naishadhíya commentary by Mallinátha; 952 leaves; 150 years old.
5. Mantramahodadhi, with commentary; 190 leaves.
6. Saundaryalaharí, with commentary by S'ríkaivalyás'rama; 86 leaves.
7. Paribháshárthamanjarí, by Bhíma; 95 leaves.
8. Vaiyákaraṇasiddhántamanjúshá; 307 leaves.
9. Prasáda; 306 leaves; 284 years old.
10. A commentary on the Prakriyákaumudí, by Kṛishṇa; 314 leaves; 242 years old.
11. Kulárṇava; 138 leaves.
12. Setubandha; 236 leaves.
13. Nirṇayadípaka; 436 leaves.
14. Yájnavalkyasmṛiti; 58 leaves.
15. S'ántiratna; 347 leaves.
17. Kálatattvavivechana; 380 leaves.
17. Rugvinis'chaya, with commentary; 451 leaves.

The commentary on the Naishadhíya by Mallinátha, the Vájasaneyiprátis'ákhyadípiká, and the Paribháshárthamanjarí were to the best of my knowledge up to the present unknown to European scholars; some others of these MSS. are rare. All are very well and correctly written, and part of them are, for Sanskrit MSS., of considerable antiquity. Most of them doubtless are to be found in the libraries of Europe, but I feel convinced that European scholars will be glad to receive additional and correct copies. I cannot conceal from you the misgivings which I have at times felt regarding the pur-

chase of MSS. Though I possess printed catalogues of several of the most important libraries of Europe, and although I am from personal knowledge tolerably familiar with the MSS. existing in other libraries, yet I am sometimes in doubt whether manuscripts of a particular work do exist in Europe, or whether the condition of the MSS. in European collections makes the purchase of new manuscripts of the same work advisable. In such cases I have up to the present considered it best to buy the manuscripts that I could lay hold of, provided they were correct, and could be purchased for a moderate sum. The amount of money which I have expended on the above-named manuscripts will appear from Appendix **A**.

9. The following nine manuscripts have been copied for Government :—

1. A commentary on the Páraskaragrihyasútra, by Agnihotrí Harihara.
2. A commentary on the A's'valáyanagrihyasútra, by Devasvámin.
3. Dyánítimanjarí.
4. A's'valáyanakáriká.
5. S'ákalakáriká.
6. Mrichchhakatikávritti.
7. Brihachchhabdendus'ekhara.
8. Síradeva's Paribháshávritti.
9. Gautamímitákshará Haradattakritá.

The prices paid for these copies are given in Appendix **B**.

10. Copies of the following works are in preparation :—

1. Mandalabráhmana.
2. Mandalabráhmanavyákhyá.
3. Tándyabráhmanabháshya.
4. Bháshikasvara.
5. Bháshikasútrabháshya.
6. Saptasvaralakshana.
7. Phitsútra.
8. Gadádharakritagrihyasútrabháshya.
9. Harihárabháshya.
10. Jvaladatta's Unádivritti.
11. Haláyudha's Mritasamjívaní.
12. Hemádrichintámani.
13. Ratnaváhárakhandana, by Vaidyanátha Páyagunda.

11. The statement contained in Appendix C shows that I have expended altogether Rs. 152-14-1, and that there remain therefore Rs. 647-1-14, of the sum of Rs. 1,100 entrusted to me by Government.

12. In conclusion I feel it an agreeable duty to express my sincere thanks to the following gentlemen who have assisted me by their influence and advice, and who have taken a warm interest in the work entrusted to me by Government: the Collectors of Sattara and Dharwar; the Political Resident at Kolapore; the Educational Inspector of the Southern Division; Mr. M. W. Barve, Deputy Collector at Dharwar; Mr. Virabhadra M. Pandit, Moonsif at Chicodee; Mr. M. M. Kunte, the Headmaster of the High-School at Kolapore; Mr. L. Y. Ashkhedkar at Belgaum; the Mamlutdars of Kurrar and Walwa; the Karbhari at Kagul; Mr. G. B. Nene, Headmaster of the English-School at Sattara; Mr. B. B. Limaye, Headmaster of the English-School at Meeruj, and Mr. N. M. Ronghe, Headmaster of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Kurrar.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

FRANZ KIELHORN,

Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies.

APPENDIX A.

Purchase of Original MSS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Vájasaneyiprátis'ákhyadípiká	15	0	0
2. Harivans'a	25	0	0
3. Kálikápuráṇa	40	0	0
4. Naishadhíya commentary	68	0	0
5. Mantramahodadhi	10	0	0
6. Saundaryalaharí	5	0	0
7. Paribháshárthamanjarí	6	0	0
8. Vaiyákaraṇasiddhántamanjúshá	12	0	0
9. Prasáda	12	0	0
10. Commentary on the Prakriyákaumudi	10	0	0
11. Kulárṇava	5	0	0
12. Setubandha	6	0	0
13. Nirṇayadípaka	11	0	0
Carried forward	225	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward	25	0	0
14. Yájnavalkyasmṛiti	4	0	0
15. S'ántiratna	11	0	0
16. Kálatattvavivechana	10	0	0
17. Rugvinis'chaya	10	0	0
Total..... Rs.	260	0	0

APPENDIX B.

Copying of MSS.

1. Commentary on the Páraskaragṛihyasútra	17	0	0
2. Commentary on A's'valáyanagṛihyasútra.....	13	5	3
3. Dyánítimanjarí.....	22	0	0
4. A's'valáyanakáriká	3	13	2
5. S'ákalakáriká	6	0	0
6. Mṛichchhakaṭikávṛitti	4	3	8
7. Bṛihachchhabdendus'ekhara	13	9	0
8. Síradeva's Paribháshávṛitti	12	15	0
9. Gautamímitákshará Haradattakṛitá	16	0	0
Total ...Rs.	108	14	1

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Accounts.

Purchase of original Manuscripts	260	0	0
Copying of Manuscripts	108	14	1
Printing of forms for cataloguing MSS.	16	0	0
Service Stamps	10	0	0
Paid to Mr. B. M. Kalgaṇvkar at Ashte for preparing a Catalogue of the Limaye library	25	0	0
Paid to a Shastri at Meeruj for cataloguing Manuscripts	10	0	0
Paid to several other Shastris	23	0	0
Balance	647	1	11
Total.....	1,100	0	0

F. KIELHORN.

APPENDIX D.

(Printed separately.)

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on 24 February, 2020